

ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE



ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

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Royal Empire Society

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character."—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1. 1s., and an annual subscription of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of two pounds on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Library, Newspaper Room, &c. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have the Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1892-93.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 81 Fellows had been elected, viz., 23 Resident and 58 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Frank Adams, Edward Chapman, R. Sumner Curling, Edwyn S. Dawes, Albert Duthoit, Allan Edwards, William Fowler, Henry Hayman, John Hudson, C. Powell Jones, Robertson Lawson, John L. B. Le Maistre, L. N. Lyons, Alexander J. Macphail, William Marden, Walter Nicholls, Harry F. Pollock, Robert Porter, James B. Readman, D.Sc., Archibald Shannon, Charles Sharland, William J. B. Tippetts, William Weddel.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Francis Adams (New South Wales), John W. S. Barrington (Cape Colony), Henry S. Bascom (Gold Coast Colony), Henry W. Bathurst (Straits Settlements), Captain Robert D. Beeston (British North Borneo), Purnanand M. Bhatt (India), James Brister (Cape Colony), Jeffrey H. Brock (Canada), J. Ellis Brown (Natal), J. Hunter Brown (New Zealand), Wm. Villiers Brown, M.L.A. (Queensland), William Cain (Victoria), George Cavey (Queensland), Henry E. Charlesworth (Fiji), James H. Coleman (New Zealand), John Wm. Cooper (Transvaal), John H. Cope (Straits Settlements), Charles Corner, George Cropper (Gold Coast Colony), J. A. Pongo Davies (Sierra Leone), Charles E. de Mercado, J.P. (Jamaica), John A. Detmold (Victoria), Dr. James A. de Wolf (Trinidad), Edward R. Drayton (Grenada), David R. Eden (Queensland), Antonio F. Ferreira (British Guiana), Francis Fitzgerald (Victoria), Lieut. Stewart E. Forster, R.N. (Victoria), Robert H. Franklin (British Honduras), Dr. William P. B. Goodridge (Indian Emigration Service), Wentworth D. Gray (Mashonaland), Harold R. Harger (West Indies),

Dr. J. H. Hugh Harrison (British Honduras), Arthur V. Harvey (South Australia), Charles Wm. Hill (Falkland Islands), Vishnu S. Kapur (India), John H. Lindsay (Straits Settlements), Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator of the Gambia), Charles Wm. Lloyd (New South Wales), Ebenezer MacDonald (New South Wales), Colin B. McNaughtin (Cape Colony), M. Sidney Maurice (Cape Colony), John Morris (South Australia), Rev. F. Richardson Murray, M.A. (British Honduras), Augustus M. Nanton (Canada), George S. Neville (Sierra Leone), Wm. Silas Pearse, M.L.A. (Western Australia), Joseph W. Peirson (Transvaal), Dr. Arthur Renwick, M.L.C. (New South Wales), J. Macfarlane Ritchie (New South Wales), J. Philip Scott (Canada), F. B. Shotton (Transvaal), Arthur Stanley (Transvaal), Captain Walter E. Thompson (s.s. 'Chusan'), Dr. M. Barclay Thomson (Victoria), Frederick H. Watkins (Antigua), Andrew T. Wood (Canada), Frederick Wright, J.P. (South Australia).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Before calling on Sir Malcolm Fraser to read his paper, I am sure it will be in harmony with the feelings of all present that I should pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the great name of Lord Tennyson, who had an intimate connection with this Institute. It is now twenty years since Lord Tennyson was elected an honorary member of the Institute in appreciation of his patriotic poem—the “Ode to the Queen.” But that is not the only composition by Lord Tennyson in which we have a peculiar interest, for I may remind you, for example, of the stirring lines in “Hands all Round,” which was set to music by Lady Tennyson, circulated throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and sung with the greatest enthusiasm on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday. The Secretary to the Institute conveyed to the family an expression of the sympathy we all felt on the occasion of the death of the great poet, and in reply the present Lord Tennyson wrote a letter containing the following passage:

“One of the deepest desires of my Father's life was to help the realisation of the ideal of an Empire by the most intimate union of every part of our British Empire. He believed that every different member so united would, with a heightening of individuality to each member, give such strength and greatness and stability to the whole, as would make our Empire a faithful and fearless leader in all that is good throughout the world.”

We have an influential gathering to-night to listen to the paper of Sir Malcolm Fraser, for I find that amongst those present are Mr. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada;

Sir Sidney Shippard, Administrator of British Bechuanaland ; and Captain Lugard, whose name is so well known to you. In introducing Sir Malcolm Fraser, I may remind you he is now Agent-General for Western Australia, and has previously filled the post of Surveyor-General, and Colonial Secretary and Administrator of the Government, and we are to-night to have the advantage of his twenty-two years' experience in Western Australia.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE subject of the paper which I have the pleasure of reading to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute this evening, is with regard to the great Western division of the continent of Australia, its present condition and future prospects, both above ground and underground. I think any retrospective view of its past condition is perhaps almost unnecessary, as the volumes of the proceedings of this Institute now contain two good papers on the subject. One, dealing in part with the past history of this very interesting country, was read by His Excellency Sir F. Napier Broome (now Governor of Trinidad), in March 1885,¹ before a very distinguished assemblage, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the chair. The other paper on "Its Present and Future," was read by His Honour Mr. Justice Hensman in February 1889,² and appears also to have been much appreciated, so that the Fellows of this Institute of seven years' standing may have heard both these papers and feel well up in the history of Western Australia. However, it will be as well if we refresh our memories with a few facts relative to the past, before I place before you the statement I have compiled, from my own knowledge, and from various sources to which I shall have occasion to make reference.

In the sixteenth century both the Spaniards and Portuguese had reported the existence of land in the Southern Ocean, which seems to have been first referred to as Java Major or Greater Java, and this discovery was nearly a hundred years before the Dutch further explored the continent, which became afterwards known as New Holland, now as Australia ; and the Dutch show by their charts they found gold on the North-west Coast, for the words "*Provincia Aurifera*" appear on an old chart I have seen, just where a pro-

¹ *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xvi. p. 180.

² *Ibid.* vol. xx. p. 130.

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claimed gold-field now exists, discovered since the papers I have referred to were read to you. In the year 1770, about two centuries and a half after the first discovery of "Java Major," Captain Cook explored the Eastern part of New Holland, including the harbour which he named Botany Bay, and, in 1788, the first real settlement of the continent was established in New South Wales, a name given to that part of Australia by Captain Cook from a fancied likeness to South Wales here in Great Britain. The territorial limits of the first Colonial Government, which had its capital in Sydney, then appears to have extended to the 135th degree of East longitude, but really all the continent was deemed to be under the control of the Governor General, as the full title was then. The first partition of Australian territory took place in 1829, when the Swan River settlement was founded, and Governor Stirling's commission gave him rule Eastward to the longitude of 129 degrees East of Greenwich, leaving six degrees of longitude between Western Australia and New South Wales, apparently no man's land. This was afterwards filled in by the establishment of the *Province of South Australia* (as it was then called, and is I fancy still) as a separate Government in 1836, with Adelaide as its capital. Victoria was given its own Government in 1851, though settlement there dates from 1834; this was mostly if not entirely from Tasmania. The last partition in Australia was the separation of Queensland from New South Wales in 1859, thirty years after Western Australia was founded, in 1829.

Some of the main reasons why the Western seaboard and its interior did not attract a large population, or, indeed, keep most of that which from time to time landed there may be, perhaps, explained in few words. The Eastern settlements, fast developing into the great Colonies they have become, continued until of late to offer attractions superior to those of the Western country: to the trader a larger field, to the farmer a better market, and to the labourer a higher wage. The goldfields of New South Wales and Victoria raised the standard of wages to rates abnormally high in the first instance, and these rates have since been but little reduced, as the demand for labour, even at high wages, for the various industries in Eastern Australia, apart from mining for gold, silver, tin and coal, and in public works constructed from Government loans, has continued; so that Western Australia, mainly pastoral and agricultural, did not increase in population for many years. The employers of labour there could not afford the wages asked, the men left, and, consequently, settlement has been much

retarded, and a generation, I may say, passed away whilst the "Coming Colony," as an enterprising and entertaining writer, Mr. Philip Mennell, styles it in his recently published little book, was awaiting the present awakening, in which the overflowing of the population in Adelaide and Melbourne has been one cause. The facility of travel and of communication occasioned by the rapid improvements in Ocean Steamers, and the development of submarine telegraphy, has enabled Australia to progress in a manner which has no precedent. The old tardy voyaging by sailing ships, and the absence altogether of cables, made immigration into Antipodean territories at first very slow necessarily. Now, in fact, in the matter of time Australasia is no further from England than were the United States of America before Ocean Steamers were constructed, so Oceanic direct steam navigation and telegraphy, without which Australia must have lingered in its rapid advance, now in turn benefit the "Coming Colony." As the Western American States were peopled from the older Eastern States, so it is now with the West Coast of Australia. Then again, the recent discoveries of gold, extending over a length of country for hundreds of miles, have given an impetus and afforded an attraction which was required to turn the tables. By the discovery of this precious metal New South Wales and Victoria in a quarter of a century progressed, and attained to much the same stage of civilisation as the United States of America were at the time of their centennial, though the population drawn by gold discovery is, it may be allowed, a nomadic one at first; still I may say the effect is good, it becomes the fashion to go to the rush and from the rush a great many settle down. Victoria and New Zealand have in turn each been fashionable as goldfields, and I can assure you fashion is everything nowadays, with Colonies as well as costumes. "Westralia," the "Coming Colony," is becoming fashionable, and will, I believe, continue so because she is becoming, and possesses many charms in herself. With States, as with individuals, there are tidal insets and outlets; with Western Australia now the tide seems to be making strong, the tide that leads to fortune, when taken at the flood.

Another barrier to the early development and progress of the Western Colony was its position combined with the peculiar character of its coastal border.

A very noticeable feature of the Australian coast is the deficiency of harbours on the Southern and Western shores. After leaving Port Phillip there are really no good ones until King George's Sound is reached, for the various shipping ports of Western Victoria and

South Australia cannot be said to be naturally such. By skill and the expenditure of large capital, Port Adelaide has been made what it is, and other ports on the South Coast owe their existence almost to the extensive engineering works which have made them accessible and available for shipping. Then from King George's Sound to Shark Bay on the West Coast, there are many good bays and roadsteads, but no harbour of note; that on the shores of which the port of Fremantle is positioned being the best. However, great improvements will be effected before long now, in providing accommodation for shipping at various places on the West Coast, by protective works, by dredging, and by the erection of jetties and wharves; I will further refer to these later on. The past want of good ports has, doubtless, delayed progress and impeded settlement. Then again, a marked peculiarity of the westernmost parts of Australia is the absence of good land generally in proximity to the coast, and the considerable distances the fertile districts are from it, and from one another. By the construction of railways and telegraphs connecting the numerous oases of the country with centres of population and shipping-ports, and by the establishment of lines of fine steamers running regularly along the shores of the Colony, and beyond to all ports between Singapore and Melbourne in fact, trade has been and is being attracted and increased in a rapid ratio. No doubt, the acceptance by the Colonists forty years or more ago of the conditions under which their Colony became a penal settlement, though a temporary relief as furnishing a market for the produce of their farms, which otherwise they were too far removed from, produced a depressing influence which has only been removed within the last few years. As a quarter of a century has now passed since the last convict was sent there, and the official records have for some years now disclosed the fact that not one man remained imprisoned in the Colony on the sentence which transported him, the taint may be said to have been completely removed. The great majority of the younger men, no doubt, left for places where they could lead new lives so soon as they were free, and some of the best have become merged in the general population of the Colony and shown themselves good settlers. This subject is one which I might have passed over when referring to causes which, at any rate, help to explain an apparent want of progress in a Colony over sixty years established, but, as in my opinion the introduction of convicts has been one of those causes, I would not do so.

I ought, perhaps, to ask pardon and apologise for such a lengthy

digression from my subject, which is, the Present Condition and Progress of the Great Westernland, above ground and underground. There is an old axiom that "nobody knows what he can do until he tries," which certainly applies in this case. Only two years have passed since Self Government and a Responsible Elective Administration have existed, and the Colonists cannot be said to have been found wanting in intellectual vigour in the management of their political and governmental affairs. It is true that in the twenty years during which a representative council existed, at any rate for a greater part of that time, every encouragement was given to the people's representatives to interest themselves in the Government, and of late years they felt this responsibility and prepared themselves accordingly, so that when the change, long sought for, came, there was in existence a feeling of self-reliance, a proper feeling of ability which has proved of no mean order, and which, I feel sure, will successfully overcome all those difficulties which, in the natural order of things, must arise in attaining the object the Colonists have in view, which is the advancement, socially and politically, without delay, of the territory now committed to their charge.

The present condition of Western Australia briefly may be placed before you thus :—the population on June 30 last was estimated as close on 56,000. For last year, 1891, returns show the revenue amounted to £497,670 2s. 8d., which with the balance of £45,599 13s. 9d. with which the year commenced, gave a total of £543,269 16s. 5d. The expenditure was £435,622 15s. 9d., which left a balance on Dec. 31, of £107,647 0s. 8d.

Of Government railways there were 197 m. 71 ch. 53 l. open, and of private lines, 452 m. 56 ch. open. The number under construction were, Government railways 111 miles, private railways 176 m. 56 ch. Those under survey were 258 miles in length. Of telegraphs there were open 2,920 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of poles and 3,545 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of wire. 679 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles were under construction.

The total imports amounted to £1,280,093. Of these, £568,570 came from the United Kingdom, £683,476 from British Colonies, and £28,047 from foreign countries.

The total exports amounted to £799,466 7s. 11d., of which £788,873 14s. 11d. were the produce and manufacture of the Colony, and £10,592 13s. were British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures. The total exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £427,693 4s. 3d., of which £424,594 5s. 3d. were the produce of the Colony. To British Colonies we exported £346,499 13s. 8d., of which we produced £339,210 9s. 8d. The balance, £25,273 10s. was

exported to foreign countries, and of this amount the Colony produced £25,069. The principal exports were as follows: Living animals, £2,995; bark, £1,561; gold, 30,311 oz. 1 dwt. 9 grs., £115,182; guano, £15,627; copper, £4,462; lead, £250; tin, £10,200; pearls, £40,000; pearlshell, £100,527; sandalwood, £37,600; timber, at £3 10s. a load of 50 cubic feet, £89,176; wool, 8,788,073 lbs., £329,365.

Official statistics compiled up to the end of 1891 showed cultivation of the soil per head of population as follows:—

South Australia	8.50 acres
West Australia	2.54 "
Victoria	2.34 "
New South Wales	1.34 "
Queensland . . . . .	.61 "

On July 29 last, Sir John Forrest, the Premier in the Government of the Colony, spoke thus of their financial position:—

Of all the affairs of Government, the one great thing which is almost always uppermost, is that relating to the financial position of the country, because, however ardently we aspire, and however high our ambitions may rise, unless we have the means of giving effect to our ideas and ambitions, our efforts must be futile. I am pleased to-day to say that never in the history of Western Australia has the Colony been in a more solvent condition. We had on June 30, as you have already seen from the revenue returns which have been published, a credit balance on current account of £116,682, and we have, as you all know, as yet only raised £500,000 out of the loan which was authorised by Parliament in 1891. I, as Colonial Treasurer, had in my hands on June 30 last, on all accounts, £456,567, and that amount I held in cash. We have yet to raise on the London market, and I do not see any great difficulty in raising it, as opportunity occurs, a further sum of £836,000. You will also have noticed that on June 30 last the revenue of the Colony for the year—although not the ordinary financial year—then ended, had increased over the revenue of the previous year by £94,797. You will remember, too, that as regards our revenue for this year, which is estimated to exceed half a million, there is every prospect, in fact there is a certainty, of its being realised, and more than realised. Our public works are going on, and I do not think I am wrong in saying that throughout the length and breadth of Western Australia there is neither want of the necessaries of life nor employment; and, generally, I may say, that the people of the Colony are fairly prosperous. Some will, perhaps, say—indeed it has been said, and no doubt will be said many times again—that our present prosperity is due to the fact that we are living on borrowed money. These critics say it is all very well to have large credit balances and general prosperity when you are borrowing large sums of money and spending it. Of course that is correct if it be true, but I wish to deny it. I say that we are not living on borrowed money. Out of the £1,336,000

we were authorised to raise, we have only as yet borrowed half a million, and out of that, as you will see from the accounts to June 30, only £171,366 have been spent. Being interested in this question, I have taken the trouble to find out how the matter stands, with a view to refuting that argument—that we are living on borrowed money. I looked, as I say, into the matter, to see how much of the sum of £171,366 had been actually spent in the Colony. The result was not quite as I anticipated, for I expected to find that more had been spent out of the Colony than has been the case. The result of my investigation was that I found that £153,008 had been spent in the Colony, and only £18,358 out of it. That is a very satisfactory state of affairs, and it cannot, therefore, be said, with any truth, that we have been living on borrowed money.

With respect to the climate, having regard to the position and extent of Western Australia. As defined by Her Majesty's Commission, it includes all that portion of the Australian Continent “extending from the parallel of thirteen degrees thirty minutes South latitude to West Cape Howe, in the parallel of thirty-five degrees eight minutes South latitude, and from the Hartog's Island, on the Western Coast, in longitude one hundred and twelve degrees fifty-two minutes, to one hundred and twenty-nine degrees of East longitude.”

According to the latest computations its area is 1,060,000 square miles, or 678,400,000 acres. The climate cannot be spoken of as a whole, owing to the enormous extent of the Colony. In the North there is a true Tropical climate. About the Gascoyne and Murchison Rivers there is an intermediate state of things: heavy summer rains, and a good healthy dry climate for the rest of the year; while in the South-west, the settled portion, the seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former lasting from April to October and the latter November to March. During this, the summer, thunder-storms may occur, but are most uncertain. The annual rainfall on the coast, from Fremantle to Albany, is about forty inches, which, fifty miles inland, amongst the ranges, does not exceed twenty inches; whilst in the interior, over 200 miles from the coast, no reliance can be placed upon it, as thunder-storms of a local character are all the sheep-owners have to depend upon.

Practically there are only two seasons. At the South, the wet season usually commences in April and ends in October—with occasional thunder-storms and partial showers during the summer months. At Perth, the capital city, the average reading of the barometer, the temperature, and rainfall, from the year 1876 to 1889 is—barometer 30·046, temperature 65°, rainfall 33·018 inches. In the North, the true wet season ranges between December and March, occasionally continuing into April, during which

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period tremendous cyclonic storms, locally called "willy-willies," frequently occur, often causing great damage to both live-stock and property.

The climate varies a good deal in the different parts. In the South and South-west it is unrivalled; being temperate and cool, and with a quite sufficient rainfall, as is evidenced by the magnificent Jarrah and Karri forests and other valuable timbers, and by the abundance of the fruit and other crops produced.

Out towards the Eastward the climate is drier, but the soil still appears to receive a fair rainfall; little accurate information has, however, yet been obtained, settlement having only lately spread out any distance in this direction.

On the Murchison and Gascoyne, extremely heavy dews are said to make up to a great extent for the apparent lack of rainfall; and the great heat occasionally experienced is tempered by strong and cool breezes.

In the North District the heat, although often excessive, is for the most part a very "dry heat," and the settlers from there frequently complain that the heat in the Southern part of the Colony, at a far lower temperature, is much more trying. Further North, in the Kimberley District, the heat during "the hot months" is extreme, but the heat and damp once over, the climate is excellent, particularly in the table-lands of the interior.

Pastoral leases, which give the holders a right of pasturage for a term of years without any claims whatever to the fee simple beyond what are termed pre-emption rights to purchase in some cases, are granted as shown in the following table:—

Division	Size of smallest Block sold	Yearly Rent per 1,000 or part of 1,000 Acres
South-west .	3,000 acres . . .	20s.
Gascoyne . }	20,000 „ . . .	10s. for each of the first seven years.
Eucala . }		12s. 6d. for each of the second seven years.
		15s. for each of the third seven years.
North-west . }	20,000 „ . . .	10s. for each of the first seven years.
Kimberley . }	50,000 acres, if on a water frontage, otherwise 20,000 acres	15s. for each of the second seven years.
		20s. for each of the third seven years.
Eastern . .	20,000 acres . . .	2s. 6d. for each of the first seven years.
		5s. for each of the second seven years.
		7s. 6d. for each of the third seven years.

All leases end in 1907. All lessees, except those in the S.W. Division, must, within seven years, under penalty of payment of double rent, stock their land at the rate of ten head of sheep, or one of large stock per 1,000 acres, or spend in improving the land £5 per 1,000 acres.

Apart from the lands held under leases for pastoral purposes, of which something over one hundred millions of acres are now held at low rentals, and the right of purchase of land by direct payment, there are four modes of obtaining land by conditional purchase in the South-west Division (which comprise generally what are known as the agricultural districts).

1. By deferred payment with residence, within agricultural areas.
2. By deferred payment with residence, outside agricultural areas.
3. By deferred payment, without residence, either within or outside of agricultural areas.
4. By direct payment, without residence, either within or outside of agricultural areas.

Agricultural areas of not less than 2,000 acres may be set apart by the Governor in Council—the maximum area to be held by any one person is 1,000 acres, and the minimum 100 acres; the price is fixed by the Governor in Council, at not less than ten shillings an acre, which is the present price, payable in twenty yearly instalments of 6*d.* an acre, or sooner if the occupier choose. Upon the approval of any application, a license is granted for five years. Within six months the licensee must reside on some portion of the land, and fence in the same with a good substantial fence during the term of his license. If these conditions are fulfilled, a lease is granted to him for fifteen years. After the lease has expired, or at any time during the currency of the lease, provided the fence is in good order, and that improvements have been made equal to the full purchase money, and further provided the full purchase money has been paid, a Crown grant will be given.

Outside agricultural areas land may be purchased on deferred payment with residence, by free selection, otherwise subject to all the conditions required within agricultural areas, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

Under the third mode of purchase, the applicant is subject to all the conditions imposed under No. 1, except residence, but he has to pay double the price, or £1 per acre, in twenty yearly instalments of one shilling per acre.

By the fourth mode, land to the extent of 1,000 acres and not less than 100, within an agricultural area, and not exceeding 5,000 acres

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outside an agricultural area, may be applied for at a price (at present ten shillings an acre) to be fixed by the Governor in Council. Within three years the land must be fenced, and within five years 5s. per acre must be spent on improvements.

Besides these provisions, Sir John Forrest, the Premier of the Government, proposes to encourage a rapid settlement by offering free grants under certain conditions, which he has recently made public in a speech, a portion of which, referring to this subject, I now give you as reported :—

The question of land settlement has been discussed by all sorts of people, and all sorts of ideas have been put forward. The Government have had the matter before them and have come to a conclusion. We wish people to come here not only to fill the towns, but also to settle our lands, and the question arises how best to do it. After mature consideration, we have come to the conclusion to bring in a Bill to adopt the Homestead Free Grant system, so successfully carried out in Canada and the United States. Many of you know that the basis of settlement in the United States and in Canada is on the free grant system. We propose to give 160 acres of land to every man who is willing to enter upon the land and live on it and cultivate it, the only condition being, that he shall reside on it and improve it. I felt that to adopt this only, we were not going far enough, because the land here is so cheap—only sixpence per acre per annum—and it would be but a small help to give a man only the free grant of land. We propose to introduce a system—I do not know whether it prevails anywhere else or not—under which, in addition to the gift of the land, we can assist those who go on to the homestead blocks. The proposal is that any man may take a homestead block by paying a small fee of, say, twenty shillings, and when he erects a habitable house upon it, worth £100, the Government will advance him on it a sum not exceeding £50. The house will have to be worth £100 before we advance him £50. Then as regards the improvements on the land, the Government will advance a sum equal to half the value of the improvements, but at the same time not exceeding £100 ; therefore, as soon as a man has built a house worth £100, and has done £200 worth of improvements, the Government will advance him £150 or any lesser sum than this, at five per cent., provided it is only equal to half the value of the improvements. We feel that those who have taken up land under clause 46 of the Land Regulations, and have complied with the conditions, should be allowed to come in under this act, and that will be provided for in the bill. Of course, there are a number of other and minor details connected with this matter, but I need not refer to them now. I have for many years past thoroughly believed in the free grant system. I have seen it carried out in the United States and Canada, and when I made my first speech at Bunbury, before I undertook the task of forming a Government, I referred to it. When we laid our first programme before Parliament we had so

many other things of pressing importance that we did not bring this matter forward, but now we think the time has come when something should be done in this direction, and that, at any rate, it should be given a fair trial. It is a very enticing scheme, and probably it looks better than it really is. It seems to us, however, that we want people to come here, and when it is known in England that a man can come here and have 160 acres free, and have a loan out of public funds when he has done certain improvements, we hope and believe a great many people will decide to come. Every man you induce to come here on his own account is better than two you bring here, because he knows that he is on his own resources. You will probably ask where the money for this is to come from. Well, we have not lost sight of that question. I thought of many expedients, but they were given up. There is, however, in the Loan Bill a sum of £50,000 for immigration, and we consider that £30,000 of that sum may fairly be appropriated to this scheme. The object of that vote was to encourage immigration, and this scheme will do it in the very best way. We thought it better to do this than import artisans and labourers to compete with those already here. Further, to encourage the people and the sons of the people already here to settle on land, those who are here will be treated exactly in the same way as those who come—there will be no difference. Any farmer who likes to give up his farm and take advantage of the homestead system can take his 160 acres, and get his loan of (not exceeding) £150 at five per cent., and he will in no way be precluded by the fact that he has a homestead block from increasing his holding. Under the Land Regulations we also propose to remove the residence qualification from the present Regulations. In future, if a man wishes to take land, he need not live upon it, under Clause 46, but if he takes the homestead block of 160 acres he must reside upon it.

In my opening remarks I alluded to the necessity for improved land communication by railways, and for the harbour accommodation at various ports being made better available for shipping. The present Government, fully alive to these wants, have formulated a judicious public works scheme, which is being carried out, and the money necessary is being borrowed in this country, and will be well invested when the design is completed, and the works all utilised. Quite recently I find the following pertinent remarks on the subject, as showing the progress making and made, from the mouth of the Hon. Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works, Mr. H. W. Venn :—

Speaking of the railways of that Colony, he stated that the principal line is that from Albany to Beverley, connecting with the Government line from Perth to Beverley. It is nearly 250 miles in length, and was constructed by an English company under the land grant system. It is known as the Great Southern line, and the company, in consideration of

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building the railway, received a grant of 12,000 acres per mile constructed. The company took the land in blocks along the line, but it had to take them alternately on either side of the railway every mile, so that the Government retained possession of a similar quantity of land abutting on the line. This railway was opened for traffic in 1889, and settlement has taken place along its route and townships have been formed. There is a train each way daily, and a special one on Sundays, from Albany with the mails. Although the line has been opened barely three years it is paying. Another line is being constructed on the land grant system by the Midland Railway Company from Guildford (a station on the Perth and Beverley line) to Geraldton, running between the Darling Range and the coast, a distance of 280 miles. Sections of this railway have been opened. The land grant system is found to work satisfactorily in Western Australia, which has an immense territory to operate upon, having an area of over a million square miles. The other railways in the Colony have been constructed by the Government out of loans. They had been built at a cheap rate, owing to the general level character of the country traversed, and a large supply of Jarrah timber, from which the sleepers were made, being usually close at hand, and also deposits of ironstone gravel for ballast. When they were taken over from the old Government by Mr. Venn they were not paying expenses, but, owing to the increased traffic during the last year or two, and economies carried out under the new *régime*, the expenditure had been reduced from 117 per cent. of the revenue to about 90 per cent. The Government contemplates increasing the weight of the rails from 46 lb. per yard to 60 lb., and reducing the steepness of the grades from 1 in 27 and 1 in 30 to 1 in 45. By this means heavier and more powerful locomotives can be run over the lines at greater speed, and larger loads can be drawn. In this way the Government hope to still further reduce the working expenses. The Legislature some months ago passed an act authorising a loan of £1,336,000, and an instalment of £500,000 had been floated recently. The Government intended to construct railways and harbour works with the borrowed money. A line is to be built from Perth, running southward along the coast to Bunbury, a distance of 115 miles, and another to the Yilgarn gold-fields, 168 miles. The latter will, no doubt, ultimately form a section of the proposed transcontinental railway connecting Perth with Adelaide, *via* Eucla and Port Augusta. Sir Jules Vogel some years ago proposed to build that railway under the land grant system, but the project fell through owing to the necessary capital not being forthcoming. In the opinion of Mr. Venn, however, this project would be taken up again by a syndicate of English capitalists before many years have elapsed, and he is hopeful that before another decade has passed, the construction of the line will have been commenced and will be well on towards completion, as it goes through a large tract of good country. It is also proposed to extend the railway system in the south-western portion of the Colony to Vasse, and another branch towards the Minninup tin-fields. Another

line is about to be made from Geraldton to Mullewa, in the direction of the Murchison goldfields. This will eventually be a section of a trunk line to the northern areas. The last contract let for railway construction was at the rate of £1,100 per mile, and included everything except the rails and rolling stock. The rails will cost about £600 or £700 a mile, according to the market quotations at the time. Wire fences are erected, and wooden stations of a permanent character provided. The Government is about to construct a breakwater at the port of Fremantle. When completed it would cost about £900,000. By an expenditure of £250,000, however, vessels drawing 30 ft. of water would be enabled to visit the port and obtain shelter there.

The following remarks and information about the Great Southern Railway have been kindly furnished by the Chairman of the Company :

The Great Southern Railway running from Albany, King George's Sound, to Beverley, the Southern terminus of the Government line of railway from Perth, a distance of 243 miles, was finished in June 1889, and has thrown open the South-western corner of the Colony.

This line of railway was constructed, and is owned by the West Australian Land Company, Limited, a company formed in London wholly on British capital. As a bonus the Government offered a grant of 12,000 acres of land per mile, selected along the route of the railway, so this company possesses nearly 3 million acres of selected land, which is being offered for sale at very low prices, averaging 15s. per acre, payable by instalments over 20 years, free of interest, so that for the very modest rent of 9d. per acre per annum, a man becomes his own freeholder.

Albany, King George's Sound, is a very large land-locked harbour—the first and last port of call of the mail steamers—passengers travelling up to Perth in the comfortable carriages on the Great Southern Railway can scarcely picture the discomforts attaching to that journey prior to the advent of the railway, when everyone had to drive about 260 miles through the Bush.

This difficulty of getting into the country helped to keep settlers out, so till quite recently very little was known about the land lying between Perth and Albany.

Now all that is changed—the railway has opened up the country, and it is proved that virgin land as good as the best in the Eastern Colonies is waiting for settlers at prices very far below those demanded in the older Colonies.

Townships are springing up, settlement is proceeding apace, and instead of Bush, thriving homesteads are spreading in all directions.

Many of the new settlers come from South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales, and have brought with them an amount of experience and energy that is putting life into the district.

As a sample, one may be mentioned, who has been on his land 12

months; in that time he has built his house, fenced his land, and cleared and brought 150 acres under cultivation.

Several influential English purchases have been made—notably Lord Brassey's 26,000 acres near Eticup, Mr. T. W. Powell's several purchases of upwards of 40,000 acres, and Mr. J. A. Mullen's 20,000 acres near Yeriminup. It is stated to be the intention of these gentlemen to prepare the land and cut it up into small holdings suited to farmers of moderate means, allowing them to purchase on the instalment principle.

The rainfall is very ample, ranging from 40 inches per annum at Albany to 18 inches at Beverley. Water is easily conserved in tanks or dams, as may be seen along the course of the railway, where the company have constructed tanks holding from 2 to 3 million gallons of water. The water is close to the surface, wells, as a rule, not having to be sunk more than about 20 feet.

The soil is good, and fit, according to its situation, for cereals of all kinds, fruits, vegetables, vines, &c., whilst the whole area is suited to sheep farming.

The South-west corner of the continent contains a large area of valuable timber, the principal being the Karri and Jarrah, now being largely used for street paving, and destined to become more so in consequence of its hardness and durability.

Messrs. C. and G. Millar have a very large timber mill at Torbay, about 12 miles west of Albany, from whence large quantities of Karri are sent to Melbourne, South Australia, Natal and London, for harbour works, piles, paving blocks, &c.

The climate is very temperate and healthy, suited alike to the strong and the delicate.

This district is capable of supporting a population of several millions, and offers a splendid opening for men ready and willing to work, who will be certain of a good livelihood.

The careful report of a Commission presided over by the Hon. H. W. Venn, now Minister for Railways and Works, deals so fairly and clearly with the present condition and prospects of the varied branches of agriculture and farming now practised or suited for the soils and climatic conditions of Western Australia, that I feel I cannot do better on these subjects than avail myself of some of their opinions and statements, the results of an exhaustive inquiry.

Western Australia, in her immense territory, extending from the 14th degree of latitude North to 35° South, embraces nearly every condition of soil and climate for the production of almost every article of consumption.

It may be considered a fact that the agricultural and horticultural pursuits of this Colony have not reached those advanced stages in the growth and variety of special products, that have been attained in the other Colonies. The chief cause of this may be found in the want of

knowledge and special education in these branches, but perhaps more particularly from the absence of a demand for those products and the want of capital and population, and not to the want of either suitable climate or soil; for much of our soil and climate is admirably adapted to the successful growth of a very large variety of special products in cereals, root crops, tobacco, fruits, and horticultural plants and trees, flowers for scents, and for the manufacture of insecticides; and there can be little doubt, as population increases and a demand arises, a better knowledge will obtain, leading to a higher class husbandry, and a more extensive development in those particular branches.

A feature in the agricultural capacity of the Colony will be a division into areas of those portions suitable for special production.

WHEAT AREA.—The Commission, from evidence, venture to say that so long as the production of wheat in the world does not bring foreign competition to our shores at a less cost than, say, 3s. to 4s. per bushel, the area over which wheat can be grown as a food supply, to compete with that competition and leave a fair profit to the grower, will be found in the districts of Greenough, Dongara, and Upper Irwin in the North; and the Victoria Plains, Newcastle, Northam, York, and Beverley, and South along the Great Southern Railway as far as Etipup. This last-named belt of country, in the opinion of the Commission, has a great future before it; its large extent of level country, the comparative low cost of clearing, its general climatic conditions, combined with a quick transit to either the port of Fremantle or Albany, point conclusively to a very rapid and extensive settlement; and when this is an accomplished fact, commanding as it does so many natural advantages, it will become a most important factor in the wheat supply of the Colony, both for home consumption and export.

Taking the question of clearing and total cost of cultivation of lands in these areas, from evidence it will be found over the whole area that growing wheat at the figures named leaves a fair margin of profit, and would provide a food supply, not only for all future local requirements, but leave a large surplus to export. The average cost of production in these areas is now about 2s. per bushel. With the use of the double-furrowed plough, and with the use of the three and four furrowed plough in the very near future, and a corresponding saving in the use of large-sized harrows, and improved harvesting, the cost can and will be reduced by 6d. to 10d. or more per bushel, and with these figures the Commission venture to say, taking the ruling rate of wages here as that prevailing in the other Colonies, Western Australia can, over these areas, produce wheat in competition with any of the sister Colonies; and, having regard to the fact that the average yield of wheat per acre over these areas exceeds that of South Australia by six bushels per acre, we can at no distant future enter into the open and foreign markets in profitable competition with the sister Colonies.

The figures taken in evidence show a more prosperous state of things

for the West Australian wheat growers than for the same class of people in South Australia. There is no large margin for error in this statement, as the average rainfall over these areas is about 18 inches, and, although the average cost of bringing them into a state for cultivation may exceed that of the wheat-growing areas of South Australia, that cost is more than counterbalanced by the increased average yield per acre.

The cost of producing wheat having in the other Colonies reached that stage when it will cease to be produced at a lower figure—climatic conditions in the way of rainfall being in our favour, labour at the same rate, and the use of the same appliances at our command—this Colony will have nothing to fear from competition, the present protective policy of the Colony being also a fostering element in this production, but which, however, will cease to have effect the moment local demands are supplied, and we have a surplus for export. These seem bold statements to make; but the Commission are supported by the evidence before them.

GENERAL FARMING AREA.—The Commission desire to express in no uncertain voice their opinion that, although facts and figures are as they have stated in regard to wheat growing in these areas, they by no means recommend or suggest that wheat growing alone should be relied on in these areas by the farmer. On the other hand, we strongly oppose a system of wheat or corn growing as an only product. It is a system that is too precarious in Australia, but in every instance in this Colony, and in the areas mentioned, we urge a system of general mixed farming as being the safest—the most legitimate—and prosperous occupation for the farmer. Wheat may, or should be, a primary factor in their business, but the production of oats, barley, and hay should always form a large portion of their income, and, speaking in regard to the Northern areas, dairying can be profitably carried on for at least three or four months in the year, yielding in those months a return far in excess of the general average yield of the Colony. These remarks do not apply to the South, under a colder climate, where dairying can be profitably carried on throughout the whole year, by a small observance of the seasons and the growth of nourishing and succulent food for the cows at those times when the natural pasture would not so well serve them.

During the winter months a large and profitable addition to the income should be made by curing bacon and hams. No farm should be without a few sheep; they not only furnish the family with a cheap food supply, but manure the soil and assist to clear the land from weeds. Attention to garden produce should not be lost sight of, as throughout these areas general garden produce can be raised in large quantities, and, where there is no market for it, it cheapens the food supply of the farms, and is valuable as pig fodder.

Except in favoured localities, general fruit growing in the Northern areas cannot be relied on, and to be successful it requires certain favourable situations. Nevertheless, there is a very considerable area, in every respect suitable for the profitable growth and production of certain fruits,

more especially those of a semi-tropical character, such as vines, oranges, lemons, peaches, pears, almonds, while for the growth of the fig and olive the area could be extended to a much larger degree.

In the districts south of the Irwin, say, Victoria Plains, Newcastle, Northam, York, and Beverley, a wider field of operations is opened up, outside the question of wheat growing. With a mean temperature between 60 and 70 degrees, and a rainfall of 18 inches, a more extended system of general farming can be followed. In addition to wheat, oats, and barley, English barley can be profitably grown to compete with importations and serve all local demands, if carefully harvested. The climatic conditions are eminently adapted for peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, grapes, and figs, under proper cultivation; and a special source of income could be derived from a system of fruit drying, such as raisins and figs, while special attention should be directed to ham and bacon curing, as throughout these districts a larger range of season favours the industry; and, taking the whole of this area, it is in every way suitable for horse breeding. Farmers should pay particular and unceasing attention to having a few heavy mares, and so supply the Colony with draught stock. Throughout this belt the climate and soil are entirely in favour of the horse, as is also the whole of our northern areas, extending up as far as the De Grey, and, with care and attention to young stock, animals can be produced equal to those bred in any part of the world. With good draught stock the farmer reduces the cost of his production; it is the power he requires; without it he cannot succeed with his own cultivation, and, having a surplus, the ruling prices at all times leave him a large margin of profit.

FRUIT AREA.—All the belt of country known as the Darling Range, say from Bindoon and Chittering, down past Narrogin, Pinjarrah, as far as Bunbury, and from thence to the Blackwood, might be described as one huge area for fruit growing.

Speaking more particularly in regard to the Darling Range, and without coming into the lower levels between the range and the sea, we find that nearly every description of fruit grows in luxurious abundance; its hill-slopes and its valleys, its alternations of soil, its diverse aspects, single out the area as specially adapted for wine making, for fruit growing, fruit preserving, and fruit drying.

Where the grape thrives, as it does in this area, the Commission can give no distinct preference to any particular variety of grape, as the character of soil and aspect of the land will at all times guide the grower in producing the exact variety suited to the conditions of his holding. Among the varieties already growing will be found the Shiraz, the Verdelho, Fontainebleau, Crystal, Sweet Water, Muscatel, the Wortley Hall, and Black Hamburg.

The variety of fruits, including those grown on the Blackwood, is oranges of all descriptions (except the green orange), lemons, peaches, plums (of all varieties), apricots, pears, quinces, figs, apples, medlars,

cherries, English and Cape gooseberries, citrons, currants, guavas, mulberries, nectarines, loquats, limes, nuts, filberts, almonds, raspberries, shaddocks, bananas. With such a range and variety of fruit, and growing each variety in localities suitable for their production, the Commission can point hopefully to the time when Western Australia will compete against the world in these productions.

As an industry, wine making, both for local consumption and for export, should occupy the attention of a large section of those settling this area of the Colony; while fruit drying, jam making, and preserving could be successfully and profitably pursued by others. The methods of cultivation can only be laid down on knowing the nature of the soil and locality; but, as a general thing, it is thought wiser to have plenty of room for all plant and tree life. In the case of vines, from 8 to 9 feet, under the bush system of planting; trellis system for large vineyards is not recommended; while fruit trees should never be planted less than 20 to 30 feet apart. The Commission venture no opinion as to the process of treating the land, whether by trenching or by deep ploughing; this question is one regulated entirely by the locality and nature of the formation; but strict attention to manuring, mulching, digging, and weeding is imperative to success.

DAIRY AREA.—The area over which Dairying, as an industry, can be followed out with profit, is all the coast line from the Moore River down South as far as Cape Leeuwin, extending as far back as the Darling Range. Taking the belt more particularly from Wanneroo to the Vasse, the profitable production of butter is simply a matter of attention and intelligence; the area is eminently adapted for it all the year round, combined with the production of such commodities as bacon, hams, eggs, poultry, potatoes, onions, &c.

The coast system of dairying and farming would differ in some essential respects from that to be followed out on the stiffer lands below the Range. All along the coast, from its general immunity from frost, potatoes should be a staple commodity. This applies more particularly to the large belt of estuary land, and rich formation of vegetable deposit, running more or less all down the line mentioned. The cost of clearing is heavy, ranging from £5 to £20 per acre for heavy ti-tree clearing, but the yield being heavy and fairly certain, the potato crop should at all times be able to compete with importations; there is a very extensive area in every way adapted for this produce, and population on such a rich deposit will cheapen production and increase the supply as well as the demand. The Commission strongly recommend this branch of farming, together with the production of vegetables and dairy produce for the Perth and Fremantle markets, to the attention of intending settlers the moment a quick and ready means of transit is afforded to the market by a Southern Railway.

Bunbury, the Vasse, and their surroundings, seem the natural locality for dairy farming, and as the Colony progresses it will, doubtless, form the

staple product of these districts. At the present moment individuals are doing as much as individuals can with the means and labour at their command. Something like 1,000 to 1,200 cows are being dairied; but at present the cost of production, including the heavy cost of transit, cripples the industry. It is a hopeful and cheerful tribute to the intelligence of the dairymen of the South to find how quickly devices in labour-saving machinery are introduced. The DeLaval Separator, butter workers, and improved churns are now generally used.

The mean temperature of the whole area is about 62°. The rainfall is from 28 inches in the districts of Wanneroo, Perth, Guildford, and Canning; while Bunbury and Vasse have an average rainfall of 33 to 40 inches. The establishment of dairies is only a matter of population, and the Commission can see the germs of a future high-class system for this industry in the intelligence displayed by some of those already engaged in the profitable working of their holdings, in Guildford and in the South. A system of dairying should always be combined with the production of hams, bacon, and eggs; while general farming for the growth of the necessary fodder is absolutely essential to good butter making.

Root crops, such as mangold-wurzel, and the cultivation of pig-melon, maize, and Farmer's Friend, must also be grown on a dairy farm, as they are the elements of success, combined with a studious and careful attention to cleanliness in the dairy. The profit of the undertaking lies in the jealous care over a heavy straw stack and consequent large manure heap, together with careful housing of a selected herd of cows, and a rigid enforcement of gentle and silent treatment in the cow-yard. There should be a total absence of impurities at the cow-sheds, on or near the pasture, or near the dairy. No industry for its profitable and successful working requires more keen intelligence, or more careful supervision; for, while it is a profitable avocation on good lands and under these conditions, it can easily, on the other hand, when carefulness is not observed, end in failure.

The production of cheese is a branch of the industry that has not occupied the attention of many in the Colony. At every agricultural show excellent cheeses are exhibited—equal in every respect to the imported Colonial article. The industry is, however, not yet established, and may only succeed on a large scale under a factory system. Nevertheless, the Commission can recommend its production at once as an adjunct to the dairy farming in the Colony, where the dairy farmer has the advantage of a family and cheap labour to give that attention so indispensable to good cheese making.

The areas over which agricultural settlement extends may, for the present, be said to be as above described, with the exception of an extensive belt of agricultural country on the Upper Irwin beyond Strawberry, a belt of the richest soil in the Colony, of large extent, all of which will be tapped by the Midland Railway. The future settlement of this great belt of country is not at this moment a question upon which the Com-

mission felt they had to deal, as that future will entirely depend upon the rainfall in the locality, and the operations of the Midland Railway Company.

There can be no doubt in the southern portions of the Colony, at no distant date irrigation and water conservation by dams and other means will occupy the attention of those who can take advantage of the numerous constantly running streams and springs along the Darling Range, and by this means increase the productiveness of those localities to an enormous degree.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the quantity of land that should be sufficient for an ordinary farmer to live upon; and the Commission, in dealing with this matter, say it is a question almost entirely dependent on the man. The meaning of an "ordinary man" may, in the minds of some, be a *good* all-round farmer, industrious, careful, and with a practical knowledge of his business; and this class of man will surely do well on blocks ranging from 500 to 700 acres; but to say that any man can take to agriculture, who may not probably be fit for much else, and succeed as a farmer, even on any sized block of land, is entirely a mistake. The avocations of a farmer call forth all the best qualities that a man should be gifted with: business capacity, diligent attention to duties, observant in small matters, quick at expedient, combined with sound sense, and a practical knowledge of the laws of growth and fertilisation; and when these qualities are found in a farmer, as in any other walk of life, you will generally find he succeeds, whether his holding be large or small. There is a desire, generally, on the part of those taking up land, to take up too much. A more fatal mistake can hardly be made by a farmer than having too much land. It hampers him in every way, and is generally a hopeless drain upon his resources, which cripples him. But, given blocks of the size mentioned, he then has a fair amount of pasture for grazing his stock, which is indispensable, with still a large area for cultivation. Small areas, in a high state of cultivation, and within the grasp of individuals, is one of the chief elements of success in farming. It may be mentioned as well, that the life of a farmer and his employés, although it may have much in it which is both interesting and pleasing, is nevertheless necessarily a laborious life. The duration of a working day is long; it is early and late—the seasons, the weather, the stock and dairy, demand this. And the popular working day of eight hours, if adopted on the farm, must surely end in failure and disappointment.

Reverting again for a minute or so to the question of irrigation, I find in a very interesting and intelligent report of a visit, undertaken at the request of the Western Australian Government to the Irrigation Settlements in Victoria and South Australia by two members of the Western Australian Legislature, the following remarks on irrigation and fruit-growing specially applicable:

We would now endeavour, as briefly as possible, to take a somewhat general view of the whole question as it more especially relates to our own Colony. There can be no doubt that wherever it is possible for the settler, the farmer, and particularly the horticulturist to get water on to his land, even in a very small way, he should study and contrive to accomplish it in as inexpensive and effective a manner as the conditions of the locality will allow; for it may be laid down that if raising produce from the land will pay without irrigation, and where, as over by far the greater portion of Australia, the agriculturist is subject to the annual recurrence of many months of warm dry weather, the profit must be doubly, trebly, increased by the command of water during these dry months, provided, always, the water does not cost too much. And, again, in many exceptional situations, where the agriculturist is not even certain of either a sufficient or an early enough fall of winter rain to either start or mature his crops, then the command of even only one good watering from some impoundage area must be of immense advantage; and it is this latter circumstance and consideration, in the case of their farmers in Northern areas, where the autumn rains are shy, that have moved the Victorian Government to the enormous outlay, amounting in the aggregate to over a million of money, in order to overcome this uncertainty. One of the chief virtues in a command of water in warm dry weather is that the growth is so rapid, and tropical vegetation growing more in one week than it will do in a month of even moist weather when nights are cold; so that our urgent advice to all agriculturists is, strive to take every advantage of any little stream or supply of water that nature has placed near them, either by damming up and diverting or by artificial pumping. We feel sure that if the many hundreds of favourable localities that exist in the Colony, notably, all along the face of the Darling Range, and along the course of many of our best rivers and springs, not excepting a great many localities in our Eastern Districts, as also in our Northern, Victoria Plains, and Irwin Districts, were made the most of, the result would be an enormous increase to our producing power from the lands now under occupation.

We would next view the subject of fruit-growing generally, with or without irrigation; and, as we have before remarked, we venture the assertion that in very many parts of the Colony, not only in our Southern Districts, but also in our Eastern Districts, where the land is often of an exceptionally fertile character, results not very far short of even the phenomenal returns at Mildura and Renmark could be shown and without recourse to artificial irrigation, for over a great part of our Colony we have a bountiful rainfall. Especially with reference to apple-growing, which at present stands a long way at the head of the list as a fruit capable of profitable export, we desire to make pointed allusion, for, from what we could observe, we do not think that the Irrigation Colonies of the Murray, with their warm climate and moist lands, expect to take any prominence as successful growers of apples for export, and we feel con-

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vinced that our Blackwood District, with its cool climate and clayey loam soils, will far surpass those irrigation colonies in the successful growth and export of apples and late varieties of pears and other fruits belonging to the temperate zone. We have observed nothing to surpass, and in few instances to equal, what we have ourselves observed in the garden of Mr. Allnutt, of the Grange, near Bridgetown. Another valuable product for export, which should be a success in the Blackwood, is the French prune plum.

An average for ten years of the returns of cereal crops gives for wheat twelve bushels, barley fifteen bushels, and oats sixteen bushels, for each acre in cultivation; and with respect of the hay crop, one ton in the average, and of potatoes three tons an acre.

Just ten years ago, in 1882, I compiled a work giving general information respecting the condition of the forests and timber trade of the Colony, and what I wrote then about the forests, equally applies now.

“The forests from which timber is now exported from Western Australia are altogether at its South-West extremity, and their existence is doubtlessly occasioned by reason of the fact that the climate of that part, being subject to the influences of the moist currents of air from both South and North, and being more or less hilly, is more humid and temperate than other parts, as shown by the rainfall of the meteorological stations now established, which are, however, virtually outside the forests’ limits, and therefore really less influenced by the hill rains.

North and East of Forests :							Annual Rainfall in inches	Mean Shade Tempera- ture
Geraldton, Champion Bay	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	67°
York	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	63°
Forest Districts :								
Perth	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	67°
Fremantle	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	64°
Bunbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	61°
Albany	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	59°

“The above results are from observations for the years 1880–1881. The forest area south of the tropics is included within the parallels of south latitudes, 31 deg. to 35 deg., as generally shown on the map attached, but very little good timber of any size is found nearer the coast than five to seven miles. As a fact, it may be stated that a belt of forest land exists between the latitudes above mentioned, in some places extending inland for one hundred miles, but the best Jarrah wood is found in the hill ranges, and not nearer

than fifteen or twenty miles from the coast, and of this the areas occupied by the principal Eucalypti are :

	Square miles
White gum (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>)	10,000
Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>)	14,000
Karri (<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>)	2,300
Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>)	500
Red gum (<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>)	800
York gum (<i>Eucalyptus doxophleba</i>)	2,400

“ But on this subject it may be sufficient to quote the opinions of Baron von Mueller, as given in his report on the Forest Resources of Western Australia. Of the spontaneous resources he writes this :—‘ The forest regions of extra-tropic West Australia occupy an area equal to the whole territory of Great Britain ; and it is singularly fortunate for the Colony that over this vast extent of wooded country a species of *Eucalyptus* (the Jarrah) prevails, which for the durability of its timber is unsurpassed by any kind of tree in any portion of the globe. Under such circumstances the timber resources must be regarded as among the foremost in importance throughout the wide tracts of Western Australia, even if the many other kinds of utilitarian trees occurring in the more southern portion of that colonial territory, and the more varied sorts of timber trees to be found within the intra-tropic regions of Western Australia were left out of consideration. It is, furthermore, of particular advantage to the Colony, that its highly valuable Jarrah timber is obtainable through, at least, five degrees of geographic latitude, and this within so short and moderate a distance of shipping places as to render it easily accessible to foreign traffic.’ Again : ‘ The wood has attained a world-wide celebrity. When especially selected from hilly localities, cut while the sap is least active, and subsequently carefully dried, it proves impervious to the borings of the chelura, teredo, and termites. It is therefore in extensive demand for jetties, piles, railway-sleepers, fence-posts, and all kinds of underground structures, and it is equally important as one of the most durable for the planking and frames of ships.’ And again : ‘ This much can be foreseen, that *E. marginata* is destined to supply one of the most lasting of hardwood timbers for a long time to come, at the least costly rate, to very many parts of the globe.’ But it is not only the Jarrah which the Baron celebrates among the timber trees of Western Australia ; for example, the Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), sometimes styled *E. colossea*, on account of its huge dimensions, stems having been ‘ measured 300 feet long up to the first limb, and one particularly gigantic tree

60 feet around at the base.' 'This wood,' he says, 'is elastic and durable, and particularly sought for large planks.' Again, *E. oleosa* and others he notes for the value of the oil which can be extracted from their foliage. 'It has proved the best known solvent for amber and other fossil resins, and of india-rubber, and unique in many technologic applications.' Nor in considering the utile does he forget the dulce, but records of one species: 'Hardly anything more gorgeous can be imagined than the forest of *E. ficifolia* about the month of February, when brilliant trusses of flowers diffuse a rich red over the dark green foliage of the whole landscape.' "

To the Eucalypts must be added the Acacias, as well for beauty as utility. *A. acuminata*, for its richly scented and coloured wood, for the cabinet maker and turner, *A. saligna*, the bark of which contains 30 per cent. of tannic acid, and *A. microbotrya*, for its enormous yield of superior gum. Of more than 150 acacias standing on record from the hitherto explored portions of Western Australia, he states "that the seeds of every sort would be acceptable for horticultural export trade, Australasian acacias being always in request for European glass-houses." To these must be added the fragrant sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*), the banksias, yielding beautiful wood for ornamental work, and the cypress pines of the north, valuable for their splendid wood and resin, and which we cannot doubt will soon be utilised for masts, yards, spars, and decks for shipbuilding, as they have been for rafters, joists, and flooring for houses. The products of the forests and woods of the Colony exported in 1891 were estimated for timber £89,176, for sandalwood £37,600, for tanning bark £1,561, giving a total value of £128,337. The export of timber has been for the most part of late to the other Australian Colonies, but some small cargoes have been brought to London, where the value of the Western Australian hardwoods is becoming recognised. And doubtless, when they are better known they will be largely utilised, possessing as they do many valuable qualities peculiar in themselves, and which other timbers do not possess in like degree.

The following remarks on the suitability of Jarrah and Karri timber for street paving, and showing the efficacy of that in present use, is extracted from a pamphlet containing a very good paper reprinted from *Engineering*, which recently came into my hands:—

In the desire to obtain a road-paving material which will retain the camber of the roadway and wear longer and more evenly than yellow deals, and at the same time avoid the slipperiness of asphalt, vestry

engineers have, from time to time, turned their attention to the harder varieties of pine, and to such woods as oak, elm, beech, and latterly to Australian hardwood. It cannot be said that any of the harder pines have given very satisfactory results, chiefly for the reason of variation in quality, inability to withstand the effects of the weather, and owing to the irregularity in size of the blocks, the result of bad sawing. The oak and elm do not stand the effects of the weather; and though beech, when creosoted, gives fairly satisfactory results, it does not appear likely that any of these woods will be generally introduced for future work. On the other hand, Jarrah wood from Australia has, so far, given excellent results, and is now being largely adopted for the carriage-way pavements of London.

The streets carrying the heavy traffic of the large cities of Australia are paved entirely with Australian hardwood of the Eucalyptus family, and the result has been very satisfactory. Both the climatic and traffic conditions of these cities are different from London, yet there is no reason to suppose that the woods used there will not be equally suitable for the London streets. Flinders Street, in Melbourne, was paved with 6-in. red-gum blocks in 1882-3; there the traffic is of the heaviest description, and the street still maintains an even surface and drains practically as when first laid. Blocks taken from the centre of the street in 1891 showed a wear of about $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in., but whether that was all wear, or whether the blocks were cut absolutely true in the first instance, we cannot say. Blue-gum, iron-bark, black-butt, and tallow-wood, were the other varieties of Eucalyptus used; these woods grow on the eastern side of Australia, close to the cities where they were used. If the Australian hardwoods come into vogue for the London pavement, it is most likely that supplies will be drawn from the enormous Eucalyptus forests of Jarrah and Karri in Western Australia, which, owing to their distance from the great cities of Australia on the eastern side, the high rate of freights to these ports, and in some cases protective duties, should as readily find markets in Europe as in Australia. As a matter of fact no better market timbers grow in Australia than the Karri and the Jarrah. The following record of tests shows their relative characteristics as compared by the well-known standards of English oak and Indian teak.

From the following table it appears that of the two descriptions of Eucalyptus timber, karri should prove the superior for street pavements, owing to its being able to withstand nearly two-fifths greater crushing strain than jarrah, and it is also a timber much more difficult to split owing to the grain being greatly interwoven. During the last few years this timber has come into the first favour in Australia as a hardwood. The Railway Department of Victoria have been using it for the framing of their wagons and carriages, and the Melbourne Harbour Trust have purchased 5,000,000 superficial feet of the timber for their work, though in the warmer seas of Australia, in higher latitudes, where the sea-worm or "teredo" grows to a large size, the karri will not withstand its ravages nearly as well as jarrah.

*Results of Tests of Jarrah, Karri, Oak, and Teak, made at the Government Dockyards by Mr. Thomas Laslett, Timber Inspector to the Admiralty.***Transverse Experiments.**

Name of Wood	Weight per Cubic Foot	Specific Gravity	Transverse Strength per Square Inch	Average Tensile Experiments			Vertical or Crushing Strains on Cubes of 2 la.	Number of Years Assigned by English Lloyd's for Shipbuilding Purposes
				Dimensions of Each Piece	Weight the Piece Broke with	Direct Cohesion on One Square Inch		
	lb.		value of S.	in.	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	tons per sq. in.	years
Indian teak .	49·47	807	2203	2 × 2 × 30	13,207	3301	2·838	14
English oak	58	886	2117	2 × 2 × 30	30,287	7571	3·411	9
Jarrah . .	63·12	1010	1800	2 × 2 × 30	11,760	2940	3·198	12
Karri . . .	61·31	981	2264	2 × 2 × 30	28,280	7070	5·140	12

As a matter of fact both karri and jarrah are excellent timbers, and so similar in texture and appearance that none but an expert could identify the different woods after they are sawn into planks or blocks. With some very trifling exceptions jarrah is the Australian hardwood that is to be seen in the street pavements of London. Wherever the wood has been laid in a suitable manner it has given the most satisfactory results. Mr. McIntosh, at Lambeth, has practically given up using any other kinds of wood. It is in this gentleman's district that there is a small piece of karri pavement;¹ it was put down nearly three years ago, at the same time as the jarrah alongside it, and so far the difference in wear is very slight; if anything, perhaps the karri stands a trifle above the jarrah alongside it, but both keep an excellent surface, and outwear pine to a remarkable extent. Mr. Weaver, of Kensington, has laid some jarrah down, and in the paper previously quoted from, said: "A small trial section of jarrah wood, from Western Australia, was laid three years ago in the Kensington Road, and in October last a further area of about 2,500 superficial yards, in Old Brompton Road, was paved with a similar wood, 4 in. deep, laid close-jointed. In the author's opinion jarrah promises well as a paving material; it is a dense, close-grained hardwood, and, owing to its extreme uniformity of quality, wears evenly. It is, however, about double the price of ordinary paving deals, and until it has proved itself by wearing proportionately longer, the author considers it would be imprudent to entirely substitute it for the wood which has furnished such good results in the past." Mr. Mair, at Hammersmith, in 1889-90, laid

¹ A crossing, the width of the footway, at the junction of the Lower Marsh and the Westminster-bridge Road.

the Broadway, the large space in front of the vestry hall, with this timber, and it has given such excellent results that the vestry are now laying the Hammersmith Road with the same material. Mr. Mair has laid the timber as 5 in. blocks with a $\frac{1}{8}$ in. joint grouted with cement, and is at present following this practice. He states that although the omnibuses continually stop and start in the Broadway, a much smaller proportion of horses fall on the hardwood than on the pine pavements leading to it from all directions. The reason he gives for this is, that, keeping the camber so well, it drains quickly and retains a very small proportion of mud upon its surface. The timber has also been laid in the St. Giles's district with results to the satisfaction of Mr. Wallace. It has also been laid in the Strand and other vestries. In the Strand, opposite Exeter Hall, may be seen the evil results of laying a hardwood with open joints. The fibres at the edges of the blocks have broken down as they do in pine, but the central fibres, being so strongly supported by the surrounding timber, do not wear down as in pine blocks; consequently the blocks are entirely round-backed, and stand apart so much that the traffic bumps over them in very much the same way as though the road surface were cobble stones. This piece of pavement was originally laid badly; apart from the joints being too wide, the foundation was uneven, and the deficiencies were made up by sand placed beneath the blocks. It is now in a bad condition, and gives no fair or reasonable indication of how a well and properly laid hardwood would wear and be suitable for a road surface. Mr. Chas. Mason, who has somewhat recently taken office as surveyor in the Strand district, is favourably impressed with the results to be obtained by using Australian hardwoods, if they are laid in a manner suitable to their characteristics. In front of the West Strand post-office he found the pine pavements wore out every eight to nine months, owing to the constant violent scratching of the horses' shoes; eighteen or nineteen months ago he relaid this place with jarrah wood; it is still in good order, and he expects it will wear for another year and a half.

Mr. McIntosh, in Lambeth, is now laying 4-in. jarrah blocks without any space being left for a joint; he intends to pour a boiling mixture of tar and pitch over the surface when the blocks are in position, so as to fill up the interstices between them and make a water-tight surface to the roadway.

We are entirely of the opinion that the future of hardwood pavement will be: shallow blocks laid tightly together, so as to eliminate the joints, as far as it is possible to do so; also that no satisfactory results may be expected from the view of a smooth-surfaced noiseless pavement if a wide-jointed system of laying be adopted. In order that this may be done in a workmanlike manner, and so enable the wood to show its best wear, much greater care will have to be devoted to producing sawn timber of a regular size than that hitherto noticeable in the jarrah wood that has been used up to the present in the London pavements. It is probable that the depth of the hardwood block may in the future be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., perhaps less,

and continue to make a good road surface, for the average depth to which the pine pavements are allowed to wear down to in London is below 3 in.—in many cases it wears to 2 in. and even $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.—and, then, for some considerable time before the roadway is renewed, it is in the roughest condition, and the worn-down blocks are subjected to continual jars and concussions, which would not result from the passage of traffic over a smooth pavement.

The export value of Jarrah and Karri at the shipping ports of the Colony is given to me as being at this date about £3 10s. for the load of fifty (50) cubic feet, and to this charge must be added cost of freight from the Colony to London.

With regard to the mineral wealth of the Colony, the whole of the useful information I have now for you is derived from the best source I have at command, the very able reports of the Government Geologist, Mr. P. H. Woodward, who has now for five years most zealously devoted the whole of his undoubted scientific knowledge and energies in the prosecution of those researches which have proved, and will prove further, no doubt, most valuable to the Colony. He thus writes in 1890 :

Until quite recently this Colony was considered to be destitute of mineral deposits of any value, with the sole exception of the rich deposits of lead and copper in the Northampton district, that had been found and worked in its early days. Beyond these nothing appeared to exist of sufficient value to be worth working. Now it is known that this is a rich mineral-bearing country from North to South, and every day news of fresh discoveries of gold and other valuable metals is coming in. There are, however, two great obstacles standing in the way of these discoveries being immediately turned to account, viz.—want of capital, and the construction that has been put on the Mining Regulations. Of these the first will be removed as soon as the outside mining world is assured of the genuineness of these finds, and that there is really a good field for investment here ; and the second as soon as the Government strictly enforces all its regulations, as up to the present it has been too lenient, and of this advantage has been taken, to the detriment of the real interests of the Colony, both in the floating of companies. and by the holding of areas without fulfilling the labour conditions.

Gold is said to have been first found in this Colony in 1688 by the Dutch buccaneer, Dampier, after whom the North-West coast was named. He spent a good deal of time in that year in searching for the precious metal, and that he met with success seems to be confirmed by the fact that on some of the old Dutch charts this coast is marked "*Provincia Aurifera*," and also that in 1888, just 200 years later, rich alluvial fields have been found in the same locality with gold almost on the surface.

For a considerable time after the foundation of this Colony, it was thought

that gold would never be found here, but in 1868 small quantities were discovered in the alluvium by Peterwangy Hill at the head of the Irwin River. This caused a good deal of excitement, but as the gold was in too minute a quantity to pay, this discovery, unfortunately, did more harm than good, for it brought a number of miners from the Eastern Colonies, who were so bitterly disappointed, that on returning home, they gave this place so bad a name that even at the present day it is difficult to persuade the people in those Colonies that there is any gold here at all.

At about the same period gold was found by Mr. Hassell, at Kendenup, in a quartz reef that contained much iron pyrites. A company was floated and machinery erected, but as the mine could not be made to pay it was abandoned, and this was due either to the manager not having followed the shoot of gold-bearing stone, or else, and more probably, to his not being able to extract the gold by the ordinary process, for nearly all stone containing so much pyrites requires special treatment, and, moreover, five tons sent to Victoria, where a speciality is made of such stone, yielded a very good return, consequently there is not the least doubt that gold does exist in this reef in payable quantities, and now that gold-saving processes have reached such a high state of perfection, it is to be hoped that another trial will be made. The rocks in this neighbourhood are schistose, contain many quartz reefs and diorite dykes, both carrying large quantities of iron pyrites, most of which carries more or less gold.

The next specimens of gold found were in quartz, at Bindoon, and a company was immediately started which commenced work on a quartz reef containing a great deal of pyrites, by sinking two shafts, close together, on a reef at the top of a hill, and for which it is difficult to assign a reason, as this was not the reef in which the gold had been found, although it was afterwards proved to contain small quantities. The general appearance of this locality is very promising, but it has not had a fair trial, as the reefs near to which the gold was found have never been prospected. The rocks are slate and schistose, with quartz reefs and diorite dykes, both containing large quantities of pyrites which ought to be tested for gold.

The gullies have not yet been prospected for alluvial gold, but so many rich specimens have from time to time been picked up here, it is natural to infer that the stream beds would pay for working.

Then, in spite of the fact that colours of gold had been found nearly all over the Colony, all idea of gold mining was, for some years, abandoned, until in 1885, when the late Mr. Hardman published his report on the Kimberley district, stating that he had obtained good prospects, and marking on his map certain tracts of country, which, from their great similarity to the Victorian gold-bearing country, he believed would prove auriferous. His prognostications proved to be correct, and some rich patches of alluvial gold were struck, which caused a rush of miners from the other Colonies, but as these patches, though rich, were of no great extent, and all in shallow ground, they were soon worked out.

These alluvial diggings, however, led to the discovery of some very rich

reefs which bid fair to become a source of permanent employment in the district, and to pay those who have invested in them well. But as in all cases where fields are far away from settled districts, we find two bogus mines for every genuine one, for somehow the former always seem to afford a much greater attraction to speculators.

Some of the lodes in this district are very remarkable, gold having been found in serpentine, in galena, and in calcite, though most frequently it occurs in a bluish coloured quartz which is almost more of a quartzite in structure. The rocks are slates and schists of various kinds, with numerous reefs, running a little to the East of North, composed of a yellowish grey or blue quartz, very cellular and vuggy, containing quantities of black and other oxides of iron, with pseudomorphs and crystals of iron pyrites.

At the end of 1887 gold was found by Mr. H. Anstey on the Yilgarn Hills, about 200 miles East of Perth, which led to that region being largely prospected, and to the discovery of a belt of country, extending for about eighty miles in a Southerly direction, rich in gold-bearing quartz reefs. Many companies are now at work in the different divisions of this field: namely, Golden Valley in the North, Southern Cross next, and Parker's Find to the South. The great difficulty at present to successful working is the scarcity of water. The rocks on this line of country are more or less indurated slates and schists, with here and there dykes of granite and other intrusive rocks. The reefs are, as a rule, large, and extend to a great length on the surface, but they are not well defined, and seldom have walls on both sides, one side generally splitting up into a large number of leaders, most of which are rich in gold. The stone itself is solid and of a quartzite nature; it contains a little carbonate of iron, both iron and copper pyrites, manganese, and chlorite, but not in sufficient quantities to interfere with the extraction of the gold. The stone, as a rule, is very rich, often containing as much as six ounces of gold to the ton, and the trial crushings that have been made prove that there is, at any rate, in one or two claims, a great mass of stone carrying about two ounces to the ton.

Gold is also found in this field in a great dyke-like mass of a greenish colour—probably a decomposed serpentine.

Some rich deposits of alluvial gold have also been found, but, owing to the scarcity of water, little of the ground has as yet been tested.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that this field presents one of the finest surface indications yet met in Australia. Unfortunately at the present time it is almost at a standstill for want of capital to develop it, a difficulty that will be removed as soon as a railway is constructed to the field, for then many persons from the other Colonies would visit it, who are now deterred by the two hundred miles of bush travelling.

Gold has also been found in a small reef in the Wongan Hill, but not in sufficient quantity to pay.

In 1888 some very rich reefs were found to the eastward of Roebourne Bay, and many of them were opened up, but, owing to the discovery of alluvial diggings in the neighbourhood, only one or two are now being

tested, and these are proving to be of great value. The stone is a milky quartz with occasionally a bluish tinge, containing a large quantity of anti-mony associated with the gold. The reefs run east and west, and are the only known metalliferous lodes in the Colony running in this direction. The rocks are slates, often calcareous, with hard ridges of banded quartzite and large dyke masses of amygdaloid standing up out of the plain. There are also some very rich deposits of alluvial gold, extending over three hundred miles of country, and following the coast to the east and west. Up to the present most of the finds have been in shallow ground, but now richer deposits of gold are being found in the deeper alluvial deposits, and these are often associated with cementing deposits, similar to those occurring in the other Colonies.

Judging from the large quantities of gold already sent away from this district it must be a very rich gold-bearing tract of country, and when the alluvial gold ceases to be the all-absorbing attraction, the reefs will be sure to receive attention.

Gold has also been found at Mulga Mulga to the north of Austin's Lake, but is not being worked at present, owing to the want of money for that purpose. It also occurs on the Greenough, not far from Yewin Station, and, lately, rich discoveries have been reported on the Ashburton, while all along the face of the Darling Range there are large reefs full of pyrites, most of which carry more or less gold, and some are very rich.

LEAD.—The first discovery of lead in this Colony was made in the Victoria district in 1840, or shortly after that date, and several very rich lodes between Geraldton and the Murchison were worked by English Companies.

The ores in these lodes consist chiefly of galena (sulphate of lead) and cerussite (carbonate of lead), associated with quartz, calcite, barytes, and blende (sulphate of zinc). The galena occurs massive and crystalline; as a rule it contains very little silver, but when it does it is generally granular in structure. In the mines in which cerussite occurs a great deal of trouble has been experienced through the workmen suffering from lead poisoning, so much so that work often had to be stopped.

The lodes are most frequently of great size, containing huge masses of galena almost free from gangue, and all of these that were accessible have been worked out, for, when the price of lead fell, the companies found that it did not pay to work the poorer parts, so they simply picked out the eyes and abandoned the mines.

Several small but rich lodes of galena have been found in the Darling Range to the South of Perth, but, like those at Northampton, containing very little silver.

To the South-East of Roebourne there are some very rich lodes of galena, but these also are too small to pay for working.

In the Kimberley district galena associated with gold occurs, but only in small quantities. The gold is in a free state, and in the rich specimens is plainly visible to the naked eye.

COPPER.—The earliest discovery of copper occurred in the Northampton district, and many mines were worked with much profit until the great fall that took place in the value of this metal. The ore near the surface consists of malachite and azurite (green and blue carbonates of copper), but in depth it is invariably copper pyrites (sulphide of iron and copper), the "yellow ore" of the miners. The lodes run in the same direction as the lead, and in fact the latter often changes into copper in depth.

These lodes have been worked in much the same manner as the lead, and similarly there are many fine lodes, as yet unworked, and these would pay well to mine at the present time.

A little to the south of the Irwin River there are several rich lodes of carbonate of copper, which have not yet been worked, as the expense of cartage was too great; but now that copper is higher in price it is to be hoped that mines will be started in them, especially as they are close to the projected line of railway from Perth to Geraldton.

To the east of Roebourne there is one of the largest and richest copper lodes in the Colony, but there is not much chance of its being worked while so much gold is being found in that neighbourhood; and, to the south of that town, there are also several copper lodes that were worked some years ago. In one of these the copper occurs as a brown ore; it is a mixture of carbonate and oxide of copper with oxide of iron, and gold is often visible in it.

Copper also occurs in the Wongan Hills, the Darling Range, the Glenelg Range, as well as in several other places.

TIN.—In the latter part of 1888 Mr. Stinton found some stream tin near Bridgetown, on the Blackwood River, which led to the discovery of very rich deposits, extending over an area of about a hundred square miles, but no lodes have been found up to the present, although they cannot be far distant, as some of the samples are very little worn, and so cannot have travelled far. The tinfields, if properly worked, will produce much wealth, but at present very little is being done, owing to the fact that the land is all taken up in large areas by companies that have been floated without sufficient capital to develop them.

Stream tin has also been found on the goldfields at Roebourne, but has not as yet been worked.

IRON.—This is essentially an iron country, for one cannot travel a mile in the parts where the older rocks appear at the surface, without encountering a lode.

It occurs in many forms, but the chief are magnetic and hematite (black and red oxides), which occur in immense lodes and would be of enormous value if cheap labour were abundant. There is enough to supply the whole world, should the present sources be worked out.

From the large quantity of iron in this Colony it is almost impossible to work with any degree of accuracy with a magnetic compass.

ANTIMONY.—There are some very good lodes of stibnite (sulphide of

antimony) in the Roebourne district, and their value in most cases is greatly increased by the quantity of gold they contain. They have not been worked yet, having often been put down as small lead lodes.

ZINC.—Blende occurs in the Geraldton district, associated with galena, but not in sufficient quantity to be worth working. Lately a large lode has been found a little to the south of Perth, and the samples sent in are very pure.

MANGANESE.—Manganese has been found in many places in the Colony, and some of the lodes are very good both in size and quality, but none have been worked.

MICA.—Very good mica has been found at Bindoon and also on the Blackwood River, but though of considerable size and splitting well, the specimens were too much iron-stained to have any market value formerly; but, now that a use has been found for discoloured mica, it will pay very well for working, and it is certain to be far less stained, if not quite clear, when quarried below the depth to which it has been weathered.

ASBESTOS.—Poor specimens of asbestos have been found in several localities, but nothing good enough to be marketable.

KAOLIN (*China clay and Pipe-clay*).—Throughout the Darling Range, and in most of the granitic country, large and very pure deposits of kaolin occur, many of which are pure enough to be used as whitewash. These deposits will be of great value for china making, when the population increases.

COAL.—There are some seams of inferior coal on the Irwin River, and though the seams are from three to six feet in thickness, and the coal is of true carboniferous age, yet none have at present proved to have a marketable value. This coal would be very useful for many purposes in a populous country; but here, where wood is so abundant and always close at hand, there is no demand for any, except a first-class steam coal.

The carboniferous formation certainly extends for three hundred miles to the north of the Irwin, and probably all the way to Kimberley, so that there is a very large district yet untested in which superior coal seams may be found.

LIGNITE.—On the Collie River, near Bunbury, there are several seams of a very superior lignite, probably of Mesozoic age.

None of the lignites cake, nor do some coals, and unfortunately, both the Irwin and Wyndham are non-caking, and so lose much of their value, through not being available for gas-making.

There are several seams of lignite of a highly lustrous character on the Fly Brook, near Augusta, at the South-West corner of the Colony. It contains so much water and is so friable that it will not stand much handling, for in fact it breaks up in drying, and consequently is of little value.

There is another deposit of lignite near the Vasse, but, up to the present time, the specimens that have been raised are of a very poor quality.

Brown coals occur all along the South coast, and there are some large

deposits near Albany, and on the Fitzgerald River, which have been tested, but proved of too poor a quality to have any practical application.

GRAPHITE.—Graphite was found in some ferruginous lodes in the Champion Bay district, and was tested some years ago, but proved to contain too much iron to be of any commercial value.

Some fair deposits also occur between the Warren and the Blackwood Rivers, in the South-West, where several claims have been taken up, though as yet very little work has been done.

Some years ago a deposit of graphite was worked at Kendenup, and the samples sent away were stated to be of very fair quality, but, owing to the distance from a port, the mine was abandoned. Now that the railway passes so close another attempt should be made to utilise this deposit, and would most likely meet with success.

Sufficient evidence has now been brought forward to show that this is decidedly a mineral country, and when we take into consideration the vast size of the Colony and the small number of inhabitants, and consequently the small amount of prospecting that can possibly have been done up to the present, there cannot be any doubt but that many more and, perhaps, far richer deposits of valuable minerals, may be found; but as we have already discovered more than we can at present use, what is now needed is the incoming of enterprising people with money from other parts of the world to assist in developing this known mineral wealth. It is often asked by persons in other places, why, if we have such wonderfully rich deposits, we do not work them all ourselves instead of offering them to others, and to this the answer is, that as there are not sufficient people here with money to work more than one or two mines efficiently, while at the present time they are trying to develop a hundred, as a natural consequence failures are occurring on every side.

The increase of late in the production of gold as an export is marked. Whereas in 1891 the quantity declared at the Custom House was 30,311 ounces, valued at £115,182, in the past three-quarters of this year, that is to September 30, gold valued at about £160,000 was exported, showing that the results of the working for this period were considerably more than those for the whole of the previous years; and besides what is reported through the Customs, it is believed that large quantities have gone out of the Colony unreported. There is no export duty on gold, but by law it is required that all sent away shall be registered at the Customs, and no doubt what the banks purchase and deal with is declared, but there are many men owning gold who, for no apparent good reason, still persist in smuggling it out of the Colony, and so accurate returns are rendered impracticable. The export of gold increased from £13,000 in 1888, to £60,000 in 1889, and £88,000 in 1890, making a total known value of £436,000 since the goldfields were

declared ; and there is good reason to credit the assertion that the goldfields now known, when got into proper working, will yield a much larger return annually than this total gives.

The shell of the mother of pearl, commonly called pearl-shell, and pearls, constitute together a large export. The shell sent away in 1891 is estimated of the value of £100,577, and the pearls at £40,000. The shell is generally obtained on the northern coast, between the North-West Cape and Cape Londonderry, by diving. There is a smaller class of shell which comes from Shark Bay, and is dredged for mainly on account of the pearls, but for which a market has been of late formed. Pearls are also obtained of a high class and value from the mother of pearl shells from the northern coast.

The systematic working of the guano deposits on the Abrolhos Islands commenced in 1885 ; since then there has been shipped to Europe nearly 19,000 tons of an export value of about £2 10s. a ton, besides cargoes sent to Mauritius, New Zealand, and to the local market ; Germany takes most of the phosphatic guano. Some years ago large quantities of high-class guano were taken from the Lacepede Islands further up the coast, and there are no doubt other large deposits yet undiscovered amongst the numerous islands off the mainland of North-West Australia.

Turtle and the *bêche de mer* (sea-slug) also abound in the tropical seas, and fish of large size and of good quality teem in the cooler waters south of Shark Bay. Fish-curing has been, and still is, I believe, carried on in a desultory sort of way, but if attempted on a large scale and in a systematic manner, it would be, I feel sure, a source of great profit and benefit to the Colony.

A telegraphic despatch from Perth, dated October 16, gives a very satisfactory account of the financial condition of the Colony. It reads thus :—

The revenue returns for the past quarter, which have just been published, show a very satisfactory state of affairs, there being a balance to the credit of the current account of £124,604, while cash in hand amounts to £337,296. Only £297,927 has as yet been expended out of the authorised loan of £1,336,000. There seems every prospect that the estimated revenue for the year will be fully realised, and that the actual expenditure will not come up to the estimate.

During this year gold to the value of £160,000, the produce of the Colony, has been entered at the Customs offices for export.

In conclusion I will read a cheering paragraph clipped from the *London Daily Chronicle*, September 27 :—

We drew attention in our leading columns a short time ago to the attractive terms offered to settlers by the West Australian Government, but we did not suggest to our readers that an El Dorado awaited them there. According to Mr. Streeter, however, Australia promises to rival Ceylon as the gem-producing country of the world. Diamonds, sapphires, opals, garnets, hyacinths, and jacinths have already been found there; it is well known that the greatest pearl fisheries of the world are off the West and North Australian coasts, and Mr. Streeter, in a letter to the editor of the *Field*, states that he has several "bushel-baskets full" of emeralds taken from the "Cinderella of the Colonies." Australia, he says, is "pregnant with every description of precious stones and gems." The French have a saying that money never spoiled a pretty face, and it is equally certain that no immigrant would be less satisfied with his "section" if it produced gems as well as corn by the bushel.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: It is customary after the reading of a paper to have some discussion, and as your Chairman, and as one who, moreover, may claim to have a certain interest in Western Australia, I may be allowed to say a few words. First, I may remind you that the object of the Royal Colonial Institute is to promote a feeling of mutual affection and regard between the Mother Country and the Colonies. One of the means of accomplishing that object is to diffuse information concerning the Colonies throughout the Mother Country, and the admirable and exhaustive paper to which we have listened to-night is an excellent specimen of the way in which we go about our work. Sir Malcolm Fraser has given us the marvellous statistics of his Colony. He has described its vast extent and resources, and its power to grow grain, fruit, &c., and to maintain vast flocks and herds, and he has given us some indication of its resources of minerals and timber. Its climate he has described in glowing and attractive colours. It is a Colony which appears to possess everything but an adequate population. One cannot but contrast the difficulties, such as they are, with which the people of Western Australia have to deal with the very different problems presented in this old country, where the cry of the unemployed is constantly heard, more especially in our populous cities. It would seem a natural solution of the difficulty on each side to transport in large numbers those who here are lacking employment to a country which only needs the labour of man. The work, however, to be carried out beneficially to us and to our Colonial fellow-subjects is not altogether an easy one. We have heard some account of the mode in which it is considered

advisable that farming operations should be commenced. We have heard that the farm should be 600 or 700 acres in extent, and that it is necessary to have a capital of at least £1,000 to begin business. I believe it is the case, however, that many a man has succeeded in Western Australia who began with only 100 acres and no other capital than his own right arm and spirit and enterprise. But success in colonisation and in grappling with the difficulties of farming with little capital is not attained without great personal qualities such as we can hardly look for in the mass of emigrants ; therefore it is, that if we would desire to promote colonisation successfully in such a country, we must be in a position to provide useful employment for those whom we send forth. Now there can be no means more conducive to that end than the construction of railways. It is quite clear to all that work of that kind, which it is desirable to undertake, has not been completed or even considered. I have myself heard of more than one project which promises well. I hope to be able to send out a competent engineer to examine these projects on an early day, and if the result should be that one would be justified in proposing to undertake some work—work calculated to benefit the Colony while achieving our object in this country—that of affording facilities for extensive colonisation—I should feel that that would be a good service to my country, and one which I should be very proud to have the opportunity of accomplishing, for I am quite sure that among the forms in which philanthropy may be employed there is none more promising of good fruit than the work of colonisation.

Mr. FREDERICK DUTTON: I cannot claim to know very much about Western Australia, though I had the pleasure, quite recently, of passing a few days there ; but everybody, I think, must agree that there is a good deal of truth in the remark that Western Australia is the coming Colony. It is evident on all sides that great development is going on. It would be a difficult thing for any of you who might wish to settle in Perth to find a vacant house, but after experience of the difficulty of choosing one in London that might perhaps be a relief. Then amongst politicians one notices an increased sense of responsibility since the recent change of constitution. They feel they are directly responsible for their actions, and that as they may claim praise for success, so they will be held accountable for failure ; and in this connection I think I may fairly congratulate the Colony on possessing, at this early stage of its career, so able and enterprising a Premier as Sir John Forrest. Besides possessing so many of the qualities of a success-

ful administrator, I may mention that for many years he was engaged in the work of exploration, and consequently possesses an intimate knowledge of the resources of the Colony. Again, the Government possesses the great advantage of being free from any real difficulty, either as regards political opponents or any real political problem to contend with—such, for instance, as statesmen in South Africa have to meet in dealing with the large native population—and is thus in a position to pursue with an unfettered hand the policy which may appear to be best for the Colony. At the same time, there are plenty of people ready and able to point out mistakes. Reference has been made to the opening up of railway communication. There can be no doubt that in such a Colony extensive railway development is absolutely necessary, and it is a noticeable feature in Western Australia, as compared with nearly all the other Colonies, that by far the greater part of the railways has been built by private enterprise. There are many advantages in this system, which is one which, in so large a country and with so small a population, may be wisely followed in the future. Reference has been made to an expenditure for increased port facilities. It is quite true that Western Australia suffers from a scarcity of port facilities; but if from so humble an individual as myself a word of warning may proceed, I think the authorities would do well to avoid burdening themselves at present with too heavy an expenditure of money or a superfluity of ports. They possess already at Albany an admirable harbour; it would be impossible, in fact, to conceive a finer natural harbour than that of King George's Sound. It is natural that the capital town should wish to have a good harbour in its immediate vicinity, and I am far from saying that an expenditure on Fremantle might not, within certain limits, be reasonable to meet the requirements of purely local trade. But before any large expenditure is undertaken there, I think a strong necessity should have demonstrated itself. In saying this I mean to draw a distinction between accommodation for ships the whole of whose cargo may be for the port and the use of Fremantle as a mere place of call. Nothing is more striking than the great progress which seems to have taken place at Albany since the opening of the railway between that town and Perth. Of course Albany is now the port of call for mail and general cargo steamers, and the landing and embarking point for travellers to and from the capital, and it is the traffic thus created which has brought about the very happy result that the Southern railway is already to some extent a profitable enterprise. The company has spent a large amount of money which it is only

fair should be protected. If a large sum of money were spent at Fremantle, the tendency would be to draw from the line traffic which is now being carried upon it, and that, I venture to think, is a circumstance which ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN : I desire first to congratulate this meeting on having heard so interesting a paper, and to express my satisfaction at the growing interest which is being taken in this Colony. Three or four years ago it would have been impossible to have attracted the large audience we see here to-night. It is to me astonishing that Western Australia should be so much neglected, as compared with the great interest shown in our recently acquired African settlements for instance. Does it require a few noble Lords to go out as prospectors ; or some member of the Royal Family to occupy Government House for a term of office, in order to attract the necessary public attention ? Whatever it may be, I may assert that this Colony has advantages superior to those of many other Colonies now in favour. To the farmers we offer a splendid climate with good cheap land and an ample rainfall. During last season some of our new settlers produced 30 bushels of wheat per acre—a very great yield as compared with that of the Eastern Colonies. There are no warlike tribes to contest the way, no semi-military force is necessary to accompany the explorer—in fact, this country is safer for the individual than many parts of the old country. It is not necessary to appeal to the Government for aid to construct a railway to open up the country, as has been recently the case with Africa, for by means of private British enterprise railways have been, and are being, constructed. To the more speculative we can offer all the advantages of mineral wealth awaiting discovery. There are ample supplies of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and coal. I could point to districts not far from the railway, where, in all probability, gold will be found, and to one not ten miles from Albany, King George's Sound, where ore has been found yielding some 20 to 30 ounces of silver to the ton, and promising better results to those who care to seek for them. The small population of the Colony is quite incapable of grappling with what is in their possession. According to Sir M. Fraser's paper, the inhabitants do not number more than 56,000, while the area of the Colony is over 1,060,000 square miles, or an average of about nineteen square miles for each soul ; so there is ample elbow room, and no fear of being crowded out. Coal, a most valuable commodity there, has recently been discovered at a point some

60 miles west of our railway, the seam being seventeen feet thick and said to be of extremely good quality, and we are advised by experts that there are many districts lying between that place and our railway which would pay well for prospecting. Further, I would remind you that there are no restrictions, either by the Government or by any company, against seeking for these minerals, the lucky finders being able to purchase the lands at agricultural prices. Sir Malcolm Fraser referred to a speech by Sir John Forrest, the Premier, foreshadowing two very important alterations in the land regulations of the Colony—full grants of 160 acres and loans up to £150, and the removal of the residence clause in the purchases up to 1,000 acres. These proposals have yet to come before the Colonial Parliament, and I hope that members will not come to any hasty decision—that they will think twice before adopting them. I trust they will remember that our railway was constructed on the good faith of a land grant—12,000 acres per mile, with a Government minimum price of 10s. per acre prior to any railways and *bona fide* residence. We believed we had a valuable article for sale. So we have, but if the Government give land for nothing, our sales will be checked, although, no doubt, we shall be benefited in other ways. I am far from wishing to stop the progress of the Colony, as our success depends upon its prosperity; but I do trust that before coming to a decision the Government will give a thought to the companies who have sunk their capital there, and have to wait years for any return. To take away the residence qualification cannot, I fancy, be of any real benefit to the Colony. The only effect, I am afraid, will be to encourage speculative purchases of land, with the minimum amount of work necessary to comply with the regulations, and simply holding on for the unearned increment. One of the things to which Sir Malcolm Fraser did not refer as having retarded the progress of the Colony is the system which prevailed years ago of making large grants to old governors and officials, the greater portion of which lands remain unimproved to this day. Another reason for asking this consideration is, I claim, that the wonderful progress of the Colony during the last three or four years is wholly due to the opening up of the country by the Great Southern Railway. Prior to its advent, persons going up to Perth had to make their weary way through the Bush, a distance of 260 miles; now all is changed, the country is open to inspection, and you can go by train, travelling as comfortably as at home on, say, the Great Northern Railway. The future of the Colony lies wholly in the

hands of the Colonists themselves, and they can either make or mar it by wise or unwise legislation. I hope they will take warning from the severe financial crisis in the Eastern Colonies, avoid mad land speculations, and not be anxious to raise loans for public works that may not be necessary, thus saddling the Colony with heavy debts on which interest must be paid. With prudence (and I hope and believe they will be prudent), there is a wonderful future, and I am confident that industrious men throwing in their lot with the Colony will never have cause to regret it.

MR. T. H. HAYNES: We have had an excellent description of the Colony and its resources. These are not exaggerated—just the reverse—and I feel sure there is a great future for Western Australia. I look to its mineral wealth as much as anything else for its development. I rather agree with what has been said about Fremantle—that for the Colony to spend a large sum in making a harbour there would not be wise. I will not forget the reminder from our Chairman that this Institute was formed to promote affectionate relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, but it was also formed for the purpose of diffusing knowledge; and as a little wholesome criticism is a very good thing, I came here to-night chiefly to call your attention to a subject to which I referred at some length on the occasion of a paper by Mr. Hensman some three or four years ago. I referred to what is called “extra-territorial legislation,” whereby Western Australia discriminates against the British flag in the pearl fisheries upon the high seas, and exacts duties that cannot be levied from foreigners. If I change my flag I save £1,000 a year. But why should I be forced to seek shelter under a foreign flag? I have carried the British ensign into various remote parts of the world, and I love my flag. When last I addressed you I told you that the disputed Act was awaiting the Royal Assent, and that Lord Knutsford held the scales of justice. I now have to tell you that the Royal Assent was accorded to the Act, and I maintain that the Assent was unconstitutional, infringing Clause 31 of Magna Charta, whereby: “Merchants shall have safety to go and come, buy and sell, by ancient and honest custom, free from evil tolls.” Last summer, at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, I heard Sir Malcolm Fraser, in seconding a resolution by our Chairman, Lord Brassey, say that the dream of his life had been to see some wide measure of legislation passed, be it of trade or other objects, that should bind the Empire firmly together. I cannot vouch for what Sir Malcolm Fraser’s dream may have been, but I know something of his acts,

for he had a large hand in promoting the legislation complained of. But the seat of this dispute is here now, and as the time for soft words has passed by, and strong action alone can remedy matters, I may tell you that I have this day addressed a letter to the Marquis of Ripon, bringing a charge of malfeasance of office against Lord Knutsford, Baron Henry de Worms, and Sir Richard Webster, in connection with this extra-territorial legislation. (The Chairman at this point informed the Speaker that his remarks were not relevant.) Mr. Haynes : Having announced to you this fact, I will quit the subject by reminding you that in the Select Committee on the Constitution Bill it was contended that the Government in the South could govern the North because they had a telegraph line. I agreed with them at the time. The line, however, traversed a wild bush country, and was being constantly pulled down by the natives, who made spearheads of it. It was difficult to interfere with the liberty of the subject—even the black subject—but this tampering with the wires must be stopped. As an alternative to any sterner plan, I would suggest that all the native ladies should be caught, and only released upon the surrender of the men who broke the telegraph wire.

The Rev. ROBERT MACKAY : I desire to ask Sir Malcolm Fraser a question. It is this—whether he would advise poor men who, on arrival at Albany or Fremantle might have only a few pounds in their pockets, to settle in Western Australia ?

Sir MALCOLM FRASER : It would be injudicious, I think, for men of the labouring class, without capital, to go to the Colony in large numbers without preparation being made for them, unless they were of a class prepared to go and settle themselves on the waste lands, seeing there would be a difficulty in finding employment for them ; but I may say that I should be glad to see the gentleman who puts the question, and those associated with him, at my office at any time, and to discuss the matter in detail. We might be able to come to some conclusion of advantage to the Colony and those whom he seeks to benefit.

Mr. G. COLLINS LEVEY, C.M.G. : I wish first of all to express my cordial concurrence in what has been said by Mr. Martin as to the great development which has followed on the construction of his railway ; indeed, no one can doubt that a railway which has reduced the journey from Albany to Perth to as many hours as, in 1857, I took days must have been of great advantage to the Colony. West Australia in itself has enormous resources, and it has always puzzled me to discover why a country with one of the finest climates in

Australia, containing some of the most fertile land, and being some 2,000 miles nearer to the Mother Country than the Eastern Colonies, should have so long remained without greater development. One reason, perhaps, is that Western Australia was founded on a wrong principle. Large land grants were given to persons who could not avail themselves of them, and the result was that a large number of excellent Colonists—I need only mention the name of the Hentys—went out to find no opening for their exertions or capital, and migrated to the Eastern Colonies. The Colony languished for many years, and then another mistake was made in making it a penal settlement, which gave rise to a strong feeling of antagonism on the part of the Eastern Colonies, the effect of which is only now dying away. With her magnificent climate, excellent soil, and many great resources, I anticipate that in the course of a few years the Colony of Western Australia will not be, as now, the least populous of the group, but that she will have a very much larger population than, say, Tasmania. But there is one matter mentioned in the paper to which I take great exception, and that is the policy which the Premier proposes to adopt in regard to the Crown lands. I do not object to free grants. Mr. Martin may think that they are to some extent a moral infringement on his contract, but I do not take that view. In the United States there was a Homestead Act side by side with the system of free grant railways. I think, however, that for a man in the position of Sir John Forrest to propose that the Government should make advances to the Crown tenants is to enter on dangerous ground. It should not be forgotten that these Crown tenants or freeholders will all have votes, and will probably make use of those votes to harry the Government, and to make its life miserable by deputation after deputation of Members of Parliament seeking some special advantage, or pointing out the hardships of trying to enforce the demands for interest made upon them. Any financial matter of this kind should, I think, be left to ordinary financial agencies. I have no doubt that there, as elsewhere, there are societies and banks ready to lend money at a reasonable rate, and that the Government would do well to refrain from acting as banker to its tenants.

The CHAIRMAN: There are other speakers on the list, but I am afraid the time has now arrived for closing this discussion. I beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Malcolm Fraser for his able paper.

The motion was cordially adopted.

Sir MALCOLM FRASER: I thank you most sincerely for the hearty

manner in which you have responded to his Lordship's motion. I have no doubt that through the instrumentality of those engaged in the advancement of the Colony—not only the Government, but the railway companies—the difficulties of transport will be speedily overcome, and that the Colony will go on advancing. As we all know, his Lordship takes a deep interest in the Colony, and has hinted of a design which I am sure, if it is carried out, will be greatly to the advantage of the Colony. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Brassey for presiding to-night.

Mr. E. G. FITZGIBBON, C.M.G. : I beg to second that proposal ; to thank Lord Brassey for so ably presiding at this meeting, and to take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the value of this Institute, which enables the several Colonies to come forward and represent their interests, feelings, and aspirations, here in the very heart of the Empire. I join in thanks to Sir Malcolm Fraser for the interesting paper upon Western Australia with which he has favoured us, and I rejoice at the mention which he made of the founders and statesmen of that Colony. It is not always, or everywhere, that such just tribute is rendered. For since I have been in England, not longer ago than September 9 last, I read in the editorial matter of a widely circulating London newspaper that two cities of the Colony from which I come, Melbourne and Ballaarat, had risen to their present magnitude “upon foundations laid by a swarm of ruffians gathered from the vilest of the universe.” Indignant at so false and cruel an aspersion on brave and worthy men imbued with the truly English spirit of colonisation, I addressed a protest to the editor, of which he was pleased to take no notice. I then forwarded it to the leading journal, and received a courteous reply that its rule was to make no reference to matter appearing in other papers. But it is, I think, not unworthy of this Institute to afford opportunity for correcting the misinformation so given to the London public. And I am in a position to do so. As a gold-digger of 1852–3, and thenceforward a resident of Melbourne, from a time when Ballaarat was but an assemblage of tents, and the site of Melbourne only seventeen years trodden by white settlers, I have personally known the principal founders of both places, and am able to aver that they were not ruffians, and that—unless Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen are such—they were not the vilest of the universe. In Melbourne they introduced civilisation, religion, order, and law where was before only aboriginal savagery. They built churches, schools, and hospitals ; established newspapers, provident

and charitable societies, municipal institutions, industry, trade and commerce, before the local existence of gold was thought of, and applied themselves to developing the natural resources of their exceptionally fruitful soil and genial climate in a way which would have ensured solid and lasting progress and prosperity even if gold had never been discovered there. And so far from being ruffians, or tolerating ruffianism, they with stern determination stopped and turned back the flood of ticket-of-leave convictism which the British Government attempted to pour a preliminary shipload of upon them, blocked the ship in Hobson's Bay, and allowed not an individual from it to pollute the soil of their free settlement, which owed nothing to, and sought for nothing from, Imperial expenditure upon convict establishments. And when favoured with representative government, one of their first uses of it was to pass an Act for preventing the influx from elsewhere of escaped or expired criminals. To that Act the Royal Assent was refused, whereupon the inhabitants assembled indignantly in public meeting. Their Legislature again passed the Act in identically the same terms, and sent it back to England, where it was then assented to and became law. And later on, in 1863-4, when the Imperial Government proposed to systematise and perpetuate transportation at the rate of at least 600 convicts a year to Western Australia, they, by a league of which I am proud of having been the honorary secretary, barred the way by action which led to an end being put for ever to the foul system of transportation. It was, therefore, their instrumentality which raised Cinderella, whose worth and charms Sir Malcolm Fraser has so lovingly extolled, from unworthy degradation into honourable equality with her proud and fair Australian sisters. Meanwhile, the same people proved their loyal sympathy with their Mother Land by subscribing, at the close of the Crimean War, upwards of twenty thousand pounds to the patriotic fund, and a no less handsome sum for relief of distress in Lancashire from the cotton famine. And they have shown yet more recently that they are ready—not with money only, but with their blood—to uphold the honour and prestige of the Empire, for it was only the action of the British Government in declining their services that prevented a contingent from Victoria from marching side by side with that of New South Wales in the Soudan. So much for Melbourne. And as to Ballaarat, some of its pioneers exist still, and are as worthy men as any in the Queen's dominions. And, for the bulk of the goldfields' population, they were, for intelligence, industry, orderliness, religiousness, and sobriety, an honour to Great Britain and

Ireland, from whence they came. Even the disturbances which arose amongst them, and culminated in rebellion at Ballaarat, were but in protest against the cruel irritation and incapacity of the Government administration upon the goldfields. Amongst Victorian Colonists and gold diggers of bygone times I can cite the names of authors, artists, scientists, members of learned professions, nobles, and statesmen who have contributed their quota in building up the place. And, apologising for the length of time that I have occupied, I am grateful for the opportunity of refuting the statement that they and those amongst whom they mingled were ruffians gathered from the vilest of the universe. I will ask leave to add that such a statement, disseminated to the general public, is calculated to raise a feeling that Colonists sprung from such progenitors might, on the adage of "cat after kind," develop like characteristics in their dealings and engagements, and should, therefore, not be trusted. Sir Malcolm Fraser said that there is a fashion in Colonies as in costumes—and the fashion at present is to look upon Victoria as under a cloud because of her extravagance and over-borrowing, but as to that I am very sure that the cloud will soon pass away, and can state with certainty that Victoria will repay every pound that she has borrowed, and that every coupon will be promptly honoured when due. I have the honour to second the proposal that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Lord Brassey for his able presidency thereof.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 13, 1892.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G. K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 36 Fellows had been elected, viz., 18 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Frank Brinsley-Harper, Albert F. Calvert, T. Harrison Davis, Arthur W. Fitch, Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B. F.R.S. (Honorary Fellow), Frederick W. Frankland, Arthur E. Greswell, M.A., Sir William Cameron Gull, Bart. Reginald C. Hare, John Edgar Hopgood, Dr. James B. Johnson, J. D. Jones, Frank J. Lyons, William Charles Stephens, E. Maunde Thompson, LL.D. (Honorary Fellow), Charles Townsend, M.P. J.P., Rev. Henry Matthew West, Robert A. Yerburgh, M.P.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

C. Wilgress Anderson, J.P. (British Guiana), Mark Attenborough (South Australia), A. G. Diego Bernacchi (Tasmania), Stanley Bois (Ceylon), Stanley T. Debney (Straits Settlements), Dudley B. Fenn (Cape Colony), Shrimant Sampatrao K. Gaikwad (India), Major George E. Giles (Mashonaland), William Hutton (West Africa), George MacKay (Cape Colony), J. J. Michan, J.P. (Cape Colony), Edmund Yates Peel (Natal), John M. Sharp (New Zealand), Frank J. Summers (Mashonaland), Arthur E. Wayland (Transvaal), Walter M. Wirsing (British Bechuanaland), H. Frank Wirsing (British Bechuanaland), Thomas L. Woods (Fiji).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are aware that the Paper to-night relates to British Guiana, a Colony which is associated in the minds of most people with the production of sugar, and on that point I am glad to be able to state that 120,000 tons of the commodity were exported last year, while this year the export will amount, it is hoped, to nearly 100,000 tons. It should be borne in mind, however, that Guiana is the traditional El Dorado of the sixteenth century, and

that there really appears at length to be some prospect of the golden visions of Raleigh and his fellow-voyagers being realised. The Paper to be read this evening dwells rather on this interesting feature of the Colony's resources, my friend Mr. im Thurn having for the last nine or ten years been the chief resident magistrate, and, I might say, sole Government official of the north-western portion of Guiana, where the alluvial gold-washing has been carried on. As, even with the roughest appliances, this gold-washing has produced, I am told, something like 100,000 ounces of gold during each of the last two years, and as auriferous quartz is said to have been recently discovered, the industry is assuming important proportions, and it is very desirable, therefore, that the facts connected with the matter should be clearly set before the public, as they will be by Mr. im Thurn. There is another reason why the truth as to this territory should be fully communicated. I dare say many of you have noticed, as I have, that, ever since the late civil war in Venezuela came to an end, paragraphs have from time to time appeared in the English newspapers with reference to the disputed boundary questions between the Republic and Great Britain. First of all, we were told that the Foreign Office had consented to refer the points in dispute to the German Minister at Caracas. Shortly afterwards another paragraph appeared stating that the matter had been amicably settled, Great Britain having resigned the whole of the disputed territory she had usurped; and in this morning's *Times* I read with considerable surprise a rather formidable announcement that some general in the Venezuelan service has been appointed High Commissioner and *ex-officio* Governor of Pomerun and Barima, which are the very territories administered for many years past by Mr. im Thurn, and for at least 100 years previously by officials appointed by the Dutch or the English successively. I do not attach the slightest weight to these rumours, which come from a quarter which does not give them any title to credit; but the point I wish to impress on you is this—that our claims to this territory are not of recent origin; that they have not sprung up since the land was discovered to be auriferous, for we derive these claims from the Dutch, who, for many years held Pomerun and the adjacent regions as part of their Colony of Essequibo. Their claims, moreover, have never been abandoned by us. So far back as when I was Governor of British Guiana—that is to say, nearly forty years ago—I felt it my duty to make a voyage to the mouth of the Orinoco and to explore the Barima, and other rivers which debouch into that river, for the express purpose of showing publicly that the claims of Great Britain, as representing the Dutch,

had in no wise been receded from, and that we still considered these regions as British territory. That visit made some little sensation at the time, and some negotiations arose out of it. We were not thinking then of gold; our object in asserting our claims at that time was to protect the Indian tribes against foreign aggression. That object, I think, still continues to be worthy our deepest consideration, and I for one certainly do not see that the fact that the country is now proved to be a valuable one should in any way be held to interfere with our continued occupation of it, or lead to any abatement of claims that we derive, as I have already pointed out, from the Dutch colonists who first settled in these countries.

Mr. EVERARD F. IM THURN, M.A. C.M.G., then read his Paper on

NOTES ON BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA is at one of the most critical stages in its history; but fortunately most of the circumstances which surround the crisis seem of favourable tendency and of good augury. The remarks which here follow are a statement—first, of the circumstances which have led up to the crisis; then of the present position brought about by these circumstances; and lastly, of the methods the adoption of which seems to me most likely to turn the crisis in a favourable direction.

But, before proceeding, a statement of a somewhat personal nature must be given. "The methods which it seems to me" are words which have been purposely chosen and used; for it must be at once emphatically stated that, though I have for ten years been taking my share of work as an official of the government of the Colony, I speak to-night, and now during my holiday, not in any official capacity, but merely as one who for the last fifteen years has had his home in the Colony, and has watched with interest its changing circumstances. Again, to make an end of this warning of the personal equation which should be considered in estimating the exact value of the statements which will be made to-night, I should like to warn you that certain statements of mine, as to the Colony and its circumstances, made during an earlier part of my holiday, have been attacked as being too optimistic—as being the words of one who has involuntarily seen through rose-coloured spectacles. As far as I can judge, the charge, as regards every statement I have already made, is quite unfounded. But, however this may be, let me assure you that every statement that I shall make to-night has been very carefully considered, and that, having

long been in a good position to see, I shall take the very greatest care to-night to tell you exactly what I have seen, whether this be good or bad.

As the two most important factors which have brought about the present position of British Guiana, to which your attention is to be called to-night, a few words must be given both to the natural, or geographical, conditions of those parts, and more to the artificial, or historical, conditions.

Before any other audience than the Royal Colonial Institute, no apology would be needed for a description of the position of Guiana; and, so often is the Colonist of Guiana humiliated when at home by finding that the whereabouts of his home is unknown to so many, the temptation, even before the Institute, to give such a description—after prefacing it with an apology—is irresistible.

Guiana lies on the north-eastern shoulder of the continent of South America, a little below the point at which that continent is nearly touched by the southern end of the long chain of the West Indian Islands. It consists practically of the country completely enclosed, except on the sea-front, by the main stream of the Orinoco and that part of the course of the Amazon which runs from the head of the Rio Negro to the Atlantic, and by the Casiquiare, which unites these parts of the Orinocan and Amazonian systems.

The large tract thus defined as Guiana has been taken possession of, and divided up by, the Spaniards (now represented by the Venezuelans), the English, Dutch, French, and the Portuguese (now represented by the Brazilians): and this has been done in so accidental a fashion, that the boundaries of the parts belonging respectively to these various nationalities have never been very clearly understood. British Guiana, as practically defined by rights of occupation and possession, consists of an area of about 110,000 square miles, lying between the first and ninth degree north of the Equator; and its sea coast extends from Venezuela and the mouth of the Orinoco southward to the Corentyn river and Dutch Guiana. Its isolation—it is the only English possession on the continent of South America—and its comparatively small size—though it is about equal in area to the United Kingdom—account for the fact that, for the convenience of everyday geographical classification, it is popularly regarded as belonging to the neighbouring West Indies.

Viewed from the sea, the natural appearance of Guiana is merely of an unvaried stretch of tree tops. The coast tract was everywhere covered with forest as dense as any in the world. At the edge of the sea, or rather where the alluvial soil merges in the waves, this

covering is chiefly of two trees, the mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) and the courida (*Avicennia nitida*), the trunks of which are carried above the water on stiltlike roots, the marvellously intricate network of which forms a natural breakwater against the gnawing of the waves and ocean currents. A little further inland, beyond the reach of the brackish water from the sea, but where the sponge-like ground is still saturated with the accumulated water from the interior, the stiltlike roots are dispensed with, though the vegetation, of different and more varied kind, is still as dense as ever. Only as the sandhills are approached is there sometimes a little space between the plant stems; and beyond this the density of the forest decreases as the land rises upward, being however always somewhat denser again at the edges of the rivers, till, at last, on the higher parts of the savannah, the forest falls away and leaves only a scanty vegetation of grass and small shrubs.

Through this dense tree covering it is gradually becoming possible to discern the lie of the land. From the seashore, for a considerable but varying distance inland, it is an alluvial tract, chiefly composed of decayed vegetable matter overlying clay. This tract, the outer edge of which lies below the level of the high tide, only rises very gradually towards the interior, for a distance varying from ten to fifty miles, where it meets a line of low sandhills, which, everywhere but in the immediate neighbourhood of the Orinoco, stretches across the country. Behind these sandhills the land continues to rise, but more rapidly, and chiefly in a series of terraces, till it culminates in comparatively high mountainous savannah, which is, in fact, a part of the general mountain system of Guiana. This system, which is of no great height, and is unconnected with either of the main South American ranges, is a somewhat indistinct and much subdivided watershed, running, in the main, in a north-easterly direction, parallel to the Atlantic coast, from the Orinoco across toward the Amazon. Perhaps the most marked part of this system is that which forms the back, or southern boundary of British, Dutch, and French Guiana, the drainage of which flows to the Atlantic—part in a northerly direction, forming the main stream of the Orinoco, part in a southerly direction, through the Rio Negro to the Amazon, and part in an easterly direction, through the rivers of Guiana.

Down the north-easterly slope of this watershed—that is to say, through British, Dutch, and French Guiana—flow various rivers, many of which are large as compared with the rivers of any other part of the world of equal area, but here dwarfed by the neighbourhood of the Amazon and the Orinoco. In British Guiana

these rivers are the Amakuru, the Barima, the Waini, the Pomerun, the Essequibo—the latter with its great branches, the Cuyuni and the Mazeruni—the Demerara, the Berbice, and the Corentyn. Each of these, of course, in proportion to its size, affords a splendid waterway into the interior of the country. But these waterways are interrupted, at varying distances from the coast—the distance on the chief rivers being, on an average, about fifty miles—by the falls and rapids formed by the rivers in their descent of the more or less abrupt faces of the steplike terraces which, as has been said, lead up to the heights of the interior. Another noteworthy feature of this river system is that, in the north-western part of British Guiana, the rivers are close together, and are connected the one with the other by a very curious and important network of waterways.

Temperature and rainfall are important natural features for our purpose. Unfortunately, for reasons which will be presently understood, there is no adequate record of either of these conditions as regards the interior of the Colony. Careful record has, however, been kept at certain points on the sea-coast, where the mean temperature in the shade is 82° , and the average rainfall about 86 inches per annum. As regards temperature, it may be added that in the interior of the Colony, owing to the extraordinary density of the shade in the forest, and to the persistency of strong breezes over the open savannah country, the temperature is lower, and much more variable, than on the coast. And as regards rainfall, it may be added that there seems to be an extraordinary amount of diversity in the rainfall, and especially in the distributions of the year into wet and dry seasons, in different parts of the country. On the coast there are two wet seasons—from April to August, and from December to February; but in the interior it would seem that there is rather only one wet season—from January to June. And in intermediate parts of the Colony the rainy seasons are intermediate between these conditions of the coast and of the interior. Moreover, account must be taken by those whose business leads them into the interior of the fact that the rainfall varies greatly in amount in different years and periods of years—periods of drought, sometimes of a couple of years duration or so, alternating with similar periods of unusual rainfall. The highest recorded annual rainfall was in 1890, and was over 118 inches; the lowest recently recorded was in 1885, and was over 63 inches. It may be added that a rainfall of 13 inches in twelve hours has been known.

To this brief sketch of the physiography of the country may be

added a yet briefer reference to the three natural features which, as far as the present imperfect exploration of the country has shown, are, from a scenic point of view, the most likely to attract attention. One of these is the remarkable sandstone table mountain called Roraima, the almost level top of which, probably some eight or nine miles long by some four or five wide, is cut off from the rest of the world by the perfectly abrupt encircling cliff, of nearly two thousand feet in height, on which it is carried. The second is the Kaieteur Fall, formed where the Potaro river, part of the drainage of Roraima, falls abruptly for 740 feet over what is probably the greatest of the terrace faces before alluded to, in the midst of some of the finest scenery in the world. And the third, and by far the least known even of these little known wonders, is another fall, called by the Redmen "Corona," on the Ireng river, on the Brazilian frontier. Such natural features as these are not without their value to the Colony, when it is remembered how greatly our scanty knowledge of the country might be increased by the incidental exploration of any enterprising travellers who may be attracted by them and by the almost untrodden nature of the country in which they occur.

The inhabitants of the land at the time of its discovery claim brief notice. These were a few isolated groups of Redskins, of the peculiar American race, and in a stage of civilisation in which, while far below the admirable special civilisation of some parts of Central America and Peru, was yet considerably above the almost bestial stage which prevailed, for instance, in the interior of the southern continent. The Guiana Redmen seem to have been of three more or less separate origins. Probably the oldest inhabitants were the Warraus, who led a semi-amphibious life, without agriculture, and rather as fishers than as hunters, in the swamps which to this day they occupy about the mouth of the Orinoco. Where these people came from will possibly never be known. But of more certain origin were the second set, the Arawacks, who, having been driven southward down the chain of the West Indian Islands, had reached the mainland at Guiana, or perhaps slightly more to the north, and had then continued their southward journey across the Orinoco and had so reached Guiana. Here they had occupied, cultivated, and hunted in the coast tract, wherever a slight elevation of the soil afforded them a comparatively dry site for their homes. And then a whole series of Carib tribes had been forced southward down through those same islands, had reached the mouth of the Orinoco, and, after following the course of that river for some

distance inland, had then turned southward, and, each separate batch for itself, had assumed its own separate tract for hunting and agriculture, in the interior parts of Guiana lying behind the country of the Arawacks. Lastly, just before the advent of the Europeans paralysed their efforts, the last of these Carib tribes had come and was wandering throughout the country, fighting the earlier comers for the possession of the land. So it happened that these last comers, the "True Caribs," remained scattered among the earlier tribes, their hands against the hand of every other Redman—a circumstance which the invading white men did not fail to turn to their own advantage.

But after all, in manner of life, there was no great difference between any of the Redmen. Living in small family groups, the mutual relations of the members of which were admirably regulated by a very decided though unwritten code, they passed perfectly simple lives, the happiness of which was only occasionally disturbed by a very occasional meeting, followed by an inevitable collision, with some member or members of another tribe living outside their own borders. A sufficiency of food was procured by hunting and fishing and by a primitive kind of agriculture. For clothing, they were all satisfied with as little as were Adam and Eve after they had adopted the fashion of fig-leaves. Their houses were of the simplest, but sufficient for their needs, and for furniture they had quite sufficient in the only really great invention which they have originated—the hammock, an insufficiently recognised triumph of the human genius for adapting means to end.

But it is time to turn from the natural to the artificial circumstances of our subject. We have at present described the country as we now gather it to have been, though the first Europeans who approached it, and their successors for centuries, scarcely discerned, from their stations at the edge, the true nature of the country which they then took over from the Redmen. Our next task is to see what these newcomers have done with it during the four centuries which have elapsed since they first approached.

Various European nations strove for a footing in this new wonderland. The Portuguese effected a settlement about the Amazon; the Spaniards did the same about the Orinoco; and in the country between, the French, the Dutch, and English struggled with varying success for possession. Eventually, by the end of the eighteenth century, the coast of what is now known as British Guiana had been successfully occupied by the Dutch, who also possessed what may be called a sphere of influence over a considerable tract inland;

while the English held what is now Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, with a corresponding sphere of influence. But the wars and disturbances of that period made themselves felt in those parts; and when peace came, the English held what the Dutch had occupied, and the Dutch held the original English settlement. What then passed into the hands of the English is now British Guiana.

These historical events have had two important bearings on our subject. One is that a strong Dutch influence moulded, and yet to some extent moulds, the history of our Colony. For instance, it was only this year that the quaint old Dutch constitution was ended and was replaced by one of English origin; and, to this day, our law courts are, in civil matters, regulated by the old Roman-Dutch law; our official land measure, in Rhyndland rods, is still one which once was Dutch, but which now exists nowhere on earth but in British Guiana; and we occasionally puzzle outsiders by reckoning our money in guilders and stivers and bitts. The other bearing of these events is that our boundaries, where British Guiana marches with the land held by the Venezuelan heirs of the old Spanish colonists about the Orinoco, and where it marches with that held by the Brazilian heirs of the old Portuguese colonists about the Amazon, have, unfortunately for our chances of attracting capital, never been accurately defined.

The population which swept into this country from Europe is of curiously mixed origin. The first Europeans to settle in those parts were from Holland; and these Dutchmen held the place up to the beginning of this century, though by that time there had come about a considerable intermixture of other Europeans, especially, it would appear, of Scotchmen. The acquisition of the Colony by the British naturally introduced a large number of English, and still more Scotchmen. Under the English rule persons of other European nationalities have of course made their homes in the Colony. All these may be described as of the class whose labours, often severe enough, are yet not merely manual. The manual labourers, or as they are too often exclusively called, the labouring classes, are of quite different origin. The original Dutch settlers, in addition to creating by their own intermarriage with Redskins the curious small and idle class which still survives on the rivers of Guiana as the "Bovianders," built up the original labouring class. These were imported African slaves. Many of these, of course, acquired their liberty in various ways, even before the emancipation; but it was the latter, wisely intended and necessary, but woefully carried out movement, which freed the whole body of these black slaves. And

these, together with a few more Africans, free and liberated slaves, who were introduced into the Colony up to 1867, form the bulk of the labouring population. To those who have been in the West Indies it is needless to describe that most curious of artificial productions, the West Indian negro; while to those who have no experience of the kind it seems, to judge by experience, almost impossible to give the description. It is all very well to say that a man is a man whether his skin is white or black; but it is certain that the vast majority of West Indian blacks—all but the very few really educated members of the class—are not men but children, great, strong, generally good-tempered children, but almost always fickle, and essentially, though from mere thoughtlessness, cruel. It seems proved that it is *possible* to educate individuals of this class to the grown-up stage; but this does not alter the fact that the great mass of them remain children, in all but physique. The handling of these powerful children, since they form so large a part of the labourers of the Colony, is a matter the study of which is essential to the few supervisors of this labour; and an essential to success in the Colony is the power of keeping a perfectly just, strong, and kind hand over these people.

The emancipation was essentially as would be the sudden freeing from all control of a party of school children; and the results were similar. For the moral effect on the character of the negroes of this too sudden step taken half a century ago, we still have, and shall long have, to suffer. Its more immediate effect was the temporary annihilation of the labouring population of the Colony; for the freedmen recognised no need of work. Then began the long series of efforts, which continue to this day, to introduce a fresh supply of labour by a carefully planned and supervised series of official immigrations. More blacks, also freed slaves, were thus got from the West Indian Islands. A considerable and most successful importation of Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores was also made, and continues, of its own natural force, to this day. At intervals from 1853 to 1878, interrupted by various political difficulties, a few Chinese labourers were imported; and the pity of it is that means have never been found to further largely increase the labour supply from this source. For our purposes, whether on the sugar estates or as small agriculturists, or even, to some extent, as labourers for the new gold industry, experience has shown that these people, rejected from so many other parts of the world, are most useful to us in Guiana. But all these sources of artificial labour supply are as nothing compared with that which has been derived from the East Indies.

This, overlooking one small previous importation, commenced in 1845, and has been successfully worked to the present day, the total number so introduced, from the first, being over 170,000. These East Indians, who are remarkable as probably the best officially cared for people in the world, are of great use for all but the heavier classes of labour.

In the following tables are shown the returns obtained at the census of 1891 of the constituents of the entire population of the Colony.

1. *Population according to Race.*

Europeans other than Portuguese	4,558
Portuguese	12,166
East Indians	105,463
Chinese	3,714
Negroes	115,588
Half-breeds	29,029
Race not stated	347
Redmen	7,463 ¹
Total	278,328

2. *Population according to Occupation.*

Public officials	1,653
Clergy, learned professions and teachers	1,470
Merchants and shopkeepers	2,599
Clerks and shop-assistants	2,664
Landed proprietors (agriculturists and cattle farmers)	3,060
Woodcutters, goldseekers, and their labourers	6,646
Mechanics and artisans	14,146
Labourers (agricultural)	105,444
Labourers (other than above)	24,146
Sailors and boatmen	1,836
Domestic servants	19,934
Children and persons of no occupation	56,663
Scholars	38,067
Total	278,328

As regards the produce of the labour of all these people, that from the earliest times sugar was regarded as the most promising object for cultivation is indicated by the glimpses which may be obtained of the custom of reckoning taxes and fines by the pound of sugar. The cultivation was, however, supplemented, and for a time even surpassed, by that of both coffee and cotton.

The effect of the emancipation on the industries of the Colony maybe sufficiently illustrated by one instance. Coffee, of the old kind, is a crop which ripens at once, and, remaining in perfection but a

¹ This is an estimate—and an under-estimate.

very brief time, drops to the ground if not picked during this brief crisis, and there rots. The freedmen could not be got to undertake this sudden labour; and, as a consequence, the coffee industry entirely disappeared from the Colony, to be revived, and that in a quite tentative way, only during the last few years. Nor was it by any means only the coffee industry which was given a staggering blow by this sudden change of the conditions of labour. The whole industry of the Colony seemed gone. And when, after much effort, a new source of labour was supplied by means of an artificially created immigration, it was only the sugar industry which managed to emerge from the temporary collapse of all. And this sugar industry from that day to this has remained the one mainstay of the Colony, despite the fact that recently it has once more had to struggle for existence, in order to meet the severe competition of the marvellously rapidly increasing sugar production in other parts of the world. And here let it be noted, once for all, that the sugar industry, from the time of its emergence from the crisis of emancipation to the present day, has been, as it still is, the mainstay of the Colony; and that this important industry is not dwelt on in greater detail here only because it has already been so often dealt with before this institution, and because there must be many present in this room to-night far better qualified to speak on this point than is the writer of this paper. The following table shows the main exports of cultivated products from the Colony in 1830, and in each tenth year from that time to the present—that is, for the closing year of the last successful decade of the history of the Colony up to the time of the great change in its labour supply, and for each tenth year since then.

—	Sugar	Rum	Molass	Cotton	Coffee
	hhds.	puns.	casks	bales	lbs.
1830	69,249	32,939	21,189	5,423	9,502,956
1840	40,708	15,119	15,991	331	3,357,370
1850	37,351	15,941	11,807	—	—
1860	62,198	27,829	2,815	—	—
1870	94,944	20,716	17,606	—	—
1880	108,537	24,633	17,001	—	—
1890	117,204	20,495	23,115	—	—

It will be noted that the above are all the products of cultivation. The original Dutch settlers—probably on account of well grounded fears of attack from piratical marauders—first settled at some little distance up the rivers, and only gradually yielded to the

attraction of the far richer lands of the sea-shore. These, being below the level of the sea, had to be empoldered after the fashion to which these settlers had been accustomed in their own native country of Holland. It is from this artificially empoldered land, amounting in round numbers to about 170,000 acres, a very great proportion of which is however allowed to lie waste, that the whole of the above mentioned exports are produced.

Outside this great polder, which stretches along almost the whole sea-front, from the Corentyn almost to the Pomerun, the land, with the exception of patches along the river banks, is in its original condition. On small patches of ground by the sides of the rivers there are a few squatters, producing, it is to be feared, but very little. But the possibilities of the enormous stretch of country which constitutes British Guiana outside the polder have not been entirely neglected, and are becoming daily of more and more considerable importance. The cutting and export of timber from the forests just below the first rapids first assumed form in 1851, the most valuable woods exported being greenheart and mora, and wallaba shingles for roofing. This industry has recently received a considerable impulse from the demand created by such works as the Manchester Ship Canal and the harbour works at St. Lucia. The obtainable supply of these and other excellent kinds of timber is enormous, but the greater part of this is shut up behind the rapids, and will not be available for the market until some means of easy transport past these obstacles is found. Then, and when the present very primitive methods of cutting and preparing timber are replaced by others more economical in the matter of labour, there will be a great future for the timber industry in Guiana. Another forest produce which has been exported in considerable quantity is the caoutchouc-like substance known as balata. The tree which produces this is widely distributed over the Colony, even in parts so far in the interior as to have been hardly visited yet; and the industry, now that regulations under which it can be carried on without the wasteful extermination of the tree have been provided, will almost certainly have a considerable future, though, as in the case of the timber industry, better means of access to its site, and better means of working, are urgently needed. We cannot now linger over various other minor products which are already obtained from the wild part of the Colony.

We must next turn to the most important of all the products from outside the polder—gold. One of the things which every schoolboy knows, but many grown-up people have forgotten, is that

Sir Walter Raleigh, just about three centuries ago, and just about one century after the discovery of Guiana, expended no small portion of the last of his adventurous life in asserting his belief in the richness of Guiana in gold; and, though whether he himself really believed in this assertion or not must probably form one of the world's stock of vexed questions, as long as the spirit which animates debating societies survives, he may fairly be credited with the fact that he staked, and lost, his life in upholding his assertion. From the time of his death till these times of our own, three centuries have elapsed without unfolding any new facts in favour of this assertion of Raleigh's. Now, and only now, we are beginning to know that, whether the long-dead man had or had not the knowledge to which he pretended, the facts are there, which, had he known them, or had he been more certain of them, might have given reality to his dream. Efforts to discover gold in Guiana are recorded as having taken place in the eighteenth century; but the success does not seem to have been great. The first great success seems to have been made about the middle of this century, when the rich goldfields of Venezuela, or Spanish Guiana, began to be successfully worked; and if this first-discovered Guiana gold has not been worked as successfully as it might have been, this seems due to the instability of the political circumstances surrounding it. Gold was next found in French Guiana, or Cayenne, where the fact that the Colony is practically little more than a convict station has probably impeded its advance, and in Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, where, despite the fact that the Colony is in a somewhat sleepy state, the industry has been worked with considerable success. If a map showing the distribution, as at present known, of gold in Orinocan Venezuela, in Dutch, and in French Guiana were available, it would at once be evident that the line runs north-east and south-west, along the lower slopes of the Atlantic face of the broken mountainous system which, passing from the basin of the Orinoco toward that of the Amazon, forms the high ground which lies at the back of the Guianas. This being so, it would at once be evident, even had gold not been found in British Guiana, which, lying between French and Dutch Guiana, forms the central part of this slope, that it must be there. Incited by this, various search expeditions were sent out from Georgetown; and at least as early as 1860 some small amount of gold had been found. As a consequence, in 1863 a company was formed to work it on the Cuyuni. It was a bold attempt, in some ways in advance of anything that has since been done in British Guiana even to this day; for the company

imported and set up a certain amount of quartz-crushing machinery, whereas, despite the large amount of gold which has during the last few years been got from British Guiana, this has been obtained almost exclusively by means of washing, and of washing of a very primitive kind. But this enterprising company was before its time; for almost at once an insurmountable difficulty presented itself in the fact that the boundary between British and Spanish Guiana had, as was natural, considering the history of the rise and origin of the two settlements on which these two Colonies were respectively founded, never been officially and formally defined, though the principle on which the respective rights rested can never have been uncertain. The company had, however, put up its machinery in a part sufficiently near to the accepted boundary to be open to the attacks of such of the more lawless Venezuelans as might choose to avail themselves of the absence of any formal agreement as to the boundary, if it were ever convenient to them to attack the company's works and plunder its gold. Under such circumstances it was impossible to induce capitalists to interest themselves in the company; and consequently such machinery as had been imported and dragged with difficulty into the forests of the Cuyuni, probably no very enormous amount, was left there to rot, and to be, as it probably is to this day, a puzzle to the wood ants.

Thus this first effort to work gold in British Guiana died out for the time. For something like twenty years nothing more of any account was done. though, at least during the latter half of that score of years, occasional expeditions were sent to search for gold. Taking subsequent history into consideration, it is somewhat remarkable that the hopes of these earlier pioneers of the movement were so long unrewarded. And, in passing, it may also be noted as strange that a somewhat lengthy and elaborate, though necessarily superficial, geological survey of the Colony, carried out for the Government during the first half of the seventies, was apparently begun and ended without any inkling having been obtained of the chiefest of the geological riches of the land. At any rate, it was not till early in the eighties that it was first whispered, but soon proclaimed, that gold had been discovered in rich and paying quantities.

Companies were formed, and private individuals engaged in the same enterprise. The work was, as a rule, carried on with local, not with outside, capital; and, far more unfortunately, as a rule, with local, not with outside, experience. And yet there were hardly any persons in the Colony who had the slightest knowledge of how

to carry on the industry. Yet, despite this important deficiency, the rich bait alluring numbers of those whose other businesses kept them at home, but who wished to participate in the riches which seemed to be lying about on the ground, these employed persons whose other businesses were not so pressing to go and seek gold ; and persons of this latter class accepted the commission thus offered to them regardless of their own qualification or want of qualification. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that a good deal of money was lost.

Certain of the enterprises were, however, successful. For in some cases the stay-at-home employers were skilful or lucky enough to select as their emissaries persons who were both shrewd, and at the same time more or less honest. Moreover, even at the first real discovery of gold in any quantity there were a few prospectors in the Colony of some experience in neighbouring countries, and of these the more straightforward proved themselves useful servants to such as were lucky enough to secure their services.

Gradually the number of experienced prospectors from outside increased ; and the more capable of the once inexperienced colonists who had suddenly become prospectors gained experience—chiefly, it is to be feared, at the cost of their original employers. In this way, by degrees, a body of capable gold-seekers has been built up—capable at least of washing for alluvial gold. But there are still large numbers of incompetent persons engaged in the industry ; and there is still a great dearth of persons experienced in obtaining gold in less primitive fashion.

Nor has the want of technical experience been the only disadvantage, in despite of which this industry has advanced. The Colony was not provided with any laws and regulations under which the industry might be carried on, though an effort was soon made to supply these. The form which such regulations should best take should naturally be guided both by experience of such regulations gained in older gold countries, and by local knowledge of the conditions of a younger gold country to which these regulations had to be applied, especially when the country is such as British Guiana, in which the covering of tropical forest is probably denser than in any other known gold-producing country, and in which the conditions of labour are so much modified by this circumstance. An elaborate system of regulations was first produced in 1877, based chiefly on experience recorded from elsewhere, modified to some extent by local knowledge, and these, despite considerable admitted defects, have worked fairly well. This year, aided by the experience of a Commissioner who had gained his experience else-

where, and who was brought out to the Colony for the special purpose of replacing by his own actual experience the hearsay on which the former regulations had been necessarily drafted, a new series of regulations has been made, based to some extent on those which had previously been found to act fairly well, but so modified as to be in effect a new body. These new regulations are largely due to the work of Mr. W. Wynn Kenrick, the Commissioner above alluded to, whose recent death, just when he had accomplished the task of formulating what seemed to him to be the needs of the Guiana gold industry, and before he had had opportunity, by the practical application of these, to convince himself and others of their adequacy, is a matter to be sincerely regretted in the interests of the Colony. Naturally these new regulations will require some amendment, as occasion arises; but they will probably be in the main adequate.

As regards the results so far of this industry, the following table shows the amount of gold recorded at the Government office. A royalty of about 5 per cent. has to be paid on all gold obtained, and the Government record shows the amount on which this royalty has been paid. It is to be feared that, especially in the earlier years of the industry, a good deal of gold was successfully passed out of the Colony without being declared and without the royalty being paid on it. The amounts shown therefore are certainly below, perhaps considerably below, the amounts actually obtained.

Table showing the Amount of Gold from British Guiana on which Royalty has been paid from 1884 to October 1892.

Ounces.					Ounces.				
1884	.	.	.	.	250	1890	.	.	.
1885	.	.	.	.	939	1891	.	.	.
1886	.	.	.	.	6,518	1892	.	.	.
1887	.	.	.	.	11,906				
1888	.	.	.	.	14,570				
1889	.	.	.	.	28,282	Total	.	.	.
									318,342

¹ Being amount passed for nine months ending September 30, 1892.

It is worth pointing out that, in addition to the goldfields of the Essequibo system, which were the earliest discovered, and have, for some reason, up to now attracted most notice, another series of goldfields, of considerably more recent discovery, is now being worked in the North-Western district, with comparatively very rapidly increasing success, and that these may be connected with Georgetown directly by steamers and without the use of any rail-

way or any other plant, which is both expensive to put down, and when put down is permanent in its nature. It seems not impossible that the value of this district—which, there is every reason to believe, is at least as rich as is that of the Essequibo, and which is thus open to approach without the incurring of any expense which must be permanent whether the gold industry lasts or not—is at least deserving of equal consideration with that of the Essequibo system.

It may be noted, as bearing on the relative values which have already been alluded to of the two goldfields, that of the Essequibo and that of the North-Western district, that of the total amount of gold thus obtained 40,220 ounces came from the latter; that the industry there only began in October 1889 (whereas in the Essequibo district it commenced in 1884); that the rise in the North-West has been very rapid—viz. in 1889, 1,108 ounces; in 1890, 5,803 ounces; in 1891, 12,613 ounces; in 1892, 20,696 ounces, to the 30th of September; and, as has already been said, that the goldfields of the North-Western district may, on account of the practical absence of falls, be approached much more easily and without the provision of a railway or any other expensive plant which cannot be withdrawn if ever its use should be done with.

Hardly anything but alluvial gold has yet been obtained. It is from a bed of gravel chiefly composed of quartz fragments, lying below some six feet of clay and decomposed vegetable matter. It has been obtained by very primitive methods of washing, with the battel, or the tom, or the sluice; and these primitive tools have been worked for the most part by persons who were, at any rate at first, entirely unskilled in their use.

The gold is of varying colour, purity, and of varying degrees of coarseness. Some nuggets have been found. The biggest of these latter was found in a heap of rubbish which had already been examined and passed as trash. Its gross weight was 509 ounces, and it produced 274 ounces of standard gold and 27 ounces of silver.

It is evident that, the gold occurring in this way, it must have been washed down from somewhere. And, as the quartz gravel in which it occurs is close to undisturbed quartz rock, it seemed at once probable that veins of gold might be found *in situ* close to the not inaccessible parts where the washing was carried on. As a matter of fact, quartz rich in gold has been found in all the gold districts. Some small experiments in working it have already been made, and with most promising results. Probably the delay in entering on quartz-crushing on any extensive scale has been almost

entirely due to the obvious advisability of waiting until the regulations under which this might be carried on were got ready and enforced. This having now been done, there is very little reason why gold mining should not be undertaken on an extensive scale in British Guiana.

It may be mentioned that during the examination of the country for gold, diamonds in considerable numbers have been found, though as yet none of much size.

It is time to sketch the experiences which any one undertaking the search for gold in Guiana is likely to meet with. Probably the most critical preliminary task of the would-be gold seeker, especially, but not solely, if he is a stranger to the Colony, is the choice of labourers to be taken as assistants. Assuming that the employer is himself straightforward, and that he has some little knowledge of the work to be undertaken, or even that he has sufficient shrewdness easily to pick up the knowledge in which, at the first start, he may be deficient, then, if he has also the discernment to pick out good labourers from the superabundant bad ones, and has the good luck to secure these good ones, and has then the tact to manage them, his enterprise would be practically assured of success. The nature of the general labouring population has already been sketched. The comparatively high wages to be earned have attracted to the gold industry from this general labouring population a considerable number of the stronger black and coloured men formerly engaged in other industries. It has also attracted almost all those who before were either mere loafers or were of the criminal class. From this very miscellaneous lot the choice has to be made. Of course, those who know the Colony and its labouring classes have the advantage in this choice. For new-comers, who have not this knowledge, the hint may be useful that the black-man is practically merely a strong and large-sized child, sometimes a good child, sometimes a bad one, more often something between the two. The employer, once having made his choice among these labourers, who will remember this, and is strong enough to manage his labourers with the strong, but perfectly just hand, which is necessary for the guidance of a set of rather rough but at the bottom not evilly dispositioned boys, will find least difficulty with his "hands."

It has been taken for granted that black or coloured labourers are to be employed, and practically these are the only ones that offer themselves in any number. A few Portuguese may be had; but these are deficient in the physical strength of the black-man, though if, as is often the case, these have some small smattering of educa-

tion, they may be useful as the keepers of the stores of the expedition and as supervisors. Yet fewer East Indians offer themselves; and it seems certain that their physical stamina is not sufficient to make them useful labourers for this kind of work. Of the Chinese in the Colony an occasional one offers to go to the goldfields, though more often acting for themselves or their countrymen, on a small scale, than as labourers for others; moreover, they lie under something of the same disability as do the East Indians. Latterly a few Europeans, chiefly ex-sailors, have offered themselves; and these, if worth anything at all, are often very valuable on account of their handiness at odd jobs.

The labourers chosen, and a contract being made with them, generally for a period of three or four months, the next task is to register them at the Government office, and then to obtain a prospecting license, for each of which operations a nominal fee is charged. Then follows the task of getting the men, and the necessary stores of provisions, &c., on board the steamer or sailing vessel which has to convey the expedition on the first part of its journey, either to Bartica Grove, as the centre of the Essequibo district, or to Morawhanna, as the centre of the North-Western district. It is worth noting that at either of these points a certain amount of stores may be got to replace any that are expended, though at Morawhanna the supply is not yet as well organised as might be; and that beyond these points, and at the actual goldfield to which each gives access, there is no other place where stores can be procured. It is somewhat remarkable that the business of catering for the wants of the workers at or near the actual goldfields, a business which in other parts of the world has often proved more remunerative than actual gold-digging, has not yet been in any adequate way taken up in Guiana.

Whether the Essequibo or the North-Western district is chosen as a starting-point, the onward course from Bartica or Morawhanna alike must be in small boats provided by the travellers themselves, though, in the case of the North-West district, means have been provided for towing such small boats by steam almost up to the actual goldfields. If Bartica and the Essequibo district has been chosen, and whether within this district the Essequibo itself or the Cuyuni or the Mazeruni be followed, there are in all very serious and dangerous obstacles in the way of rapids and cataracts, though steps are now to be taken to obviate this difficulty, which has often proved so fatal in past times. On this route the time occupied in the boat journey from Bartica to the point where gold is to be

searched for will, on the average, be hardly less than a week. If, on the other hand, the North-Western district be chosen, though this has at present the disadvantage of being in far less frequent communication with Georgetown, it has the other advantage, that it will hardly take more than three or four days to reach the gold-fields, if use is made of the steam-tug and if the crews of the boats work properly. In either case this part of the journey may be much assisted if use can be made of the services of the Redmen, who are unusually expert paddlers, and who are naturally, each on his own river, well acquainted with its special difficulties and dodges.

At last the point on the river bank at which the boats must be left—the waterside, as it is called in the Colony—is reached. And hence onward the kind of journey differs little, whether it be in the Essequibo or the North-Western district.

A camp is made at this waterside, and there the greater part of the goods are left in charge of a watchman. The rest of the party start for their walk into the forest, each shouldering a fair share of the baggage of which there is immediate need; for up to the present no means other than human beasts of burden have been found to convey into the bush the large amount of provisions and stores which are there consumed. The distance which it is necessary to penetrate into the bush before finding gold is very various. Occasionally it is but a mile or two; oftener it is more than this; and occasionally it is as much as a couple of score miles. Almost always the way is through densest forest, is very uneven, now descending into steep and rocky ravines, and again crossing steep and stony hills, of perhaps some five or six hundred feet in height. If the expedition is on pioneer work, and has to cut its own path as it goes, the laboriousness is of course infinitely increased; though even where a previously used path is available, the track is narrow and rough enough, and, at least in wet weather, is pounded by the feet of many previous burdened labourers into a slough, ankle deep or even knee deep. Wherever a likely looking creek is crossed, a shovelful of earth is dug and washed in the wooden testing battel which is carried; and when, sooner or later—this being largely dependent not only on the skill but perhaps still more on the honesty of the prospector—gold is discovered in promising quantity, the place is taken possession of with certain formalities easy enough of performance. A small clearing in the forest is there made; suitable huts, these being often good enough places to live in for a time, are erected, and the rest of the stores are

gradually brought up from the waterside camp. Some of the party are now sent back all the way to Georgetown, partly to register the claim and partly to procure more men and more stores to work it. Here it is at once apparent that the industry would be greatly benefited if, instead of each party having from the first, and throughout the time it continues to work, to dissipate much of its strength in constantly bringing up fresh stores in this laborious fashion, there were those whose business it might be simply to bring up and sell stores at the chief watersides.

Meanwhile, while part have gone back for stores, the other members of the party are, or should be, engaged in clearing the vegetable and clay layers from above the auriferous strata, and in arranging a sluice through which to pass the dirt and the water which is to separate the gold from this dirt. At last the whole thing is in working order. For six days in the week, from seven o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, some are engaged in working the tom (or, if a more advanced stage has been reached, the sluice); while others are engaged in transporting provisions from Georgetown to the waterside, or from there to the placer.

Life in the camp, putting aside for the time the question of the hardness of the actual work, is not, or need not be, unhealthy. There is nearly always some high ground near the sluice, affording a healthy site for the houses; and these latter, where the expedition is under the charge of anyone of fair intelligence, are comfortably enough built, if simply, and of the materials afforded by the surrounding forest. One avoidable drawback often, but by no means always, exists in such places, in the dirty state in which these houses and their surroundings are kept by the almost ineradicable slovenliness of the labourers. Another drawback, not so open to cure, is the difficulty of clearing a large enough space of the forest to allow of more than an occasional glimpse of the sun; for there can be little doubt that the constant physical gloom is most depressing and detrimental to the health of the labourers. Again, very frequently the badness of the water supply—though this is in many cases merely another way of saying the almost criminal carelessness in the use of the water supply—is a frequent cause of ill-health.

Dysentery and bilious fever are the two most frequent forms of illness; and it is to be feared that the evil results of these are at present frequently increased by the careless neglect of the sick by the healthy. On the whole, those who, not being themselves gold diggers, are yet in the habit of frequenting such places as have

been described, would probably agree that there is more shirking of work from pretence of illness than from real illness; and the frequency of this malingering, and the difficulty of distinguishing it from real illness, have doubtless been responsible for a good deal of the apparent hardness of heart in the form of neglect of gold workers who are really ill. The latter should at once be conveyed out of the bush—no easy task when it is a question of carrying a sick man along paths of the kind which lead to the waterside—and from the waterside to the nearest public hospitals. Excellent institutions of this kind have recently been opened for this very purpose at Morahanna and at Bartica and elsewhere.

It has been said that the labourers are under contract of service, generally for three or at the most four months. Of course a renewal of the contract without a visit to Georgetown is possible; but the temptation, at the end of the first period, of proceeding the whole long and weary way to Georgetown to spend the wages already earned seems almost irresistible to those grown-up children; and this naturally leads to another tremendous waste of power. In short, the gold industry as it is at present carried on, though it has had an undeniable success, is yet obstructed by many small defects, leading to waste of life and money; but no one of these seems other than such as may be easily cured. Those who are in power as Government officials are most anxious to cure these defects as speedily as possible; and these efforts would be far more easily successful if the whole body of those directly interested in the gold industry would combine more than they have done in the past to assist in the cure of these ills—if even only by formulating their desires.

The third, and final, part of our subject is now ready for review. The past and the present have been dealt with, and it only remains to examine the possibilities of the future. This may largely take the form of a mere reference to facts which have already been dealt with. That is, it is sufficient merely to refer to what has already been said of the possible improvement of the system of working gold and the final rectification of the accepted boundary.

But there are two subjects, the opening up of the country and the provision of an adequate labour supply, which are of such enormous importance, if the Colony is to advance, that they must be examined in some detail.

There has long been much talk of the desirability of opening up the country; and at last, under the impulse of the newly developed gold industry, action in this matter seems impending. To explain the position it will be well to recapitulate the present circumstances

in point. Along nearly the whole front of the Colony a very narrow strip of land has been cleared, empoldered, and has, at one time, been cultivated. Here and there along this polder are more or less extensive patches of very successful sugar cultivation. Between these the rest of the once cleared land is either used for cattle grazing, or is simply abandoned to the desolate growth of weed and bush. The two towns of the Colony, Georgetown and New Amsterdam, are situated in this polder, at the mouths, respectively, of the Demerara and the Berbice rivers. Elsewhere the inhabitants of the polder have accumulated themselves in a few more or less extensive villages, or are widely and singly scattered. Up some of the chief rivers, namely, up the Pomerun, the Essequibo, the Demerara, the Berbice, and the Corentyn, which emerge into the sea through the polder, just the river banks, for some twenty, thirty, or forty miles, have here and there at one time been cultivated, but are now practically abandoned to a few persons, most of whom might not unjustly be described as squatters. At a distance of forty miles up one of these rivers, the Essequibo, lies Bartica, which was only a few years ago a sleepy and semi-abandoned village, but which now, owing to the advantage which its site gives it as a starting-point from which to approach the goldfields of one part of the Colony, is of almost daily growing importance. And yet farther up on this river, and, to a smaller extent, on one or more of the other rivers, are a few scattered centres of the timber industry.

It has been said that along nearly the whole front of the Colony this narrow fringe of land has been utilised. It is only toward the north, from the mouth of the Pomerun, that the sea-front remains under its original growth of bush. This part, which from the sea looks—desolate enough, it must be confessed—as nature made it, is really equivalent to the North-Western district, an area of nearly ten thousand square miles, which within the last ten years or so has been taken into civilisation. In it, as is not the case in other parts of the Colony, the centres of human habitation are not on the coast but are some distance up the rivers; and at the chief of these, at a distance of fifty miles up the river, the Barima, which is not, however, one of the rivers of the polder, but is a couple of hundred miles or so away in the wilderness, lies the newly created but very rapidly advancing inhabited centre of Morawhanna.

We have now fairly enough exhausted the enumeration of the presently utilised parts of the Colony. Beyond these limits, if we except the small scattered patches which have for brief periods been worked for gold, little is even known. A few travellers have pene-

trated, for one cause or another, along the courses of almost all the larger rivers ; and yet fewer—many fewer—have struck across one or two tracks, made by Redmen, from one river to another, on the open savannahs of the interior. But as a rule the country everywhere but in the immediate neighbourhood of the river banks is unknown.

The means of communication at present provided may be summed up as follows. To deal first with the polder, a very good road runs from end to end of this. A railway, twenty-two miles in length, also starts from Georgetown and runs southward toward, but stopping some forty miles short of, the next town, New Amsterdam. Along this gap, between the railway terminus and New Amsterdam, a small coach subsidised by the Government runs daily. From Georgetown three times a week a steamer runs along the coast to New Amsterdam, returning on the alternate days. And from New Amsterdam, farther southward, there is another similar public conveyance as far as the southern end of the polder at the mouth of the Corentyn. Again, from the centre at Georgetown another steamer runs daily to a point just beyond the mouth of the Essequibo river, whence a coach runs on some sixteen miles, practically to the northern end of the polder.

A passing word may be given to the question of the bettering of these means of communication within the polder. Plans are now under consideration for the extension of the existing railway for forty miles to New Amsterdam ; and the existing railway company have, it is believed, the question under consideration, whether it is worth their while to accept the terms offered to them by the Government for the extension of their line. It is also intended to lay down a light railway or train along the coast from Georgetown northward, as far as dense population extends. But whether this may be most advantageously done by the Government itself, or by putting the work out to tender, seems as yet not fully decided.

As regards existing communication from the polder to the parts beyond, a daily steamer runs from Georgetown to Bartica Grove, or to a point just beyond. Steamers twice a week also run up the Demerara and the Berbice rivers as far as the settlements extend. A fortnightly steamer connects Georgetown with Morawhanna, this being, with the exception of a few coasting vessels, the sole means of public communication with the North-Western district. But all travel beyond the limits of these conveniences has to be arranged and carried out by personal enterprise of the traveller. Taking the nature of the country into consideration, it will be evident that almost all journeyings into the interior have to be accomplished in

boats, which, on account of the rapids, are almost necessarily small. It is obvious that the wealth of the interior, whatever this may be, cannot be tapped remuneratively by private individuals while no better means of communication are at hand.

This necessity seems to be fully recognised in the Colony, and the only doubt seems as to the best means of supplying the remedy.

Of the utmost importance, if the Colony is to make any very decided advance, is the provision of further means of communication with the interior. There has been a good deal of discussion both as to what communications should be opened up and how these may best be made; and in this discussion there has been a good deal of confusion of the general question of the opening up of the whole country for any and every purpose of utility, and the much narrower question of opening communication with those goldfields which happen to be at present worked, or rather with one of these goldfields, that of the Essequibo river, about that part of its course where it is joined by the Potaro. The wider question of communication with the other existing goldfields of the Colony, as well as the yet wider question of communications to be made throughout the Colony in order to allow of the discovery and working of yet other fields for the gold and other industry, seem to have been, in popular discussions, if not actually lost sight of, yet left in such a way in the background as to obscure the whole question. It is not easy to explain with due brevity and without constant reference to maps the present history of the matter.

Various offers have been made to the Colony by outside syndicates to take over large tracts of the interior of the Colony, and to develop these for the immediate benefit of the syndicates and the ultimate benefit of the Colony; but after careful examination it has always appeared that the terms offered were not sufficiently favourable to the Colony, and the proposals have consequently been rejected. It seems, however, at least conceivable that a scheme of this kind might be devised in such a form that, while equally distributing the advantages between the syndicate and the Colony, it might provide the best possible solution of the question as to the opening up of the whole interior of the Colony.

Meantime various suggestions for the opening of communication with the one goldfield in the Potaro region have been under consideration. A proposal was made by a local syndicate to run a line of steamers up the Demerara river to a point where it nearly approaches the Essequibo, just at the present centre of the Essequibo mining district; to make a railway across the narrow strip

separating the two rivers ; and to run steamers from the Essequibo terminus of this railway to the actual mining concessions on that river. These benefits to the Colony were, of course, offered in return for the concession of certain rights to the syndicate. Unfortunately it was not considered that the bargain would be to the benefit of the Colony.

For the present the result of all these deliberations is that on the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider the limited question of gaining access to the country above the first rapids on the Essequibo river, and generally to the district lying between that river and the Demerara, it has been decided to construct a light railway which would apparently be about a score of miles in length, from the town of Bartica to a point above the first series of rapids, which rapids practically block the navigation of that river for any but tiny craft right up to the mouth of the Potaro ; also, when this railway has been built and has given access to the long reach of open river above the falls, to run steamers from this upper railway terminus to the actual centres of the gold industry on the upper river ; also to place a series of resthouses for persons journeying up this river, there being at present no shelters of any kind. Simultaneously with these improvements on the Essequibo, it is under proposal to make portage paths round the worst falls on the Cuyuni and Mazeruni rivers, by means of which the dangerous passage of boats up these falls may be avoided.

These steps seem all well calculated to make the approach to the existing goldfields on the Essequibo, and to some extent those on the Cuyuni and Mazeruni, easier than it is at present ; and, as regards the wider question of the opening up the great tract lying behind the existing goldfields, the same committee has advised that a systematic exploration and map should be made of the back lands which could be reached from the Essequibo system. This last recommendation is a wise one ; and, though this did not fall within the purview presented to the committee, it may safely be added that whenever the general opening up of the country—and not only of the Essequibo district—is seriously contemplated, the first step to this end will be a systematic exploration of the whole Colony, as a preliminary to a decision as to what is worth doing. This will be both a laborious and a costly step ; but its accomplishment is very far from impossible, and is a *sine qua non* as a preliminary to any real use of the Colony as a whole.

Next is the question of the labour supply. By immigration, all the labour that has, for about the last forty years, been needed for

the carrying on of the industries of the Colony while these were confined to the empoldered area along the coast, has been provided. But the tendency to draft labour beyond the limits of this polder and far into the interior, having suddenly developed itself in 1884, since steadily increased, it is, at first sight, a matter for surprise that, though there has been no considerable increase of the total population of the Colony, the new demand for labour has been so comparatively easily met without disturbance to the industries to which the whole labour supply of the Colony was formerly devoted. The explanation is that the new demand has been chiefly supplied from two sources superfluous to the old industry; one being the body of men formerly needed for the sugar industries, but now set free by the greater economy, and the improved machinery, which has latterly been forced on the sugar-planters by growing competition from other parts of the world; the other source is provided by the men who, formerly a burden to the Colony, were engaged in no other industry but crime, or at least loafing, but who now have been attracted to gold work by the apparently higher profits, and perhaps to some extent by the more adventurous and freer life. And here, in passing, it may be noticed as curious that the effect of drafting this once worthless body of men into the interior has been largely to decrease ordinary crime throughout the Colony, without, at present, producing at the goldfields that state of lawlessness which has in other parts of the world been the great drawback of the initial stages of the industry—this latter result being due to the fact that there are at present no vendors of spirits anywhere near the goldfields, and that the distance and difficulty of transport prevents the carrying up of such goods by the labourers themselves.

But there are abundant signs that these sources of labour available from the older for the newer industries are nearly exhausted; and, as it seems certain that the demand for labour for the newer industry will rapidly and largely increase, some means of meeting this demand must soon be required. The fact then is that for the future advance of the Colony which we have been discussing, one of the greatest needs, perhaps the greatest, is workers; and the question which will chiefly interest you is as to the kind of worker needed.

Work is either by the hand, or by the brain, or by a combination in varying proportion of these two instruments. There can be absolutely no question that there is a demand, at present practically unlimited, for mere manual labourers. It is possible for me to indicate what sort these should be. Of course ordinary European

manual labourers are, for climatic reasons, out of the question. Experience has shown that what may be called semi-tropical Portuguese labourers, *i.e.* those from Madeira, the Azores, and Cape Verde Islands, are highly suitable, if not always for the very hard labour of digging for gold, yet for agricultural purposes, as producers of food for other labourers, and to set free for the harder kinds of work those who are at present wasting their physical powers in lighter tasks. A similar argument, but in yet stronger form, may be urged for the importation of large numbers of Chinese. The policy of an increased importation of East Indians seems much more doubtful, for the physique of these, while it can be admirably adapted for certain phases of the sugar industry, seems to unfit them for the harder labour, less amenable to quasi-paternal Government supervision, of the interior; and, though I speak as one not personally versed in the sugar industry, it seems that the present rate of supply of East Indians about meets the demand for these by the sugar-makers. But besides the semi-tropical Portuguese and the Chinamen there are other labourers suitable for the newer industries of Guiana. And these are the West Indian and American blacks. It seems certain that, if so difficult, so climatically hazardous, and so hopeless an undertaking as that of Panama could attract labourers of this kind in abundant number, the development of our own Colony of Guiana might be made to draw sufficient of the same class for its needs.

But though it is thus possible for me to indicate the kind of hand labour required, it is not open to me—for reasons which will be obvious to some of my hearers—to indicate the exact means by which these should be obtained. It is, however, plain that one possible means to that end would be by a carefully considered system of immigration, the cost of which might be defrayed by a loan raised on the security of the additional revenue which would result from this immigration.

Time forbids further lingering over the subject of the demand for manual labour. A more immediately interesting question to my present hearers is, perhaps, that of the demand for workers not merely manual.

From what has already been said, it will be sufficiently obvious that there is great need of men, young, strong and active, and qualified both by technical experience and by trustworthiness, to take the leading parts in the management of the actual work of gold digging. Such, if they command any capital, may safely invest it in this work, and may do so all the more confidently in that they

themselves watch over the working of their own capital. Or if they have none, provided that they are wanting neither in technical experience nor in trustworthiness, they may yet count on employment by those who have the capital ; and it may safely be added that nothing but failure either in ability or in trustworthiness will prevent them from acquiring capital for themselves.

But a more difficult question to answer—yet one the very difficulty of which makes it important—is as to whether there is any answer to be found in Guiana to some of those who ask, “ What shall we do with our boys ? ” As the result of a personal experience gained during the last fifteen years in the Colony, and especially during the ten years of my more or less intimate connection with the North-Western district of that Colony—which district is the one which seems to offer the more immediate prospects of success to pioneer Colonists—I, after careful weighing of this question, answer that I honestly believe that there is a good opening for a certain number of young men of the right sort—young fellows healthy, active, versatile, and with a small amount of capital. Even without a preliminary supply of technical knowledge, the general training and character of such men as these would both give them, from the first, a great advantage over the general run of those who, for want of better, are now employed in the management of gold expedition, and would enable them very shortly to pick up the technical skill. But, apart from the actual gold industry, there are ways in which such men might make good work for themselves. Many of these might be devised by the ingenuity of the young fellows under contemplation ; but one or two of the more immediately obvious ones may here be indicated. The growing of provisions for the rapidly increasing numbers of those whose work takes them into the interior has not yet been begun ; and, though it is impossible here briefly to explain the matter, such rapidly growing crops might be used as a means of making the farm pay, while crops of a more permanent nature, *e.g.* coffee and cocoa, are growing into bearing. The richer land of the alluvial tract would require clearing from forest, and drainage ; but neither of these operations, as practised by the few small farmers, say, of the North-Western district, are very expensive operations. Again, the institution of a system of carrying stores for sale near the actual goldfields offers chances. And other ways might be mentioned.

At the same time I must frankly confess that there are others in the Colony—though with less personal experience of the interior—who would give a different answer. I have been very anxious this

evening to picture the Colony in its true colours, and then to leave you, having heard the facts, to decide for yourselves between these two opinions. Let me, therefore, explain a little more fully the statement that there is an opening for a certain number of young men of the right sort.

What is the sort? They must be healthy. For it is obvious that a life of almost constant exposure in a tropical forest is not the least trying that one can live; but it is a common enough experience that these difficulties have been overcome, where the physique is at least not below the average, and where suitable precautions are taken; and, suggestively enough, it is generally those of better breed and nurture by whom these difficulties are most easily overcome. They must be physically active, both because there is in the life suggested a good deal of use for the limbs, and because the climate tends to a sluggishness, resistance to which, though quite possible, is difficult. They must be mentally active—that is, versatile—in that, as pioneers, they will constantly find opportunity and need of doing countless unexpected things. And they should have command of a small capital; because, being pioneers, they will hardly earn much while they are making their own means to the fortunate end. They must, in short, be athletes of both body and brain; and, to give them the surest chances of success, the circumstances in which they use body and brain must be smoothed down by the use of a certain amount of money.

Among the vast number of men turned out by the brain educating tendency of the day, let us see if we can find, as an example of what is wanted, any in whom are combined in most suitable proportion these two elements of trained body and trained mind. Such men are rare, but are to be looked for, if anywhere, among those who have enjoyed in due proportion the physical and the mental education of the public school and the university, who have distinguished themselves as athletes—let pious horror of this priority be deprecated—without neglecting the intellectual side of their education. To point yet more closely to the young fellow of the right stamp, he is exactly one of those who now, just at the close of such a bringing up as has been indicated, crowd the ranks of aspirants for masterships in our great public schools, pining, oddly enough, to become what the *Saturday Review* calls “sweated schoolmasters,” and likely—should their athletic, duly tempered by their intellectual, qualifications gain them their wishes—indeed to have all the ardour sweated out of them. What is wanted in short is, to use the old phrase, leaders of men.

Such men, it may be again admitted, are rare. But they are to be found, as has been said, not only among the best-balanced products of the public school and the university, but also occasionally among those who, without the fortune of these advantages, have moulded themselves into something of the same fashion—have trained themselves, though probably not consciously, to lead men, by opposing the whole force of the good stuff of which they happen to be made to the pressure of external circumstances.

It may be said that men of this stamp find work elsewhere than in a place where, as I fully admit, they have to lay down for themselves the road on which they may travel to success. The answer is that many a young fellow, now workless and hesitating which road to take to success, would, as I firmly believe, turn to such a task as has here been set out to-night, both in its better and worse aspects, all the more readily in that they would find in Guiana an open field, untrammelled by previously laid-down lines, and, having so turned, would get on all the better—finding the more scope for their energies—in that they were pioneers. The many who do not feel this are not of the right stuff for us; and, though they may be good enough fellows in their way, had better turn elsewhere, where the conditions of their work have been laid down, and where the conditions of success, if less brilliant, are at least surer and, above all, less laborious. “One man will starve where another succeeds;” or, to adapt the proverb to our present purpose, the few right men will succeed where the many wrong men would starve.

We have treated of the demand for labour of the uneducated kind and of the highest educated kind. Is nothing intermediate wanted? Yes, for a certain number of those who, with the physical stamina of the leader, with energy to resist climatic depression, and with at least sufficient intellectual training to know how to obey, may, under leadership, acquire the rest of the complete education of the pioneer, and may in time themselves become leaders.

Thus for the manual labourer—though not for such as have been bred in temperate climates—there is urgent demand; for the leader of the kind that has been described there is room; and for those with the right stuff in them to become by experience leaders there is room. But let it be as clearly as possible, and as emphatically, stated, there is absolutely no room—unless it be in a six-foot hole—for the man—he is of a very numerous class—who, whatever means of education he has had at his disposal and has failed to use, is generally disposed of by being shipped off to the Colonies. Of course it is possible that a young man, never having undergone the

ordeal and test of circumstances, may, when confronted with the realities of a colonial life, rise above his former self and learn to do good work. But such cases are rare, and the rest, the vast majority, will simply go from bad to worse—out of the sight, it is true, of their loving relatives; and, while doing themselves no good, will do the Colony of their adoption harm by unjustly giving it a bad name.

I do believe that the natural and undeveloped wealth of the small Colony of British Guiana offers a very promising field for industrial development. But I should deeply regret if anything I have ever said should induce anyone there to risk money or person without first very carefully considering whether what they have to give—person, or money, or both—are suited to the opportunities which the Colony offers in return. Let it be remembered that in an official report in the British Guiana Blue Book for 1891 it is stated that “the interior of the colony is at present a great lone land, whose forests are as gloomy as those of darkest Africa, whose soil teems with gold and natural riches, but where the climate is treacherous to the stranger, and where the seeker after wealth is as likely to find a grave as a fortune. . . . Whether these forests will ever be cleared away, whether towns and cities will ever spring up on the magnificent rivers by which the country is intersected, is a problem of the future that the future alone can solve.” But let it also be noted that my esteemed friend the writer of this paragraph has never, except perhaps on the occasion of some picnic, been beyond the empoldered coast land. It is not unfair to set against this picture this other from the private report, received only by last mail, of certain mining experts, who are acquainted with, and have reported on, some of the best gold workings in the Randt, and are now engaged in examining for report the goldfields of British Guiana. These speak in most enthusiastic terms of the climate generally, and cannot understand how anyone can call it unhealthy; but they add that they had been accustomed to South Africa, and that their ideas as to health and comfort slightly differ, doubtless, from those who have never been accustomed to rough it.¹

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views representing the scenery and aboriginal races of the country.

¹ To those who require further statistical information as to British Guiana, and who do not care to unearth this from Blue Books and official reports, may be recommended the “British Guiana Directory,” a little book which is annually brought up to date and republished, about February, by C K. Gardner at Georgetown.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: At this late hour my remarks must necessarily be brief, but in opening the discussion on this Paper, dealing as it does with British Guiana, I may, I am sure, express your sense as well as my own of the great loss the Colony has sustained in the death of its revered Bishop, who was for seventeen years associated with this Institute as one of its Fellows. Bishop Austin just lived to celebrate the jubilee of his episcopate, and died full of years, having earned the esteem and affection of everyone in the community. We have listened with great interest to this Paper. We are not without experience in this room of gentlemen who pay flying visits to the West Indies, possibly in their yachts, and who, having spent a week or two there, put us right on a multitude of questions as to which those who have spent their lives there appear to have been entirely mistaken. It is, therefore, rather a treat to have such a Paper as that we have had to-night. In the first few pages Mr. im Thurn deals with the physiography and history of the Colony, and then with its industries and produce. I would strongly urge you to read them, for they give you an admirable summary of the condition of the Colony in these respects. I should have been very glad if, referring to the Indians, he could have held out any assurance that they would not be allowed to suffer, as so many native races have suffered, from contact with what is called civilisation, but which so often means strong drink. I myself three or four years ago had the pleasure of spending a few days with Mr. im Thurn at his then home on the Pomerun, and although I saw little of these people what I did see impressed me most favourably. I should be truly sorry if in the rush for gold their interests should suffer, but if any man can and will protect those interests that man is Mr. im Thurn. In regard to the goldfields I confess I know nothing, but from the facts and figures given in the Paper it is quite obvious that the industry is going to be one of considerable importance. It is very difficult at present to see where the limit will come. Of the importance to the world at large of an increased production of gold there can be no possible doubt. Our present labour troubles, the present depression in so many of our industries, the discussion as to bimetallism, the monetary conference at Brussels, the fall in the price of silver, arise more or less from what is well called the appreciation of gold, and I think those who have to deal with this knotty question would have their ideas somewhat cleared if they would bear in mind that there cannot be an

appreciation in the value of gold without the depreciation in the price of silver, unless, of course, silver appreciated *pari passu* with gold. The fall which has taken place in the price of silver has been largely due to the appreciation of gold. If, therefore, the production of gold could be increased, so as to bring back its value to the level of twenty-five years ago, we should undoubtedly have a rise in the price of silver, and many of the problems now vexing us would be solved. I am in great hopes that the production will increase in the next few years. Mr. im Thurn has dealt with the question of these gold districts, but with his usual modesty he says nothing about the work he has done and the part he has played in the development of these districts. Of the arduous and important work he has been carrying on it is difficult to speak too highly, and I am glad to have this opportunity, before an audience of the Royal Colonial Institute, and in the presence of Mr. im Thurn himself, of saying how much I consider the Colony of British Guiana and Her Majesty's Government are indebted to him for what he has done; and I only hope that his health may permit him to carry on in the future this work as ably as he has done in the past.

Mr. HUGH WATT: After the very able and exhaustive Paper read by Mr. im Thurn—a paper which, as he has informed us, has been prepared during his vacation, and is not to be considered as of an official character—I propose to confine my observations within the briefest possible compass. We all agree with what he has said, but there is one remarkable circumstance connected with this gold industry to which I venture to call attention. It is that its remarkable rise and progress has taken place almost entirely in the last five or six years. I think I am only acting fairly in stating that, about five or six years since, a committee was formed in this country—your distinguished Chairman and other eminent men being members—for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of Britishers other than those interested in this Colony what a magnificent province the Empire possessed in British Guiana. This committee had reference specifically to the question of the boundary, and I maintain, notwithstanding all that has been said, that the main and primary question now before the British public is whether you have a Colony of 110,000 square miles, or whether that Colony consists, as claimed by Venezuelan officials, of only some 25,000 square miles. You are aware that there has been a dispute for the last forty or fifty years with the neighbouring Spanish Guiana as to whether the boundary rights limited Her Majesty's Colony to the eastern bank of the Essequibo, and that the admission of their claims would

have placed out of British possession the entire territory so ably administered by Mr. im Thurn as well as that equally ably governed in the more remote interior by my friend Mr. McTurk. Hitherto the Colony of British Guiana has been almost entirely dependent on the great sugar industry, and as an outsider I deeply regret that the Convention Bill introduced into the House of Commons a few years ago did not become law. Although there was a somewhat unscrupulous opposition to that measure, I am afraid there was dissension in the Government camp itself, and that those interested in the sugar-cane industry somewhat erred by over-stating their case. The contention that the Bill had not for its object the raising of the price of sugar seemed to me, on the face of it, a *reductio ad absurdum*, raising the question as to what, then, really was the object of the Bill, and striking at the very root of the question, viz. as to its necessity. A remarkable circumstance is that while the coast land is admirably adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane the interior is well suited for pastoral purposes, as is proved by the fact that in the immediately adjacent lands now administered by Venezuela enormous ranches are successfully carried on, and that there is no product capable of growth under tropical conditions which cannot be cultivated with advantage. How, then, can it be said that the development of the interior could possibly militate against the great staple industry, seeing that the coolies are entirely unsuited for ordinary agriculture or mining pursuits? How is this boundary question to be determined? The great difficulty has consisted in this, that, according to the Venezuelan Constitution, land owned or even claimed by the United States of Venezuela cannot be ceded except by arbitration. Again, a former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gave an undertaking to Venezuela to regard all lands north and west of the Essequibo as a neutral zone, not to be encroached upon by either party until a settlement had been arrived at. A subsequent Minister varied this undertaking by claiming all lands from a point on the Cuyuni south to the more westerly branches of the Mazaruni, and thence to the Roraima Mountain. Here I may observe that I think, if Mr. im Thurn had taken the Colonial Office into his confidence in regard to the map he has been good enough to show us this evening, he would have found that that Department repudiated the line of demarcation which he has marked as the westerly line of the boundary, and now claim the Cuyuni as the boundary. In regard to this river, again, I may remark that, as geographers and travellers well know the main tributary of a river is regarded as

its source ; so that I maintain, and have demonstrated it at least to my own satisfaction, that what is now described as the Yuruari was formerly known as the Cuyuni. The important bearing of this will be obvious when I state that, assuming the Cuyuni boundary as the fixed line dividing British and Spanish Guiana, the whole of the rich mining district of the Caratal would thus be included in British territory. A great number of years ago certain British subjects who had obtained concessions at Georgetown proceeded with a large amount of machinery to Tupuguen, which is north of what I maintain should be called the Cuyuni River, but on a protest from Venezuela the British Government shamefully withdrew their protection, compelling these explorers to abandon their all in order to save their lives. I think I have sufficiently established my contention that the boundary question is the vital and all-important question to British Guiana. It is only due to the late Secretary of State for the Colonies to say that no one in the present century who has held that onerous and distinguished office has done more for British Guiana than Lord Knutsford has done ; but time forbids me to-night, beyond stating that, until this boundary question is settled, there can be no security that Mr. im Thurn can for the next five or ten years be able to administer the north-western portion of this Colony. Why not settle this question, as I suggested some years ago, by purchase ? According to Venezuelan law, as already stated, they cannot surrender any territory except by arbitration. The negotiations with a view to a settlement two years ago, in which I took a part at the special solicitation of the President of Venezuela, led to nothing owing to the fact that Venezuela demanded that three-fourths of the entire Colony should be submitted to the arbitrators for their decision. Why not adopt what seems to me to be the only alternative, viz. purchase ? From the returns made in the Government accounts, the revenue of the Caratal then exceeded £20,000 per annum ; so that, after paying interest and sinking fund on whatever sum might be agreed upon had the arrangement been carried out some years ago, a sufficient revenue would have accrued to British Guiana to pay the interest on the capital sum necessary to construct a narrow-gauge line of railway from Cartabo to a central point in the disputed territory : I am afraid I have trespassed too much on your time ; but it is the duty of every public man, having regard to the struggle for existence, which seems to grow harder as civilisation advances, to do all that in him lies to aid in the development of that world-wide Empire to which we are all so proud to belong.

Mr. D. MORRIS, F.L.S. [Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew] : A few words should be said about the vegetable resources of British Guiana, for if gold is to be the beginning of the opening up of the interior of the country, agriculture will doubtless be the end of it. Very little is apparently known of the productions of the Colony other than sugar. An excellent display was made by British Guiana at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and great credit was due to Mr. G. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G., for the services rendered by him on that occasion. British Guiana is known in every household for the production of Demerara crystals, but if these sugar crystals are to be converted, as hinted by Mr. im Thurn, into Demerara diamonds the Colony will have a future before it little dreamed of at the present time. Owing to the highly skilled methods pursued in sugar-cane cultivation and manufacture, there is little doubt that if the sugar-cane will pay anywhere it will pay in the rich soils of British Guiana. Owing to the terrace-like character of the country between the empoldered land on the sea-coast and the interior, inducing numerous falls and rapids, the best of the interior country is practically cut off from cultural enterprise. It is owing to this fact that some of the forests in the lowlands are, it is feared, being worked too severely, and sufficient time is not allowed in some cases for the trees to mature before they are cut down to supply timber for export purposes. It is evident that such forests will not be as profitable in the future unless the cutting is wisely regulated. As Mr. im Thurn has stated, the Balata trees are widely distributed, and possibly some of the best forests have not yet been touched. The produce of the Balata industry is already of the annual value of £10,000. There is no reason why in the near future this specially Guianan product should not assume considerable proportions if care be taken to keep the juice pure, and not to mix it with the juices of other trees. The samples of Balata¹ that have reached this country have been very favourably received, and they have undergone tests that fully justify the high opinion expressed respecting them. There are numerous other industries that might be founded in the Colony, but time will only admit of reference to one more to-night, and that is connected with the fibrous plants of British Guiana. There was recently sent to this country a collection of twenty-eight

¹ Balata gum holds the first place amongst the substitutes for gutta percha. It is obtained from the *Mimusops Balata* (Gærtner), a tree found in British and French Guiana. The Balata gum combines in some degree the elasticity of caoutchouc with the ductility of gutta percha, freely softening and becoming plastic and being easily moulded like gutta percha.—(Ed. J. R. C. I.)

different fibres, prepared in the Botanical Gardens at Georgetown, some from cultivated plants and some from native plants. These fibres were submitted for the opinion of an eminent firm of brokers in the City, and they reported that twelve out of the twenty-eight were of commercial value, and that these would find a ready sale at remunerative prices. Amongst the twelve were Manila hemp, of a very promising character, and a wild pine-apple fibre, prepared from a native plant called *crowia*, which is used by the natives for making hammocks. These two fibres would easily sell at about £30 per ton, and quantities up to ten or twenty thousand tons would be readily absorbed if produced of suitable quality. In closing I may give expression to a feeling which must strike many in this room in regard to the perennial interest taken in British Colonies and their resources. These Colonies have been compared (I believe by Mr. Froude) to Scott's novels, where the last is always the best. We have discussed the Colonies at meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute for nearly a quarter of a century, and we appear as far as ever from having exhausted their merits or resources. Mr. Thurn has worthily put forward the Colony of which he is an official; but he is not merely an official, for he is engaged in a scientific as well as an administrative work, and few who know him can fail to appreciate the active interest he takes in forwarding specimens and photographs to Kew and elsewhere in order to extend knowledge and lay the foundation of the great future which is evidently destined for this Colony of British Guiana.

Mr. H. G. SLADE: I consider it a great honour to address this assembly, and the only excuse I have for doing so is that not long ago I resided for some time in the disputed territory. I consider it as fine a district as any in the British Empire, and it is an enormous pity that the public at large take so little interest in endeavouring to secure it. We have not to contend with savage races or with any difficulties of an insurmountable character. The territory is already practically ours. I speak on authority, for several years ago, when the evidence was nothing like that now in the possession of Her Majesty's Government, so great an international lawyer as Mr. Westlake, Q.C., distinctly pronounced that the territory did belong to us. The matter has long since passed from the region of History and Geography, and is now within measurable distance—I will not say of practical politics, as politics should have nothing to do with it, but of practical diplomacy. Though there has been delay, I say without fear of contradiction that for the last eighteen months or two years the delay has not rested with Her

Majesty's Government but elsewhere. Though no longer "a school-boy," I am happy to say that I have not forgotten the zeal and patriotism of "that right noble and valorous knight," Sir Walter Raleigh, for the extension of the dominion of the "High Mightie and Magnificent Empresse" Elizabeth, and I should be sorry to let the opportunity pass without an allusion to his labours. Mr. im Thurn doubts whether he believed in the existence of El Dorado. Whether he believed in it or not, I assuredly do, and I say this, that El Dorado has been found, and found by a British subject—a member of this Institute—the Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., of Jamaica, who some years ago discovered a mine, possibly well known to many present, whose output for many months, and I believe for several years, averaged over £80,000 sterling a month. If that be not El Dorado I do not know where you will find it. I may add that I had never before been out of Europe; but while I was in British Guiana, and I lived there several months, I enjoyed perfect health. Something has been said as to the whole habitable part of British Guiana being on the coast, but I do claim that part also as British territory where there are high grounds and beautiful savannahs; and I would remark that for a British Colony, that might and ought to provide its own meat supply, to sit still while Venezuela is growing and exporting cattle to it does not show that degree of enterprise we should expect from Britishers. I want to induce people to take more interest in this Colony, which, I believe, will afford an important opening for the "sweated tutor" class, and not only for them, but also for that increasing number of healthy and athletic young men anxious to enter Her Majesty's military forces, but whom the educational tests, presumed necessary in the present day, debar from that honour. I entirely agree with Mr. im Thurn in his remarks, but should like to add that these young men must give up their high collars and everlasting cigarettes, and when they get into the "high woods" abandon all European ideas of life except cleanliness and "tubbing"; then, if they live steady, hardworking lives and avoid unnecessary exposure to the sun, they ought to have no difficulty in getting on. So far as I was able to judge, there seemed very little in the West Indies of the feeling against the "new chum" common elsewhere; in fact, if there is any fault to find with West Indian Colonies, it seemed to me they were too much like "home."

Captain J. H. H. BERKELEY: I join in this discussion with some diffidence, for while I have had considerable experience in the West Indies proper, my knowledge of British Guiana (which is popularly regarded as belonging to the West Indies) is only limited,

and I trust, therefore, I may not be considered presumptuous if in the remarks I make I shall appear to differ somewhat from such an undoubted authority as Mr. im Thurn. First I must say I heard with great surprise his more than modest descriptions of the place as one of "comparatively small size," and as "this small Colony of British Guiana," for I have always regarded it as not unworthy of that title by which its inhabitants like to hear it designated, I mean "The Magnificent Province"; and I confess that, notwithstanding the lecturer's undoubted authority, I still prefer to think that a country which exceeds in extent the glorious Colony of Victoria by some 20,000 square miles and the whole of New Zealand by over 4,000 square miles is not quite appropriately described as "a small Colony." Now Mr. im Thurn knows its size well, for in his own words it "consists of an area of about 110,000 square miles," and I have been puzzled to find the reasons which induced him to call it "this small Colony." I can only presume he meant his description to apply to the results which have been realised, and if that is what he meant I am bound to say that to them his description is most applicable. We are told the Colony has been known to Europeans for some 400 years, and has been under the more or less undisputed government of Great Britain for the last hundred years. And what are the results? I am sorry to say they appear to me to be small, trivial, and quite unworthy of a country so magnificently endowed by nature. We learn that out of the 70,400,000 acres of which the Colony consists only 170,000 acres have ever been cleared, and that the greater proportion of this is now allowed to lie waste. To be more exact, I believe there are ninety-five sugar estates, with something less than 80,000 acres, under cultivation, and possibly 1,200 acres more in plantains. Ninety-two per cent. of the total exports of the Colony comes from this area, and is mostly sugar. The whole of the timber exported in 1891 only amounted to £20,000, the gum to £10,000, hides £3,200, shingles £1,100, and these are officially called, after sugar and gold, "the principal exports." It naturally occurs to an outsider like myself to ask, "Is there any reason for this small result?" "Are these 70,400,000 acres merely a geographical expression?" "Is it merely land and nothing else, like some parts of Western Australia, or the Desert of Sahara?" The answer is "No." All authorities concur in saying that it is a land which, if not exactly flowing with milk and honey, is one teeming with mineral wealth, whose soil could produce anything which can be grown in the tropics, where the timber grows most luxuriantly and is of great value, and where

there are boundless savannahs on which might be raised innumerable flocks and herds. What, then, can be the reason for this puny result? It is not that the country is badly watered, for it abounds with rivers and streams, and its rainfall is abundant. Can it be that it suffers from a pestilential climate? No. The Blue Book says: "The climate is hot but not unhealthy." Schomburgk affirms that "the salubrity of the interior is proverbial." "The natural drainage is perfect." And Dr. Hancock says: "British Guiana is the most favourably situated of any part of the world with regard to the winds and sea breezes." The climate evidently cannot have been the drawback. Can it be, then, that the inhabitants have been lacking in zeal and energy, or that there has been a want of money? Again the answer must be "No." The inhabitants have been from all accounts most energetic, and money has been poured out with lavish hands by individuals, by companies, and by the Government. Have, then, the energy and money been misapplied—or rather misdirected? Possibly so, for all the money and all the energy appear to have been devoted to one subject—sugar—to the neglect of everything else. I do not mean to run down that sweet product. I have made too much money by, have lost too much by, and am still too largely interested in, sugar not to have the greatest respect for it; but for all that I cannot help thinking that it is high time that the money and the energies of the Government and people were directed to something else as well as to the fostering of the sugar industry. Possibly also another reason for the very disproportionate outcome from this magnificent province may be found in the very paternal, not to say somewhat grandmotherly, form of government to which the Colony has been subjected for so long. Possibly under a different form of government its progress would have been greater. I do not, of course, mean to say that it has hitherto been possible, or that it is at present either desirable or possible, that the liberal and responsible forms of government granted to some of the other Colonies could or should be given to British Guiana or any of the West Indian Colonies. Nothing could be farther from my thoughts. But surely something can be done by the people and by the Government to remove the reproach, under which the Colony at present undoubtedly lies, of want of progress. It would be sad if at the close of the twentieth century only the odd 400,000 of the 70,400,000 acres were cleared, and yet even that would be more rapid progress than has hitherto been made. Some method for advancing more rapidly must be found. Is it probable that the Local Government and the Colonial Office are

likely, unaided, to initiate extensive operations, entailing vast expenditure of money, for rapidly opening up the wealth of the interior? I think neither the Governor nor the officials on this side are likely to take on themselves the entire responsibility. Possibly, then, the best method will be to have recourse to some of those syndicates which Mr. im Thurn has told us have made offers to take over and develop large tracts of the interior for the ultimate benefit of the Colony, but whose offers have hitherto been declined. It is difficult to conceive any proposition made by these syndicates that ought to be considered too onerous by a Government that has made so little progress; even if one-fourth of the land were given to syndicates it might not prove a bad bargain for the Colony. No doubt some sort of dual programme might be adopted: the syndicate to undertake to find the capital and to develop certain areas within specified periods; the Government to undertake to adopt a more extended system of immigration, so that the land when opened up by the syndicate may have a population. The system of immigration which obtains in British Guiana may be admirable of its kind, but it seems to be restricted to one particular object. I am quite aware that the class for whom the immigration is now made hope to bear the burden of it, but the immigration of the future should be for the whole Colony, the cost to be defrayed by a loan, the repayment of which could be deferred, and be partly borne by those who in the future will reap the solid advantage of a rapid development of the Colony.

MR. C. WILGRESS ANDERSON: As a Government Surveyor I have had some experience while travelling in the Colony of British Guiana. In the North-Western district, which I visited only two years ago, improvements have been very rapid, and I have been told that I shall hardly recognise the places in that district on my return. After the exhaustive Paper and the speeches we have heard there is nothing more for me to say.

THE CHAIRMAN: It now remains for me to close the proceedings by asking you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. im Thurn for his exceedingly interesting Paper, which, I am sure, will well repay perusal when printed in full in the Journal.

The motion was cordially adopted.

MR. IM THURN: At this late hour I will simply thank you for the reception you have given to my Paper, and the various speakers for the information they have added. I must apologise to Captain Berkeley for what he calls my modesty in describing the Colony; but really he has made it out such a splendid place that between

the two views you will be able to strike a fair balance. I ask you to join me in thanking Sir Henry Barkly for occupying the chair to-night. He was Governor through the crisis brought about by emancipation, and I am sure we are indebted to him for his services both now and then.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 10, 1893.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected, viz. 5 Resident and 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Conway S. Campbell-Johnston, Colonel S. N. Cantlon, Arthur McConnell, Pherzshaw R. Minvalla, Edward Waltham, F.R.G.S.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Jenkin Collier (Victoria), Alfred J. Cotton (Queensland), Roger F. Court (British Honduras), John Davis-Allen (Cape Colony), Michael G. Erasmus (Transvaal), Louis Faragher (Namaqualand), Samuel A. Harris (British Honduras), Ernest G. Hodson (Natal), William K. Mager, J.P. (Cape Colony), Alexander H. Pritchard (Queensland), William Edwards Smith (Transvaal), Albert H. Turton, F.C.S., F.R.G.S. (Tasmania), Dr. Stanislaus Z. Woinarski (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c. had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the meeting the names of Mr. Peter Redpath on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle on behalf of the Fellows, as Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute in conformity with Rule 48. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure we all regret the absence on this occasion of the Marquis of Lorne, who was to have presided, but his Lordship has written a very interesting and sympathetic letter, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

“Osborne, January 6, 1893.

“Dear Mr. de Labilliere,—I am very sorry that I shall be prevented from attending your meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute. You have

kindly sent to me your interesting Paper, which I have read with much appreciation of the prudent and yet progressive lines on which it is written. Your historical survey of the rise and career of the Imperial Federation League shows how well it has worked to draw attention to the problem, yearly growing more important, involved in the connection between Britain and the great Colonies. It is stating the case very moderately to say that some of our own politicians of the first rank have shown that they do not desire to be impressed by any such considerations. There is danger that for some years yet to come this school for the encouragement of ignorance will live. The Colonies for another generation will not have that relative power as regards numbers which would force attention to their wishes. Those who advocate their proportional representation in an Imperial Congress seem to me to forget this fact. The representation given to them in any central council must accord with their power of working evil or good to the Empire. What is their power in these respects? Very large; for Britain depends on foreign and colonial trade for her food supply, and a little carelessness on the part of the Colonies could cut off her food supplies. When we remember what a little British carelessness did to American commerce when the *Alabama* escaped to sea, we can estimate what would be the consequence to our commerce were a few such cruisers to be carelessly allowed to escape from the numerous colonial ports. We could not effectually punish our colonists for such carelessness, but they can most effectually punish us for not being in peaceful times careful of their interests as well as of our own. Therefore "our interests" mean in all cases something different than a selfish isolation. Unless these historical considerations can be set aside, it follows that, when the Governments of great Colonies, who may be our good friends or do us infinite harm, ask of us a thing, we should give heed to their request. If Australia or Canada or the Cape Governments ask us, for their and our good, to place certain specified articles on a revenue tariff list, it would be unwise to say at once, "That is not for our interest." To the comprehension of what is really and permanently our interest the "creation of an atmosphere" of mutual regard is necessary. Inclination and sentiment are here in line with practical politics, and the Federation movement has done a great deal to encourage free and frequent communication, which is the beginning of understanding. We have the elements of a Federal Council in the presence of eminent colonial statesmen as Agents-General, and to a still more striking degree in the one instance where a High Commissioner has been nominated. I look to the filling up of this part of the unwritten programme when Australia shall have done herself justice by effecting a union of her splendid provinces.—

Yours faithfully,
LORNE."

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure you will agree with me that the Marquis of Lorne's letter is a very important and interesting one, and that as he is unable to be with us he could not have done better

than favour us with a statement of his views in the way he has done. The concluding paragraph is of special interest, and has regard to the special subject we are called upon to discuss this evening. Before I call on the reader of the Paper, I would like to mention one other subject very germane to the object of our meeting. I refer to a Circular which was recently issued by this Institute to the great Public and Middle-class Schools of the United Kingdom urging that greater prominence should be given to the teaching of the history, geography, climates, and resources of the Colonies and India. For many years past the Council have been pressing the matter, as they are emphatically of opinion that every British child should be properly instructed in those important subjects. An interesting fund of information is being accumulated from various quarters, and it is hoped that the efforts of this Institute will be seconded by all who value the world-wide Empire which we have inherited, and strive worthily to maintain. I now have the pleasure of calling upon Mr. de Labilliere to read his Paper. My old friend needs no words of introduction. He was one of the very first members of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and also one of the pioneers in the great movement for the federation of the Empire.

BRITISH FEDERALISM: ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.

WERE the inception and growth of the great idea of developing the British Empire into a mighty federation thoroughly investigated, the research would, probably, reveal the fact that many more men of thought and weight should be credited with holding the idea than are supposed to have ever entertained it.

Few people on either side of the Atlantic, probably, ever contemplated the separation of the American Colonies from the Mother Country till compelled to do so by the most unwise of policies. Before Lord North and George Grenville pressed their fatal measures, the principle of the permanent unity of the Empire would seem to have been universally taken for granted; but, doubtless, men of foresight gave thought to the question how the position of the Colonies in the Empire could be improved by affording them a voice in its councils—an inquiry which, if followed up, must lead along the highway to Imperial Federation.

Had the men of his generation been prepared to accept the new and wise teaching of Edmund Burke, the unhappy rupture with the American Colonies would never have taken place, and their relations

with the Mother Country would have become as amicable as those with our present Colonies have been rendered by the policy originated by the great orator and statesman. On the principles enunciated by Burke is based the present policy of maintaining the unity of our race and Empire ; and it was fitting that what is most conducive to the future greatness of our British nationality, both in its old and new dominions, should have been set forth in the grandest eloquence of which its language or any other is capable. The speeches which lay the foundation principles of our true Imperial policy are imperishable, and we should hope and strive that the national unity of our race may be equally lasting.

All Burke's sympathies were in the direction of British Federation, and, doubtless, if he had had to deal with the circumstances of our times, he would have been an ardent Imperial Federalist. He is said to have gone as far as to have had some conference or committee in Westminster to consider the question of Colonial representation in this country, or of Federation ; but to have come to the decision that the policy was impracticable, by reason of the obstacles interposed by distance and the slow means of communication, which then seemed incapable of improvement ; and no wonder that such should have been the conclusion when steamers, railways, telegraphs, and telephones were unheard of.

In 1769 Burke pointed out the impossibility of the American Colonies being represented in the British Parliament, illustrating by the following vivid description the then existing difficulties :—

The writs are issued for electing members for America and the West Indies. Some provinces receive them in six weeks, some in ten, some in twenty. A vessel may be lost, and then some provinces may not receive them at all. But let it be that they all receive them at once and in the shortest time. A proper space must be given for proclamation and for the election—some weeks at least. But the members are chosen, and if the ships are ready to sail, in about six more they arrive in London. In the meantime the Parliament has sat and business far advanced without American representatives. Nay, by this time it may happen that the Parliament is dissolved, and then the members ship themselves again to be again elected. The writs may arrive in America before the poor members of Parliament in which they never sat can arrive at their several provinces. A new interest is formed and they find other members are chosen whilst they are on the high seas. But if the writs and members arrive together, here is at best a new trial of skill amongst the candidates, after one set of them have well aired themselves with their two voyages of 6,000 miles.¹

¹ See Burke's *Observations on the State of the Nation*, edition of his works published at Boston, i. 297.

No picture could present a more striking contrast between past circumstances, which seemed to render Imperial Federation impossible, and the present facilities for its realisation. But we live in another century, and seem almost to be in another world, so vast have been the changes which have marvellously removed the impossibilities of the past.

Among the earliest believers in the possibility of contriving some system of federal organisation for the Empire was certainly the famous Adam Smith, who pronounced as not "insurmountable" the difficulties of his day in the way of the representation of the Colonies in the English Parliament; for, seven years after the preceding extract from Burke was written, the great political economist expressed the following more hopeful opinion¹ :—

There is not the least probability that the British Constitution would be hurt by the union of Great Britain and her Colonies. That constitution, on the contrary, would be completed by it, and seems to be imperfect without it. The assembly which deliberates and decides concerning the affairs of every part of the Empire, in order to be properly informed, ought certainly to have representatives from every part of it. That this union, however, could be easily effectuated, or that difficulties and great difficulties might not occur in the execution, I do not pretend. I have yet heard of none, however, which appear insurmountable. The principal, perhaps, arise, not from the nature of things, but from the prejudices and opinions of the people, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic.

What a reflection it would be upon the lustre of the progress and enlightenment of the nineteenth or twentieth century should history have to record that, though the material difficulties of the eighteenth century had passed away, narrow prejudices, short-sighted provincial jealousies, or the selfish rivalries of traders or of politicians, alone remained "insurmountable" obstacles to the most beneficent policy of union and of Empire ever proposed to men of the same blood and language!

After the loss of the American Colonies it must have been difficult to imagine a federated Empire of Great Britain, until the growth of her Australasian and Canadian dominions brought the conception of Imperial Federation into tangible shape, first as a speculative and then as a practical question. The earliest revival of the idea is, probably, that which I unexpectedly discovered in extracting materials for my history of Victoria² from the New

¹ See *Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, Book IV. chap. vii.

² See ii. 274, and *Sydney Morning Herald*, Aug. 21, 1844.

South Wales Correspondence in the Record Office. There—in a report of a debate in the Legislative Council at Sydney, on August 20, 1844, when that, the first Australian legislature in which the elective element appeared, was only a year old—is a remarkable speech by Mr. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, on the subject of the separation of the present Colony of Victoria, in which he says :—

As a general rule, he thought their (the Colonies) interests were not consulted by frittering them away into minute particles, but by combining as large a territory into a single State as could be effectually controlled by a single Government. He cordially agreed in the abstract truth of the motto prefixed to the article in the newspaper of that morning, that "Union is strength," and he would extend that principle to the whole colonial empire of Great Britain. He hoped and believed that the time was not remote when Great Britain would give up the idea of treating the dependencies of the Crown as children, who were to be cast adrift by their parent as soon as they arrived at manhood, and substitute for it the far wiser and nobler policy of knitting herself and her Colonies into one mighty confederacy, girdling the earth in its whole circumference and confident against the world in arts and arms.

That eminent early New Zealand colonist, Mr. J. R. Godley, gave powerful expression to his statesmanlike views respecting the maintenance of the unity of the Empire and on the subject of its federation. In a letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone from Plymouth, December 12, 1849, the day before leaving England, he says ¹ :—

The best argument, perhaps, against separation is to be found in the strength and prevalence of a moral instinct which separatists do not recognise, and which they hardly understand, though they bear a strong testimony to its truth in the remarkable reluctance which they manifest to *avow* their doctrines. . . . I maintain that the love of empire, properly understood—that is, the instinct of self-development and expansion—is an unfailing symptom of lusty and vigorous life in a people ; and that, subject to the conditions of justice and humanity, it is not only legitimate but most laudable. Certain am I that the decline of such a feeling is always the result not of matured wisdom or enlarged philanthropy, but of luxurious imbecility and selfish sloth. When the Roman eagles retreated across the Danube, not the loss of Dacia, but the satisfaction of the Roman people at the loss, was the omen of the empire's fall. Or, to take an illustration nearer home, it is unquestionable that, notwithstanding the disgraceful circumstances under which America was torn from the grasp of England, we suffered less in prestige and in strength by that obstinate

¹ See his *Writings and Speeches*, published in 1863, pp. 37, 123-4.

and disastrous struggle than if, like the soft Triumvir, we had "lost a world and been content to lose it." Depend upon it, the instinct of national pride is sound and true.

No surer test than that of Mr. Godley could be invented to indicate whether, in our old or new dominions, individual Britons or British communities are up to the standard of the true metal, or are deteriorating from the high type of their race. The stamp is effaced, in proportion to the extent to which weakness may be discovered in "the instinct of national pride," or in "the love of empire"; for ours, above all other empires, is surely worthy of the admiration and affection of all its children, and of their best efforts to maintain its integrity and greatness; and neither our "national pride" nor "love of empire" requires the slightest surrender of that laudable patriotic devotion due to our several dominions and provinces from their respective sons, but only that they should cultivate and cherish broadness of views and largeness of sympathies.

In a lecture delivered in New Zealand, December 1, 1852, Mr. Godley mentions "the questions which it would be right and proper to reserve from Colonial jurisdiction, and place under the exclusive cognisance of the Imperial Government"; and these he gives in the words of Mr. Adderley, now Lord Norton :—

First, the allegiance of the Colonies to Her Majesty's Crown; 2nd, the naturalisation of aliens; 3rd, whatever relates to treaties between the Crown and any foreign Power; 4th, all political intercourse and communications between any of the Colonies and any officer of a foreign Power; 5th, whatever relates to the employment, command, and discipline of Her Majesty's troops and ships within the Colonies, and whatever relates to the defence of the Colonies against foreign aggression, including the command of the Colonial militia and marine in time of war; and 6th, whatever relates to the crime of high treason.

Then, a few lines further on, Mr. Godley thus unmistakably declares for Imperial Federation :—

Before the time arrives when these Colonies, conscious of power, shall demand the privilege of standing on equal terms with the Mother Country in the family of nations, I trust that increased facility of intercourse may render it practical to establish an Imperial Congress for the British Empire, in which all its members may be fairly represented, and which may administer the affairs which are common to all.

Thus did the Federal idea begin to work in the Colonies, and its revival and wide extension was for the most part brought

about by Colonial men. In 1854 that eminent Colonial statesman, Mr. Joseph Howe, spoke in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, powerfully advocating Imperial organisation and defence. He was favourable to Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament. In 1866 his speech was published. A little later one of the most distinguished public men of Canada, Mr. Edward Blake—a new member of the recently elected British House of Commons—advocated Imperial Federation, on behalf of which, about the same time, Sir Julius Vogel, of New Zealand, also ably wrote.

The idea of British Federalism, as we have seen, having, probably for the first time, been conceived and evolved in the capacious intellect of Edmund Burke, and regretfully abandoned by him in 1769 as unattainable in the then condition of the world, and having in 1776 been regarded by Adam Smith as a speculative but possible policy, was revived by three Colonists—in Australia by Mr. Robert Lowe in 1844, in New Zealand by Mr. Godley in 1852, and in Canada by Mr. Joseph Howe in 1854. These men—of large and statesmanlike views, of ample knowledge of the old country and of the Colonies, and looking at the question from such different stand-points—agreed in regarding some form of Imperial Federalism as desirable and practical, at a time when the Colonies were in such an infant stage of existence, and at such much greater distances from England and each other, by reason of duration of voyage and of the fact that neither steam, nor telegraphic communication, had been established, or seemed practicable, between our most widely separated dominions. The honour, therefore, of starting the grand policy, though Colonists have the largest claim to it, must be shared, as it is desirable that it should be, and as the benefits of its realisation will be, between Britons of the old and new lands of the Empire.

The efforts of "The General Association for the Australian Colonies," which existed in London from 1855 to 1862, in endeavouring to harmonise the relations of the Mother Country and Australia, ought not to be forgotten; and Mr. O'Halloran did well in contributing a sketch of its history to the *Colonies and India* in 1884. It was founded with the principal object of promoting the passing of the Constitution Bills for the Australian Colonies, and at one time had as many as 231 members. Its hon. secretary and treasurer was Mr. (now Sir) James Youl, who recently presented the records of the Association to the Royal Colonial Institute. Among its leading members who ought to be mentioned were Messrs. H. G. Ashurst, Captain C. H. Bagot, Niel Black, R. Brooks, W. Campbell T. Chirnside, Hugh C. E. Childers, Sir Charles Clifford,

Lord Alfred Churchill, F. G. Dalgety, F. A. Du Croz, F. H. Dutton, W. F. de Salis, Sir Stuart A. Donaldson, A. L. Elder, J. Hawdon, Arthur Hodgson, D. Larnach, T. Learmouth, Sir William McArthur, Lachlan Mackinnon, Sir George MacLeay, J. Morrison, Sir Charles Nicholson, W. Rutledge, E. Stephens, Alderman Salamons, W. C. Wentworth, W. Westgarth, and Edward Wilson. Most of them are now gone, but happily several of them are with us still. The Australian Association dealt with Intercolonial Federation, and representation of the Colonies in this country did not escape its consideration. In 1855, when the Australian constitutions were under discussion, it presented a memorial to Lord John Russell, then Secretary for the Colonies, setting forth that "the Constitutions of the Colonies forming the Australian group will be incomplete until a Federal Assembly is constituted." The Government, however, declined to entertain the proposal until the Colonial legislatures should express a desire on the subject. Next year the Association addressed Mr. Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, who had become Secretary for the Colonies, upon "The necessity of Parliament passing a Permissive Bill empowering the Australian Colonies to form a Federal Assembly." It also presented a draft bill with the memorial, but no action was taken by the Government. In 1857 a special general meeting of the members of the Association dealt with the following proposal, which involved the principle of Imperial Federation :—

That a memorial be presented by the Association to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting that he will be pleased, in the Cabinet deliberations on the forthcoming Reform Bill, to represent to Her Majesty's Ministers the strong claims of the Colonies to some share of representation in the Imperial Legislature, but that it be at the same time expressed to Mr. Labouchere that, in the opinion of this Association, the Colonies could not accept of Parliamentary representation unless their present rights of self-taxation be continued and preserved to them inviolate.

After consideration by the meeting, the motion was withdrawn, as it was regarded as inopportune. The Australian Association also did valuable work in promoting steam communication with the Colonies, in obtaining more adequate naval defence, and the establishment of a Commodore's station in the Australian waters, in getting the sovereign admitted as a legal tender, and in the introduction of salmon to the rivers of Tasmania, to which Sir James Youl specially and laboriously devoted himself. The utility of such an Association was undoubted at a time when the Colonies

had not advanced to the stage of having official representatives in this country.

It is more than probable that that eminent statesman, the late Earl Russell, had formed decided views on Britannic Federalism long before giving expression to them in his "Recollections and Suggestions," where he says :—

I am disposed to believe that if a Congress or Assembly representing Great Britain and her dependencies could be convoked from time to time, to sit for some months in the autumn, arrangements reciprocally beneficial might be made In my eyes it would be a sad spectacle—it would be a spectacle for gods and men to weep at—to see this brilliant Empire, the guiding star of freedom, broken up—to behold Nova Scotia, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, and New Zealand try each its little spasm of independence; while France, the United States, and Russia would be looking at each, willing to annex one or more fragments to the nearest part of their dominions.

The foregoing instances suffice to show that the Federal idea was not lost sight of by practical and far-seeing statesmen, even before it had to any extent attracted the attention of political theorists, or even reached the first stage of consideration, so well described by the writer quoted in Sir Frederick Young's "Imperial Federation," p. 134, who says :—

The law of political as of all progress seems to me to be this: first, we hear a few whispers in the cabinet of the student; then the question passes into the area of scientific inquiry; finally, after long maturing, after a severe and searching controversy, it enters the sphere of actual truth and moulds human action.

The Colonies, however, were rapidly passing out of their infant years. Their marvellous growth had eclipsed all experience or expectation. They had to be speedily equipped with the institutions of self-government. These could only be supplied by paper constitutions—the aversion of some sticklers for precedent—for the need of Colonial organisation would not permit that the governmental systems of the Colonies should be evolved through long ages, like the grand old model British Constitution, from which all the free and good governments of the world have, directly or indirectly, been derived. As the Colonies could not wait for institutions of slow growth, neither can they, nor the Empire at large, postpone, for anything like half a century, the inauguration of some federal system, if our Imperial union is to be rendered effective and all-powerful to safeguard our vast and growing common interests on land and sea.

Besides the Republic of the United States, the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary have, during the last two decades, been furnishing to the world striking examples of the great-power-making capabilities of federalism, even when contending with difficulties and drawbacks more serious than those arising out of the circumstances of our widespread Empire. The remarkable rise and growth of the federal constitution of Canada—a mere paper constitution, as were all those of the Colonies not many years back—is by itself an object lesson for the people of the Empire, sufficient to instruct them in the advantages of federation. The Dominion Act—that paper constitution only a quarter of a century ago—a veritable slip, full of vitality, of the old British Constitution, no sooner touched the soil of Canada than, like a tropical tree in a congenial clime, it at once struck down its roots and sent up its foliage, and, like the hardiest giant of the forest amid the snows of a North American winter, it already seems to stand as firm as the ancient, slowly developed constitution of the parent land.

It would have been extraordinary if, after the establishment of provincial self-government in Australia, and of Intercolonial Federation in Canada, thoughtful men had not soon begun to consider what further developments would be needed to complete the political organisation of our United Empire; and a little reflection would soon bring home the conviction that one of two things is ultimately inevitable—Federation or Separation. In either we must follow the example of our kinsmen of the United States; and why should the alternative for us be that most undesirable one, which the foolish policy of last century—the reverse of our present Colonial policy—forced upon the Americans? Some illogical people take the unhappy historical fact that the United States were driven into independence as a conclusive reason why the present British Colonies must sooner or later go out of the Empire. Let us follow our American kinsmen, not in the paths of separation, into which they most unwillingly entered, but in the great example they have given the world of how a number of States may retain all the advantages of complete provincial self-government in combination with those of national unity, and may thus secure a position among the greatest Powers on earth by means of well-organised federation. When even an American like Mr. Henry George¹ tells us that the United States might even now not be independent but for the attempt “to crush the American Colonies into submission”—which he says had “the effect of splitting into

¹ *Social Problems*, chap. xvi.

two what might but for that have perhaps yet been one great confederated nation"—surely none but a few short-sighted, faint-hearted, or cross-grained Britishers can be found in any part of our United Empire to believe that there must ever be any necessity for its dismemberment.

With the conviction that the maturity of the Colonies must bring change in their relations to each other and to the Mother Country no clear policy was, at first, presented, save in such isolated instances as have been already mentioned. For a time there seemed to be a general feeling that things must be allowed to drift. In this stage of stagnation sprang up that noxious negation of a policy, the idea of disintegration. This was boldly and, no doubt, ably advocated by Professor Goldwin Smith in a series of letters to the *Daily News*, afterwards published in a volume entitled "The Empire." The title is defective, the words "And how to get rid of it" being required to complete it; for such was the tenor of the work. The clear and simple course of letting the Empire fall to pieces, which requires no energy, statesmanship, or ability, had an attraction for some minds at a time when no decided Imperial policy was in prospect. To prepare the Colonies for being cast adrift, or for "self-reliance"—Mr. Smith's expression to soften the idea—was the policy of Sir Frederick Rogers, the permanent head of the Colonial Office, who for eleven years had the ear of several of its political chiefs. On retiring with a peerage as Lord Blachford, he contributed, in 1877, to the *Nineteenth Century* review an article decidedly favourable to disintegration. How much wiser and wider have been the views of his successor, Sir Robert Herbert, who has also recently retired from the office!

It was not to be supposed that men of British blood and spirit—of the race having "the genius of universal empire," as the American orator, Mr. Depew, has recently described it—would long leave in undisputed possession of the field a policy of incapacity, which hopelessly proclaimed that all the splendid materials for Empire-building which the genius and energy of our race were accumulating should be left helplessly to drift, instead of being fitted together into the grandest Imperial structure it is possible for the world to behold. The suggestion of disruption, made by a few persons, was speedily answered by many voices raising the patriotic cries of "United Empire," "Permanent Unity," which have ever since echoed and re-echoed in every British land.

The opposition called forth by the public advocacy of disintegration at first confined itself to directing the attention of both Mother

Country and Colonies to the value to them of their union. It was only to be expected that men best acquainted with the latter should have most clearly seen, and decidedly declared, the truth as to this point at a time when it was not so conspicuous as the development of the Colonial Empire has since made it. A large and influential number of Colonists attended the Social Science Congress at Bristol in September 1869, when the question of the relations of England and the Colonies was discussed, Papers being read by Mr. (now Sir) John Gorst, Mr. Thomas Hare, myself, and Mr. John Noble, all but the last being favourable to the unity of the Empire ; but its federation, if barely alluded to, was not advocated. Among speakers of weight who took part in the discussion were Sir William Denison and Mr. Edward Wilson.

The latter gentleman, being strongly impressed with the conviction that an important point had been reached in Colonial progress, took steps for calling together the Cannon Street meetings, which had no little share in giving a direction to the current of opinion. They were held at the large station hotel, and, beginning at the end of November 1869, took place weekly for five or six weeks. The chair was ably filled by our Vice-President, Sir James A. Youl. The object of these meetings was to call attention to the advantages of the unity of the Empire, and to indicate points upon which its relations might be improved ; but all of us who were present were, no doubt, still only groping our way to a practical policy of organised union to place in opposition to the destructive proposals of the Disruptionists. The Cannon Street meetings mark the rise of a better feeling as regards Mother Country and Colonies, and they left on record, among others, two valuable resolutions, both drawn by a good friend of the cause, the late Mr. William Westgarth. The first, moved by him, affirmed "That the Colonies are the source of great commercial, political, and social advantages to the parent country, and largely contribute to the influence and greatness of the Empire."

As it was thought that the mover of the second resolution, affirming the benefits to the Colonies of the Imperial connection, should be of Colonial birth, I had the honour of being called on to propose—

That, on the other hand, the rights of Imperial citizenship, Imperial supervision, influence and example, and Imperial commerce and resources, promote all the best interests of the Colonies, and they on their part are not wanting in a loyal appreciation of their beneficial relationship.

The idea of Imperial Federation was not broached at the Cannon Street meetings ; and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that, in

1869, a telegraphic cable had not been carried to Australia, the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a prospect in the dim distance, and the speedy development of our present highly improved means of communication was so little anticipated. For a time nothing more worthy of the Empire than a mere council of advice was suggested ; but in the January number of the *Contemporary Review* for 1871 appeared an article headed "Imperial Federation," by Mr. Edward Jenkins, proposing a Federal Parliament for Imperial affairs, indicating the questions with which it should deal, and showing that provincial concerns should be left to provincial Governments. Mr. Jenkins also pointed out that, in the previous session of what is called the Imperial Parliament, only 48 Acts, out of 293 passed, were really Imperial.

On July 20, 1871, at the Conference on Colonial questions,¹ to which I was honorary secretary, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, I read a Paper on "Imperial and Colonial Federalism," in which I advocated an Imperial Federal Parliament and Executive ; and in the discussion following, which, I believe, was the first public one on the subject of Imperial Federation, that policy was supported by Mr. Jenkins, Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, and Sir Frederick Young, whilst Mr. Edward Wilson, though sympathetic, did not think the scheme practical.

Next year (1872) Mr. Jehu Mathews, of Toronto, brought out his valuable work in favour of Imperial Federation, treating the subject with considerable detail ; and in October Mr. Jenkins and I again brought forward the question, by reading Papers before the Social Science Congress at Devonport. In December there appeared in *Frazer's Magazine* an article powerfully supporting the policy, entitled, "Empire or no Empire." It was dated "Melbourne, August 1872," bore the initials "W. J. S.," and stated that the writer was a Colonist of twenty years' standing.

A remarkable pronouncement in favour of British Federalism, also made in 1872, was that of the famous Lord Beaconsfield, at the Crystal Palace, on June 24, when he said :—

I cannot conceive how our distant Colonies can have their affairs administered except by self-government. But self-government, in my opinion, when it was conceded, ought to have been conceded as part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation. . . . It ought, further, to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative Council in the metropolis, which would have brought the Colonies into constant and

¹ The proceedings were published in a volume entitled *Discussions on Colonial Questions*.

continuous relations with the Home Government. . . . In my opinion no Minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing, as much as possible, our Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land.

The opening of telegraphic communication with Australia had a powerful effect upon the question. It proved that the most distant dominions of the United Empire are in more immediate contact with its metropolis than were the most distant parts of the United Kingdom in the early years of this century. At the banquet of November 13, 1872, to celebrate the event, to a telegram despatched as the guests sat down, a reply from the other side of the globe was within two hours read by the chairman. The toast, "The Integrity of the British Empire," given, perhaps, for the first time, "was received with immense enthusiasm and cries of 'Hurrah!' that lasted for several minutes."¹ I never witnessed anything more impressive than that great gathering of men from all parts of the Empire, springing to their feet and acclaiming their devotion to its unity.

In October 1874 Mr. C. W. Eddy brought the question of the relations of the Colonies to the Empire again under discussion at the Glasgow meetings of the Social Science Congress immediately before his sudden death; and his Paper was afterwards also read at the Royal Colonial Institute, of which he had been Honorary Secretary. In January 1875 this Society occupied two meetings in discussing Imperial Federation, the question being opened by me with a Paper entitled "The Permanent Unity of the Empire."²

Subsequently, Imperial Federation has been frequently before this Institute, either as the subject of Papers read at its meetings or incidentally in its discussions. I again had the honour of twice introducing it in 1881 by a Paper on "The Political Organisation of the Empire,"³ and also at the Conference held under the auspices of this Institute at the Colonial Exhibition,⁴

¹ See report of the banquet, *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. iii.

² *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. vi.

³ *Ibid.* vol. xii.

⁴ Besides the discussions of Imperial Unity and Federation above referred to, and incidental mention of them in connection with other subjects brought before the Royal Colonial Institute, some idea may be given of what it has done to promote the great policy by enumerating the following Papers read before it, and published in its *Proceedings*:—vol. i. (1869) "Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country," Mr. W. Westgarth; vol. ii. "The Colonial Question," Mr. Westgarth, and "Relations of the Colonies to the Parent State," Mr. A. C. Cattanaeh; vol. iii. "The Crises of the Empire," Mr. R. A. Macfie, and "Practical

South Kensington, in 1886, by a Paper entitled "Imperial Federation."¹

Many incidents worthy of notice in the development of the great policy may escape observation, but no greater oversight could be committed than to fail to observe how the rise of the unity and federal principles and of the Royal Colonial Institute have been contemporaneous, and have doubtless helped each other. Founded in 1868, on the suggestion of Mr. A. R. Roche, its first honorary secretary, and with Lord Bury, now Earl of Albemarle, as its virtual Founder and its First President, it was not long before the Institute was seen to be supplying a great want. There had been previous attempts to create centres of Colonial interest in the metropolis of the Empire, such as the Australian Association already spoken of and the rooms started by it, which for a short time existed at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Cornhill; but for breadth of interests, largeness of sympathies, and comprehensiveness of objects, nothing like our Institute had ever been designed. It was early evident that much more than had been sought for had been found; that the new Society possessed those

Suggestions on Our Colonial Relations," and also "Propositions for the Reform of Our Relations with the Colonies," Mr. Westgarth; vol. iv. "Colonial Defences," Captain J. C. R. Colomb; vol. vi. "Forty Years Since, and Now," Mr. H. B. T. Strangways; vol. viii. "Benefit to the Colonies of being Members of the British Empire," Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, and "Fallacies of Federation (Intercolonial)," Mr. W. Forster, of New South Wales, and "Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War," Captain Colomb; vol. ix. "Character of Colonial and Indian Trade of England, contrasted with Her Foreign Trade," Dr. Forbes Watson, and "New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, and their Relation to the Empire," Sir Julius Vogel; vol. x. "England and Her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition," Mr. Frederick Young; vol. xi. "Extended Colonisation a Necessity to the Mother Country," Mr. Stephen Bourne, and "An Empire's Parliament," Mr. A. Staveley Hill; vol. xiii. "Commercial Advantages of Federation," Mr. W. J. Harris, and "Imperial Defence in Our Time," Mr. G. Baden-Powell; vol. xiv. "Relations of the Colonies to the Empire, Present and Future," Sir Alex. Galt; vol. xv. "Our Relations with Canada and Great Colonies," Marquis of Lorne; vol. xvi. "National Unity," Mr. G. Baden-Powell, "The British Empire of To-day," Mr. Howard Vincent; vol. xvii. "Federation of the British Empire," Sir George Bowen; and "Imperial Defence," Captain J. C. R. Colomb; vol. xviii. "Colonies in Relation to the Empire," Sir Graham Berry; vol. xix. "Colonial Conference, 1887," Rev. Canon Dalton, and "Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire," Mr. Henniker Heaton; vol. xxii. "Inter-British Trade and its Influence on the Unity of the Empire," Mr. Howard Vincent.

¹ *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xvii.

possibilities of development which have been so largely realised—that not merely a club or social meeting-place—agreeable as the Institute has in this way become—had been founded, but a great national institution with a noble principle expressed in the two words of its motto, “United Empire,” and with a great work which has year by year been expanding during nearly two decades and a half. In all truth and fairness it must be acknowledged that some of the strongest and happiest influences, in promoting the best relations between all parts of the Empire, have been exercised by this Institute and by its Resident and Non-Resident Fellows—numbering now almost 4,000—who, collectively and individually, have been heartily promoting the good cause of unity in every British land. There can be no doubt about this if we attempt to estimate the amount of good done by the Royal Colonial Institute, in bringing together men from all parts of the Empire, in promoting the feelings of nationality and brotherhood among them, in increasing their knowledge of each other as well as of their respective countries, and in cultivating among them the idea of permanent unity and federation. The toast of “The Queen and United Empire,” always given at its dinners, the simple device of Union Jacks and trident as its badge, with the motto, “United Empire,” sent forth on tens of thousands of letters and papers to every corner of our dominions, have all contributed to the growth of the grand idea, and so has the annual volume of the “Proceedings,” distributed by thousands far and wide throughout Britain within and beyond these seas. I feel it is not unbecoming in any member of the Institute to speak so strongly of what it has done and is doing, because I know I am saying no more than the exact truth.

The late Duke of Manchester, who in the early and uphill days of the Institute took such an active part in its affairs, and seldom failed to preside at its meetings, was ever ready to avail himself of opportunities of commending Imperial Federation at a time when its advocates were but few.

Mr. S. W. Silver, a warm supporter of the good cause, lent the *Colonies* newspaper, which he founded, to its advocacy; and for two or three years, about twenty years ago, its articles, written by Professor Bonamy Price and by myself, strongly advocated the unity of the Empire, mine being decidedly in favour of Imperial Federation. At the end of 1875 a correspondence was opened in this journal by Sir Frederick Young, who had for an opponent a writer with the signature “Colonus.” Others also joined in; and on the close of the discussion Sir Frederick reproduced the correspondence, as

well as other contributions upon the subject, in his valuable work "Imperial Federation." He has, from the beginning of the great revival of the federal principle, been an able advocate and zealous apostle of the good cause. From the time of the Cannon Street meetings, where I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, he has taken part in most discussions of the question.

A powerful impetus was undoubtedly given to the principle of maintaining the unity of the Empire and to Imperial Federation by the address on "Our Colonial Empire," delivered in Edinburgh, on November 5, 1875, by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. It was felt that any cause taken up by this distinguished statesman, who was so universally trusted and so eminently practical, could be no longer regarded as a mere dream or speculation. Mr. Forster not only adduced very strong arguments in support of the principle of unity, but clearly pointed to Imperial Federation as the means of preserving it.

Surely [he said] it cannot be denied that, if it be possible to replace dependence by association, each member of the federation would find in the common nationality at least as much scope for its aspirations, as much demand for the patriotism, and the energy, and the self-reliance of its citizens, as it would if trying to obtain a distinct nationality of itself.

And further on are these words of wisdom :—

All that is required now is to imbue them—the Colonies—and ourselves with the desire that the Union should last, with the determination that the Empire should not be broken up—to replace the idea of eventual independence, which means disunion, by that of association on equal terms, which means union. If this be done, we need not fear that at the fitting time this last idea will realise itself.

Mr. Forster, in dealing with Imperial Federation, was able to affirm that which, if Burke could have said, he would not have felt constrained to abandon the policy :—

Science has brought together the ends of the earth and made it possible for a nation to have oceans roll between its provinces. Why, then, should we alone among the nations set ourselves against that desire for nationality which is one of the most powerful ideas of the age? What right have we to entail upon the men of our race the dangers and disadvantages of disunion? Why should we reject the gifts of science, and neglect the possibilities of union which steam and electricity afford? . . . May not we and our Colonists together, by the exercise of some mutual forbearance, by willingness to incur some mutual sacrifice, hope to transform our Colonial Empire into a federation of peaceful, industrious, law-abiding common-

wealths, so that in due time our British brotherhood may prove to the world, as no nation has ever proved before, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"?

Thus was the policy of Imperial Federation developed out of the aspiration of the people of the Empire for the permanence of their unity; and, as it advanced, that inane substitute for a policy, drift and disintegration—so unworthy of our Imperial race—receded before it, to retain as supporters only a few doctrinaires and narrow provincialists, who are too short-sighted to perceive that the surest guarantees for the fullest local developments and self-government are to be found in the strength and security of Imperial unity, rather than in complete provincial independence.

In his "Australian Federation," Mr. Howard Willoughby says: "The provincialist will, of course, never be won over to any scheme," and speaks of "his small-minded and selfish idea that you benefit a locality by isolating it from its national whole," but, "happily for mankind, more generous impulses and truer instincts—those that tell us that all men's good is each man's benefit—are in the end usually triumphant."

The next step forward was the formation of the League for the special advocacy of Imperial Federation. It was evident, when the principle of maintaining the unity of the Empire had been so widely accepted, and the idea of its federal union adopted by so many people, that the time had arrived for a forward movement. Accordingly, early in 1884, in a conversation with Sir John Colomb, I suggested the formation of a society with the special object of promoting the policy of Imperial Federation; and we determined to seek the co-operation of some whose sympathies we knew to be warmest in the cause. The result was that a small committee was formed, consisting of, besides ourselves, Sir George Baden-Powell, the late Mr. William Westgarth, Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, and Sir Frederick Young.

After some deliberations, the members of the committee, except Sir George Baden-Powell and Mr. Westgarth, who were unable to attend its meetings, had an interview, on April 9, 1884, with Mr. Forster, to whom they submitted a proposal that he and other public men should be invited to a conference which should be strictly non-party in its composition; but that those consenting to attend should do so on the understanding that they accepted the principle that the unity of the Empire ought to be permanently maintained. Mr. Forster declared himself decidedly favourable to the conference being held on the basis proposed, and granted

permission to the committee to mention him as being willing to take part in it.

Having succeeded in securing for the movement the inestimable advantage of having such a statesman at its head, the Provisional Committee added to its numbers Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart. (New South Wales), Messrs. W. J. Courthope, R. R. Dobell (Canada), William Gisborne (New Zealand), Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton, Alex. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, J. B. Watt (New South Wales), and Sir Samuel Wilson (Victoria). The committee, which by the permission of the Council held all its meetings at the old rooms of the Royal Colonial Institute in the Strand, lost no time in making the arrangements for the conference, which took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 29, 1884, under the presidency of Mr. Forster. It affirmed the principle that, "to secure the permanent unity of the Empire, some form of Federation is essential," and also resolved that "a society be formed of men of all parties, to advocate and support the principle of federation." The first resolution was moved by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., and seconded by the Earl of Rosebery, and the second by Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Mowat, Premier of Ontario.

The Provisional Committee, of which up to this time I was honorary secretary, and afterwards jointly with Mr. Arnold-Forster, was empowered to arrange the details of the organisation of the new Society and to report to an adjourned meeting of the conference, which was held on November 18, 1884, Mr. Forster, who had given much time and consideration to the preparations of the committee, being again in the chair. On this occasion the Imperial Federation League was formally established, the motion for its foundation being moved by the late Marquis of Normanby, seconded by the present Lord Knutsford, and supported by Mr. Edward Stanhope. The second resolution, appointing the first General Committee to conduct the affairs of the League, was proposed by the Premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald—that great Colonial statesman, who, as Lord Rosebery has so well said, "had grasped the central idea that the British Empire is the greatest secular agency for good now known to mankind." Sir William Fox, ex-Premier of New Zealand, seconded the proposal.

The League has ever since continued the advocacy of the great policy, first under the presidency of Mr. Forster, and since his lamented death, of another distinguished statesman, Lord Rosebery,

who, on recently accepting the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the present Government, was succeeded by Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War in the late Ministry. The League has many branches in this country, a very strong one in Canada, and some in Australia. It circulates a large amount of literature upon the subject, and by public meetings and lectures is doing much to familiarise the public mind of the Empire with the question. Its monthly journal, *Imperial Federation*, is also of great service in promoting the cause.

If, departing from the original idea of its founders and from the lines upon which, in Canada and, so far, in Australia, federal institutions have been successfully evolved, the League were to frame a detailed scheme of federation, it would enter upon dangerous ground. It is not for individuals, however influential personally or as an organisation, to draw up a constitution, and, by adopting it as their own, in effect to say, "This is what we *propose* to the Empire." They may, however, render invaluable service by expounding the essential principles of federation, by suggesting different forms in which it can be adopted, and by instructing the people of the Empire as to the history and working of existing federal systems ; but to *propose* a plan is for those delegated to do so by the responsible Governments of this country and of the Colonies, and for them only. The drawing up of a federal scheme, even by the Governments concerned, was not a condition precedent to the meeting of the conferences of official delegates who framed the Canadian federal constitution, or of those which have recently been at work with a similar object in Australia. The League has done much, and may do more, to ripen the question for practical adoption by the statesmen and Parliaments of the Empire ; but to father any particular scheme is outside its proper functions, and would certainly impair its usefulness.

The League seems to have been rather drawn in this direction by the reply of the then Prime Minister to the deputation which, in June 1891, asked him to convene another Colonial Conference. Lord Salisbury suggested that delegates should not be invited from the Colonies "unless we are prepared to lay before them for discussion some definite scheme." But herein is the danger of going further than submitting as a basis certain broad essential principles. Any scheme proposed may not commend itself to the Prime Minister of the day, and he may refuse to summon a conference to consider it, or, should he approve of it, some of the Colonies may decline to entertain it. Then what would the League do ? Go on framing schemes, till it should hit upon one which would draw the Governments

together in a conference ? There is also this disadvantage in submitting a cut-and-dried detailed system of federal organisation to delegates from the Colonies. It would prevent them from taking that part, which it is desirable they should have, in the foundation work of the mighty structure of a federated Great Britain. All the sons of the Empire should have a share in the honour of initiating and achieving this great undertaking. By provoking criticism of the details of a single plan the League would assuredly compromise itself ; by standing upon its first principles, as well as upon the ground of precedent and experience, it will decline to take upon itself one of the functions of the Governments—the proposal of an Imperial Federal Constitution ; and no one would have more highly appreciated such a position than a statesman like Lord Salisbury, had it been taken up and explained to him by the deputation from the League.

The League, however, submitted to a special committee of eleven, only three of whom had been Colonists, the task of forming a scheme ; and after more than a year's deliberation a report was published, which contains some valuable original suggestions in addition to many which had been previously made. Although the report, which was adopted at a meeting on November 16, 1892, is throughout its course skilfully steered clear of details, and of prescribing as essential principles of federation things that are not, it grazes rather severely against one of these rocks in proclaiming Intercolonial Federation a condition precedent to Imperial Federation. The words are, under the head of "Mode of Colonial Representation" :—

When the provinces of Australasia and South Africa are each united under one Government, as Canada now is, and those three dominions are represented in London by a member of each Government respectively, such representatives should be available for consultation with the Cabinet when matters of foreign policy affecting the Colonies are under consideration.

But this carries us scarcely a step beyond where we are at present for the Agents-General are now available to be consulted as suggested ; and the delay of years, proposed in the recommendation, is just what any Minister would take his stand upon were he disposed to shelve the question. The report proceeds to define how the United Kingdom, and "the three groups of self-governing Colonies," are to be represented in a Council to deal with Imperial defence. Intercolonial Federation in Australia and South Africa is a question for the people of these portions of the Empire to decide for themselves

and no one else should prescribe that policy to them ; and although we may be morally certain that the Australians will federate among themselves within a very short time, it is surely imprudent to declare that their doing so is essential to Imperial Federation, especially as it does not follow that, if for any reason they should prefer to remain as they are, their organised federal union with the rest of the Empire is out of the question. Then to say that Imperial federal organisation must wait till Intercolonial Federation is carried out in South Africa is to declare that the former policy, even in the elementary form in which the report of the League suggests it, cannot be initiated for probably a quarter of a century—a long time for the Empire to wait for that adequate organised defence which its commerce, common interests, as well as provincial security require. Even if Intercolonial Federation were indispensable to Imperial Federation, surely the adoption of the latter policy ought not to be delayed during all the years required to mature the former in South Africa ; but, as soon as it has been established in Australia, she ought with Canada to be federally organised with the United Kingdom, South Africa coming in as soon as she has arranged her own internal federation, even if she could not join in her present condition, which seems to present no greater obstacles to her being represented in any Council of the Empire that may assemble in London than it did to her taking part in the Colonial Conference of 1887. It is therefore to be regretted that the League did not put Intercolonial Federation under its heading of “ Measures conducive but not essential in (Imperial) Federation.”

The rise of the policy of Britannic Federalism was marked in a notable manner by the meeting in London of the Colonial Conference of 1887, in which all the self-governing provinces of the Empire were represented. 'It was a great object lesson in Imperial Federation, though the question itself was excluded from discussion. The creation of the Australian naval squadron was an important federal arrangement ; and the conference itself was undoubtedly a federal assembly, though of a very elementary description. The periodical meetings of such a body would be actual federation in the first stage of development.

The United Empire Trade League has been formed for an important object, with which all Imperial Unionists must sympathise—the harmonising, as far as possible, of the tariffs and commercial systems of the Empire. It is, however, too much to expect the speedy adoption of a uniform fiscal policy, or that all the self-

governing provinces and dominions of the Empire will ever take the same view of politico-economical questions. Nor, however much this might be desirable, is it indispensable to Imperial Federation, the primary object of that policy being, by united defence, to assure peace and security—the most important essentials of commercial prosperity. The policy of the Imperial Federation League *plus* that of the United Empire Trade League may be much the most desirable ; but if we can only have that of the former *minus* that of the latter, will commercial men decline its advantages ? Our merchants are not so short-sighted as not to perceive that the security of trade *in* or *from* war is of greater importance than the most perfect fiscal or commercial arrangements, which an outbreak of hostilities might utterly and for ever derange. The United States have never replaced their mercantile marine destroyed by a few cruisers during the Civil War. The insurance of perfect defence by land and especially at sea, which Imperial federal organisation alone can provide, will be the most valuable boon to the entire commerce of the Empire, however desirable the policy of the Trade League may be. That society will, therefore, do harm if it make the mistake of insisting on its policy being an indispensable condition of Imperial Federation.

Among bodies in this country whose discussions have materially aided the cause of Imperial unity and organisation are the Society of Arts, the United Service Institution, and the London Chamber of Commerce. In fact, our great policy is sure to have an important bearing upon some of the subjects within the scope of most societies with a broad platform.

The great change in public opinion regarding extensions of the Empire affords striking proof of the strength attained by a healthy and enlightened Imperial national feeling. The movement, started about the time of the Cannon Street meetings, and vigorously promoted by the Royal Colonial Institute, soon sunk the policy of curtailing the Empire which had got afloat ; but the mischievous idea, held even by some good friends of Imperial unity, that the Empire was large enough, and ought not to be extended, was harder to kill. It lived long enough to lose for us half, and nearly the whole, of eastern New Guinea, which the Imperial Government, had it acted upon the repeated representations of the Council of this Institute, would have annexed in good time. The survival to any influential extent of this idea would for ever have politically excluded us from those grand regions in South and Central Africa which are being just brought under that flag of ours, without

which our trade could never enter; for the Powers which would be quick to appropriate any magnificent piece of Empire, were we foolish enough to throw it away, would effectually keep out our commerce by high protective tariffs. To hold and develop the splendid new territory to their north, merely with a view to their own best advantage, South Africans, whether of British or Dutch origin, must see that the strength of an Imperial organisation will be all-important, and that they must never think of standing alone among so many great Powers who will be their neighbours. The finest position for the most commanding naval station of the world is in South Africa. All the great maritime Powers may well covet it, and, were she independent, might contend for it. The Afrikaner can only confidently assure himself of its possession by well-organised federal union with the Empire.

The support which, for some years, the press throughout the Empire has so largely given to British unity and federalism is conclusive evidence of the growth of the great policy. To mention some journals would be invidious; a complete list would be too long to be given. Some idea of the amount of what has been written on the question may be formed by looking through Mr. Boosé's "Titles of Publications in Connection with Imperial Policy." One of the most important, which had a very great influence upon the question, is Professor Seeley's standard work, the "Expansion of England."

During the two decades since the revival of British Federalism that policy has been steadily advancing, at one time slowly, at another with leaps and bounds. At present its progress is not so visible; but the germination of newly-sown seed in the best of soils is not at once apparent, and plants, when striking down their first and strongest roots, often make least promise of future growth. The cause has outstripped the expectations of the most hopeful of its early advocates. These practical promoters of a practical policy, though ready themselves to go at a quicker pace, may be well content when they see public opinion flowing in the right direction. As long as it is set that way it would be injudicious, by attempting to put on high-pressure speed, to alarm many people who prefer to be carried more slowly along.

It is evident that the question of Intercolonial Federation in Australia will for a time stop the way of Imperial Federation. Any failure of the Australians to federate would retard the latter policy, for it would at first be thought—erroneously however—that Colonies which could not federate among themselves could not

federate with the Empire, although Imperial Federation would require the surrender of far less by the Provincial Governments, and could be worked either with or without Intercolonial Federation. The adoption of Australian Federation would also delay Imperial Federation, for our Australian brothers would have enough to do for a time in getting their federal institutions into working order. This done, Imperial Federation would come to the front, and could be more easily arranged by four great responsible Governments in the Empire—those of the British Isles, Canada, Australia, and South Africa—than by the much larger number of Governments which, without Intercolonial Federation, would have to deal with the question. The Australian Convention, as Mr. Howard Willoughby points out in his able and useful little work,¹ has presented another form of federation—partly copied from that of the United States and partly from that of Canada. This adds one more to the many models from which an Imperial federal union may be designed.

There are, doubtless, some Australians under the delusion that the greatest future for the Island-Continent lies in independence, as there are Canadians and South Africans equally unwise in thinking that the same policy will be best for their respective countries ; but no greater aspersion could be cast upon the intelligence and knowledge of the Colonial born than to suppose that many of them are of that opinion. I cannot believe that my Australian fellow-countrymen—whose welfare has always the first place in my heart whenever I advocate Imperial unity and federation—will ever allow themselves to be misled by men, not of Colonial birth, who have been trying to get into their favour by advocating separation from the Empire. Two of the ablest of native-born statesmen—the late Mr. Dalley, of New South Wales, and Mr. Deakin, of Victoria—have pronounced in no uncertain terms in favour of a United Empire. Sir Henry Parkes has truly said that in independence Australia would “miss her highest destiny.” To stand separate from the Empire, and, isolated, to face great Powers establishing themselves as her near neighbours, may, to romantic or hot-headed admirers, seem a grand, heroic position for Australia ; but those who love her most, and desire for her what is best, must regard it as foolish and Quixotic. A Russian newspaper recently avowed that it is the aim of Muscovite policy to secure an outlet to the Indian Ocean. No doubt it is, even if India be not the ultimate goal of the ambition of Russia, whose acquisition of that country

¹ *Australian Federation.* Published in Melbourne.

would probably prove of more serious and lasting importance to Australia even than to England. Against such an event both can only find adequate insurance in the organised strength of our federated Empire. With the Colossus of the North striding south, and with the possibility of his coalescing with other Powers, or of their maritime forces becoming formidable in her waters, independent Australia would need a much larger navy to safeguard her enormous coast-line of 8,000 miles than the British Isles if independent of the Empire, or an independent Canada, or an independent South Africa, or, indeed, any other nation would require to protect its less extensive seaboard. Even compared with her friendly American *vis-à-vis* in the Pacific, Australia, if standing apart from the Empire of Great Britain, would always look to disadvantage, for her people must always be greatly outnumbered by those of the United States. The same may be said of Canada, whose very name would be blotted out by annexation to her Southern neighbour.

For none of our dominions, old or new, can independence of the Empire be desirable, or even safe, for many long years. It needs no prophetic vision, but only a reasonable estimate of the future growth and circumstances of nations, to enable us to affirm, that for Australia—and what follows may almost word for word be said of Canada and South Africa—it would be perilous to become independent before the year 2,000, but more probably long afterwards it would be unsafe or undesirable. Were Australia at present willing to enter into that position, which would close some of her brightest prospects, without opening any as good to her, she would stake what now seems her inevitable and most desirable destiny—she would risk the now apparent certainty of political unity, even within her own territories—she would tempt the intrusion of other nations, and might have rooted in her soil communities speaking alien languages. Her future might, easily and for ever, be changed; seeing that for years her condition will be sufficiently plastic to take shape from different moulds. For the sake of the individuality she now desires for herself, if for no other reasons, she will do well to secure, on a permanent basis, the organisation of her union with the Empire.

Young communities may, like young persons, pass through a period of existence, when they fancy that the most dignified, proud, and enviable position for them is to stand absolutely alone, and without paternal or fraternal help or support, to do everything for themselves. When, however, the years of hobbledehoyhood—which, happily, are few—are past, the advantages of association and partner-

ship with those nearest of kin are fully appreciated. The good sense, high education, political and general, of the great majority of native-born Australians will, doubtless, restrain any minority from placing their country in any absurd or objectionable position—will prevent them from tolerating an undignified spread-eagleism and falling into provincial narrowness—and will clearly demonstrate to them, as to people in all parts of the Empire, that the dignity, development, security, and self-government of its greatest as well as of its least important dominions will be best sustained and safeguarded by well-organised Imperial unity. Whether England, Canada, Australia, or South Africa shall be the greatest in the future, and to whatever height of national splendour it may rise, its position in the world will be grander, safer, more peaceful and dignified, as a member of the United Empire of Great Britain, than as the greatest fragment of that mighty Power if, unhappily, it were broken in pieces.

In his newly-made grave in that great national historic Abbey—which will continue the common property of our British race so long as they have the wisdom to maintain a United Empire—lies one of the greatest friends of our world-wide people, the late Poet Laureate, who, though dead, yet speaks to us ; and his words will ever touch the most practical, prosaic commonsense, as well as the highest poetic sentiment of every true son of the Empire when, calling

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole,

he thus appeals to them in lines which cannot be too often repeated :

Sharers of our glorious past,
Brothers, must we part at last ?
Shall we not thro' good and ill
Cleave to one another still ?
Britain's myriad voices call,
" Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul !
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne ! "

And shall we not treasure and ever reverently observe this, as if the last dying injunction from a friend ?—

Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great.

DISCUSSION.

The Right Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B. : I think we are much indebted to the author of the Paper for his large and comprehensive history of this movement. It is always well at certain periods of a great movement to recall how much we have advanced or, it may be, how slowly we have gone forward. An immense movement, such as this, is not to be created in a day. The author mentioned federation by "paper constitutions." Yes, it is true that certain national federations have been made by "paper constitutions," but they have been the result of preceding confederation, which was not sufficient for the purposes of the prosperity of the nation, or was an imperfect alliance which did not answer the purposes which were intended, and gradually, as a consequence, federation followed. Even in the case of the great example of the United States, federation was the ultimate consequence of the war with this country and the weakness which the separated States showed in carrying on the war. But federation did not ensue at once. The States first tried confederation, and when they found that insufficient for the purpose of making a great nation, it was only then that they consented to federate, and as my friend Professor Bryce, who is the highest living authority on the subject, will tell you, it was only slowly and laboriously got into a complete system by the gradual absorption of dissenting States which would not at first join. So it has been in all cases ; and we must not be disappointed if we do not come to our ardent desire quickly or for many years. If the principle is right we will come to it at last. It was so in Switzerland, where the *Staatesbund* or Confederation preceded the *Bundestaat* or Federation, and it took from 1848 to 1874 to consolidate. Therefore, all history tells us that we should not be the least discouraged because our desires are not immediately effected. The ties which join us now to our Colonies and to our possessions are the ties which Burke long ago described as "light as air though as strong as links of iron." What are these ties ? These ties depend upon the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges and from equal protection in times of danger. Long may our Colonies look upon the Mother Country as *Magna virum mater*, which may be freely translated "great mother of a mighty race." Even the ties of a mother and child are weakened by time, especially when interests become conflicting ; and our efforts to promote federation are for the purpose of making the tie more binding. Let us not slacken in our efforts

or abandon them because they are not quickly realised. Time is the great federator of nations. The author of the Paper has said we must not force the pace. That is perfectly true. It is not necessary to force the pace during times of peace, but it is necessary to consider how we will act if our pace is forced for us by the prospects of war. No Colony has yet felt the stress of war since 1813, but anyone who looks over the state of Europe and the world at the present moment must have serious apprehensions. We see dark clouds passing over Europe—dark and dense clouds, and we do not know when the lightning will break out and the thunder roll. We see these clouds casting their dark shadows over Europe, and no one can tell in the disturbed state of the atmosphere whether they might not roll over our little islands. Then it may be that we shall require all our means of naval defence for our home protection. At the time it would be impossible for us, under present arrangements, to give efficient protection to the Colonies. Supposing such an event occurred—and no mortal can tell now whether it would occur or not, and whether we should be involved in these dark times—for nations cannot go on in their present state of war-preparedness without becoming utterly bankrupt. What would prevent in such a crisis of our history a hostile fleet going up the St. Lawrence and attacking Canada, if England could not stretch out a strong protecting arm? How could Australia, with its tiny fleet, defend her 8,800 miles of seaboard? It would be perfectly impossible without the protecting strong arm of England. What we offer by federation is the defence of our great Empire in all its parts by a mutual protection of all its parts through the resources of all its parts. This is a question we can discuss quietly in times of peace and which cannot be discussed quietly in times of war. Only conceive the growth of the Colonies during the reign of Queen Victoria! They have enlarged from a little more than one million square miles to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while during the time the population has quintupled and their prosperity is becoming great. The revenues of the United Kingdom have not kept pace with those of the Colonies. The revenues of the United Kingdom during that time have increased only 50 per cent., while the revenues of the Colonies have increased 500 per cent. Now we do not make a demand—there is no such word as “demand” used towards the Colonies—but it is quite reasonable we should make a suggestion that, as the commerce of the Colonies, intercolonial commerce and the commerce between the Colonies and foreign countries, in which England has no direct interest, at least equals if it does not

exceed the commerce of Great Britain, they should come to some understanding with us for its protection. We ask, therefore, that they should come and discuss reasonably and quietly how this mutual protection shall be extended throughout the whole Empire. England is quite prepared to take the lion's share in the actual defence. We know and admit England has derived her greatness from her Colonial possessions. If we had not these great countries beyond the sea in which our Anglo-Saxon race has planted itself, we would have been a small insular country with narrow insular ideas. It is the planting of these Colonies all over the world which has broadened our conceptions, raised our courage, and given us our grand ideas with regard to the freedom of mankind and the implanting of free institutions throughout the world. It is through our Colonies we feel we have become great in this way, and that we have accomplished so much for humanity. It is not the smallness of our insular position that has made England great; it is her imperial position; and it is our desire that we should induce the Colonies to believe we are as anxious as they are for their prosperity, their happiness, and the development of their commerce, and that we wish them to join with us in considering what are the best means by which this great heritage of a great empire should be maintained. If they will come and discuss this question in conference with us in times of peace, I am sure a solution of this great problem would quickly be achieved.

The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P. : I came here to listen and not to speak, because I was anxious to receive further light upon some of the most difficult problems that could engage the attention either of practical statesmen or of historians. The survey taken in the Paper shows that already, even though no distinct step has been taken towards altering the political relations of Great Britain and her Colonies, a new spirit has begun to breathe over those relations. This spirit has found its way into the Colonial Office itself, which at one time seemed to make its object rather to flout and neglect the Colonies—and equally so under both political parties—but which now, I am happy to say, is anxious to show the Colonies that their interests are very near and dear to us, and that we look upon our mission in the world as being one which embraces them all. So far I ascribe the much warmer feeling which exists between the Colonies and ourselves very largely to the influence of the work of this and other societies. Those who are interested in this question are sometimes accused of talking rather than acting. Well, there were times when the only kind of action

you could have was talking, and when talking was action, because what was it we had to do? It was to form a sentiment in favour of this movement. It was to create a feeling in Britain that political relations with the Colonies were of the utmost value and importance to our greatness both in a material and in a moral sense. I believe that the work has been very largely done already as regards our people at home, and the one proof is this—that no one can now be found, no speaker, no writer, to advocate, as might have been done twenty or thirty years ago, the separation of the Colonies and the Mother Country. A great deal has been done at home, but a great deal has to be done also in the Colonies. We have to form and quicken opinion there, and to make the Colonists feel it is their interest as much as ours that political connection should be maintained. I am afraid there still exists—I know it exists in Canada—in some of our Colonies an idea that the Mother Country is anxious to maintain political relations rather for her own sake than for theirs, and that the first thing we would do is to ask them to submit to some kind of control and make some kind of contribution. I hope that idea is mistaken, but we have to disabuse the minds of the Colonists of the idea. We have to show that we are not asking the Colonies to surrender any of the control which they exercise over their institutions, or to sacrifice their own self-government, or to give up their own legislation or their local patriotism, which I believe to be a most valuable force in developing their own life. We are asking them to make that local patriotism to coincide, as I believe it ought to be compatible, with a more extended patriotism, which takes in the whole of the British race and the whole of the Queen's dominions, and we are asking them to enter into the still larger and greater life which the whole British race is capable of sustaining. Therefore, so far from asking the Colonies to give up anything, we are tendering a part and a share in that great pan-Britannic progress which I believe has a future before it no less glorious than its past. Is there, however, any practical step which at present can be taken? I think we must bear this in mind—that the difficulties are entirely new. The difficulties which the United States had to deal with, which Canada had to deal with, which the Australasian Colonies have to deal with, are all far less than those which beset British Federationists when we seek to unite in a political permanent bond dominions so widely scattered as our Australian, North American, and South African Colonies. Therefore we must, as Lord Playfair has said, expect the work to be a slow one, and I think we ought to begin at the most practical point,

and that is the question of common defence. That is the most urgent of all our needs. It is a need which I earnestly hope may not be brought more forcibly home by the outbreak of a war, but it is a need which even in times of peace can be made intelligible both to the people of this country and of the Colonies. It is also one which does not require any large initial expenditure. I am persuaded that if a beginning were made, if we could induce the great Colonies to agree to some scheme under which a contribution should be made for the maintenance of a common fleet, and under which a corresponding control should be given to the Colonies for the common safety, so that they should be entitled to feel it was their fleet as well as our fleet, I believe that very soon the disposition to contribute to what would be felt to be an object of such common interest would increase, and I do not believe that when a beginning has once been made we shall find any sort of undue parsimony on the part of the Colonies. In connection with the question of common defence we have a practical proposal before us, and I think, considering how much progress has been made within the last ten or fifteen years, it is not at all too sanguine to hope that before many years have passed, and perhaps even before Australian confederation has been accomplished, we may have laid the foundations of a system of that kind under which we may feel that a step for which posterity will be grateful to us has been taken, of keeping together the noblest political fabric which the world has seen.

Mr. R. W. MURRAY (Cape Colony): We simple Colonists admire eloquence exceedingly. It is very pretty to listen to. Still, what we want is to get to something practical, and the practical point which is seen through this discussion is, I think, this—that through the efforts of the Royal Colonial Institute and of the Imperial Federation League the fact has been brought home to you, that the Colonies are, after all, of some worth. Indeed, without the Colonies I do not see how you could be said to have an Empire at all. My own view of the matter is that you can have no federation that is not a commercial federation. There is no doubt that sentiment is a great incentive to the unity of the Empire; but sentiment in families fades, if it does not altogether disappear, when there is no bread-and-butter for the family to eat. In the same way that families are bound together by bonds of affection, so, in respect to the Colonies, the home policy will have to be formulated so that the Colonies and dependencies of the Mother Country will feel that they are members of a family kept together on a commercial basis. It was pleasing to hear the speeches which have been made to-night by such

eloquent speakers as Lord Playfair and Mr. Bryce ; but in the avalanche of eloquence I have not detected one practical suggestion. It might be fairly asked, if I dispute the presence of a practical suggestion, have I any to offer ? That would be a fair challenge, and before the challenge is made I will answer it. The Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Federation League are doing good work in drawing attention to the resources and the advancement of England's Colonies, and in trying to get them bound together by strong bonds in the face of the world. If the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Federation League would ask the Chambers of Commerce of England to invite, for a special purpose, representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce in the Colonies to come to whatever point was thought most convenient, to discuss the commercial interests of the Empire, this commercial parliament might be able to give the Imperial Government valuable suggestions in respect to trade and tariffs. Of course the Imperial Government, with its European obligations, and with the Government of India on its hands, would hardly dare embark upon so venturesome a policy as to ask the Commercial Chambers of the Empire for an expression of opinion ; but it is perfectly certain there will be no federation of the Empire which does not come as a proposal from the Colonies, instead of from the British Government. The Colonies are the sentinels of the Empire ; and when England fails to support the sentinels there will be no Empire, for without the Colonies the British Isles could not be an Empire, and I take upon myself to say that the Colonies are more loyal to the British Isles than the British Isles are to the British Empire.

Mr. THOMAS MACFARLANE (Canada) : I have much pleasure in complying with the invitation of the Chairman to make a few remarks on Mr. de Labilliere's interesting and valuable Paper. It is of the greatest value, I think, that such Papers should be read, and that we should have fully recorded the ideas and doings of our predecessors in this movement. It occurred to me while listening that reference might profitably have been made in this Paper to the fact which I noticed in my reading of late, that, during the progress of the discussion on the Reform Bill of 1832, Mr. Joseph Hume actually proposed that the Colonies should have some representation in the new and reformed House of Commons. Of course at that time Mr. Hume's motion was lost without a division ; still, the fact is interesting and ought to be put on record, together with the other facts of this character which Mr. de Labilliere has brought forward. I confess that during the reading of the Paper—and more

particularly the latter part of it—I felt not a little uncomfortable ; I really felt somewhat conscience-stricken, for, while I and other advocates of Imperial Federation in Canada have been scolding the Imperial Federation League for taking no action whatever here, our friend Mr. de Labilliere criticises it for having taken any action at all. It would thus seem that the League has a very hard road to travel among its friends, and I never realised this so thoroughly as on the present occasion. While confessing this much, I must say that I think the essayist made a very good point in calling attention to the fact that if the recommendations of the League were to be adopted, action as regards any step towards Imperial Federation would be indefinitely postponed. According to the League's present report, not until South Africa has been confederated would it be possible to take any action at all. Those among us who are getting rather old don't quite like this prospect, and it is, I think, quite pardonable on our part to entertain the wish that, before we “shuffle off this mortal coil,” we should be able to sing our *Nunc dimittis* with some sort of satisfaction in regard to this matter. In its recent manifesto, the Imperial Federation League put forth certain recommendations, not perhaps of so decided a character as Lord Salisbury would have desired, but there they are, the best that the Committee were able to propose. The one in which I am particularly interested is that relating to the financial part of the problem. The question of common defence and how to raise the money for that defence ; this seems to me to be the crucial point of the whole problem. The Committee and, in fact, the Council of the League have pointed out two methods in which the money can be raised, but it seems to me the report rather leans towards obtaining the money by special contributions from each part of the Empire. I will briefly explain how this would affect us. Suppose this demand were made upon us, not that Canada has neglected her duty in the past, for I stand ready to defend the Dominion against any aspersion of that sort ; but there is no doubt that Imperial Federation means giving an extended representation to the Colonies so far as regards Imperial matters, and also obtaining additional revenue from the outer Empire towards the Imperial outlay. Everything depends on how this money is to be raised. If you ask each Colony to contribute its quota in pure cash, you must go further and ask what would be the effect in each of the Imperial Dependencies ? What would be the consequence in Canada, for instance, if money is to be raised in that way ? Canada has practically no means of imposing direct taxation. That may surprise some of you, but attention was

called to this fact by the late Sir John Macdonald himself. Between the people who would be subject to such taxation and the Government of the Dominion, there are interposed the provincial Governments, which alone have hitherto exercised this power and imposed direct taxation for their own local purposes. For the Dominion Government to recruit its revenues by any such means is simply impossible. If a contribution, say, of half a million pounds sterling annually were required from Canada, her only means of raising this money would be by increasing the import duties. There is no other way by which additional revenue can be raised, but that is exactly what the people of this country would object to. They say that such duties are too high already, and are levied with little regard to the interests of the manufacturers of this country. I mention this in order to indicate some of the difficulties of the case, and to show the necessity for our coming together and enlightening each other on the subject. Mr. de Labilliere has referred to the United Empire Trade League. Now there can be no doubt that the programme of that League is in much more favour with the people of Canada than that of the Imperial Federation League. This is shown by the fact that for one member of the House of Commons in Canada who is connected with the Imperial Federation movement, there are ten who have become members of the United Empire Trade League; and, further, whilst it would be very difficult to get any expression of opinion from the Commons of Canada in favour of Imperial Federation, you have already got an expression of opinion—in fact, a resolution actually adopted by that House in favour of some such policy as that advocated by the United Empire Trade League. At the same time, I agree with those who think that we on the other side of the water are bound to consider the position of England in this matter, and I admit that the policy advocated by the United Empire Trade League is not in such favour here as in Canada. It is plain, therefore, that we now have two associations advocating different policies for closer Imperial Union—one viewed more favourably here and the other more likely to be approved of by the people of Canada. Under such circumstances it seems to me that what we should endeavour to do is to combine their forces towards the same object. While the Imperial Federation League wishes to obtain money for defence, the United Empire Trade League wishes to establish more favourable trade regulations within the Empire. Now, if these two Leagues would only adopt the policy which is advocated by Mr. Hofmeyr, of South Africa, viz. that the money required for Imperial

Defence should be raised by an all-round extra *ad valorem* duty on imports into every British port throughout the Empire, the aspirations of the two bodies would be fully satisfied. We should be, as regards our material interests, all sailing in the same boat, as it were. We should be favouring each other in a slight degree as regards commercial affairs, and in that way satisfy those who believe in the principles of the United Empire Trade League, while, at the same time, we should be meeting the wishes of the friends of the Imperial Federation movement by providing a revenue for Imperial defence. The question, of course, is a very large one, and the point I have raised requires a great deal more time than ten minutes for its full discussion ; but in these few remarks I think I have touched on the most important part of the question, which is, How is the money to be raised which is necessary for Imperial purposes, and in what manner can the different peoples of the Empire be persuaded to shoulder the burden ?

MR. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P. : I think you will all agree that we have heard a most interesting, exhaustive, and valuable historical Paper, and also that we have had an excellent discussion, in which, so far, we have heard speeches from two members of Her Majesty's Government and from gentlemen representing South Africa and Canada. I speak as a member of Parliament also, but also from the point of view of one who, some twenty years ago, had the good fortune to visit nearly every one of the Colonies and Dependencies, and who has recently had the pleasure of going over a good deal of the same ground. I quite agree with the preceding speaker, so far as I am able to judge, that the Colonists are deeply interested in this question of Imperial Federation, but that they think still more of an Imperial Trade Union than they do of the advantages of paying for the defence of the Empire. (No !) That is my opinion, and I can only give it to you as I have found it. In India, in Canada, in the West Indies, and other parts of the Empire I found, when people talked of this question, they talked more of an Imperial Trade Union than of having to pay a percentage or proportion for the defence of the Empire. Is it not natural ? My friend Sir John Colomb, when he was in the House of Commons, was accustomed to urge us to have more Marines, to which the Colonies were to contribute *pro rata*. I have no doubt the Marine is a valuable soldier, but I do not know that the Colonists are burning with an intense desire to have more of that force at their own expense. They no doubt take a deep interest in the defence and security of the Empire. They have recently in many instances paid most willingly their quota to the fortifications

of the coaling stations, to which the Imperial Government have supplied guns of the most modern and approved description. Hence, by the joint action of the late Government and the Colonies never were our coaling stations so prepared for attack and so defensible. They have certainly in the case of some of our Australian Colonies and in that of Hong Kong purchased men-of-war as guard-ships for their harbours and harbour defences. Canada, as we are reminded, volunteered to send men to our assistance when the Mother Country was threatened to be involved in war with Russia, and there is little doubt that Britain's sons in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere would do so again if an emergency arose. But I cannot see, and have never seen, that, however advisable and desirable it may be to bind the Mother Country and the Colonies together by a mutual system of intra-imperial defence, and the consequent obligation to severally meet the expense of it, that link, and that link alone, will federate the Empire. It is like an ostrich burying his head in the sand, and imagining he cannot be seen, for us to attempt to conceal from ourselves by means of eloquent sentences or long harangues that there are not other links which ought to bind us together besides that of mutual defence. We have heard a great deal about the origin of this question of Imperial Federation, and very interesting it is. A vast number of people think the question arose in the eighties. Some hon. members then visited the Colonies for the first time, and though I do not think they imagine they discovered the Empire, they do think they discovered what we now call Empire Federation. Mr. de Labilliere takes us gradually from the days when the broad and comprehensive intellect of a Burke first dealt with this question, to the views on the same subject by Adam Smith, and avoiding those days in our history when our Colonies were looked on simply as incumbrances, and when Molesworth and Buller in framing their Constitutions appear to have done so in the spirit of letting them leave the Mother Country as easily as possible, and when we believers in Free Trade gave our Colonists their practical independence without arranging, as we then might have arranged, for intra-imperial Free Trade, as is enjoyed by all the States of the various parts of that well-knit-together unit, the United States of America. But leaving that depressing period behind, one finds later that a better spirit arose betwixt the various peoples of the Empire. Here I may say I was very much struck by the passage in Mr. de Labilliere's Paper from a speech by the late Earl Russell. As he did not read the passage, I will ask your attention to it. Earl

Russell said : " In my eyes it would be a sad spectacle—it would be a spectacle for gods and men to weep at—to see this brilliant Empire, the guiding star of freedom, broken up—to behold Nova Scotia, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, and New Zealand try each its little spasm of independence ; while France, the United States, and Russia would be looking at each, willing to annex one or more fragments to the nearest part of their dominions." In a very eloquent article entitled " Kin beyond Sea " the present Prime Minister predicted that the United States would one day surpass the United Kingdom as a great commercial country. But have we not " Kin beyond Sea " elsewhere than in the United States—kin that owe allegiance to the same throne, and who can supply us with the commodities we require as well as other nations can ? But to proceed, I would ask, Does the Paper we have heard to-night bring us any further as regards this question of Imperial Federation ? We are all agreed as to the advisability of the object in view. Has the reader of the Paper made any tangible proposal on the subject ? I doubt whether he has made any practical suggestion. We are told it is advisable to have over representatives from the various Colonies ; but you cannot have them over unless you have the power of taxing the Colonies. It would be manifestly unfair they should sit in the House of Commons or House of Lords—that they should have to do with our affairs, and arrange whether we shall have a large or a small army, and yet that we should have no power of taxation in the Colonies. I had not the honour of sitting on the Conference of 1887, but several of my friends had, and what I think of these Conferences is, that they are more or less a rope of sand. I have talked over the matter with one of our most distinguished statesmen ; and have often carefully considered the question, both when I wrote " The Trade of the World " in 1879, and when I had the honour of reading a Paper before this Institute on " England's Colonial Granaries " in 1882—at that time, I may add, neither did we obtain from Canada or India, probably, a tithe of the grain we purchase from them at present. I recently had a conversation with that distinguished Canadian statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, and I quite agree with him that the first practical step is the calling together in London of an Imperial Council, which should consist of certain Ministers of the Crown, the High Commissioner of Canada, and the Agents-General of South Africa and Australasia. Of course, the voting power would require some adjustment, and this would no doubt have to be the case till Australia was a federated unit of the Empire and sent us a High Commissioner, and we equally had

one sent from South Africa. These delegates should change with the Governments they represented—that is, there should be a Liberal High Commissioner when the Liberal party was in office in Canada, and so on. These gentlemen should hold the rank of Privy Councillor, and, being in touch with the Governments of the various Colonies they represented, would be able to speak with authority at an Imperial Cabinet Council. Any decision arrived at by this Imperial Council, either in regard to Imperial defence, a further union of our tariffs, an assimilation of our laws, our coinage, our weights and measures, &c. could be reported by the responsible Ministers to the Imperial Parliament, and to the Colonial Parliaments, and it would be left to these several Parliaments to accept or reject such proposals as they deemed fit; but it would form a practical, a working bond of union, from which, as time went on, some system of representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament might be evolved. It is in this way alone do I see a prospect of making a beginning with a system of Imperial Federation. It would be impossible in the present stage of the matter to bring thirty or forty gentlemen over from Canada and Australia every session. I should like to enter into the practical solution of this question more in detail; but as time is pressing, I will refrain from doing so. I would only say, in conclusion, that in the excellent and eloquent speech of Lord Playfair there was one sentence in which I could not concur. His Lordship said that time had federated Empires, but I would remind you that time has also, as in the case of the Roman Empire, disintegrated them, and that the Imperial aspirations of a people will alone bind and knit together Empires. No Constitutions, Paper, or otherwise, venerable or of yesterday, will hold together a people or an Empire (that is alone done by the people of the United States), to stick firmly at all hazards and at all risks to the Empire they inherited from their fathers.

Mr. FAITHFULL BEGG: One thing has struck me in the course of this discussion, and that is that there has been very little criticism of the Paper itself. But then the Paper hardly lends itself to criticism. The cold facts of history cannot be criticised, and it is somewhat unfortunate, I think, that the Paper was devoted in so large a measure to the mere recapitulation of the history of the movement. At the same time I do not in the least undervalue that phase of the question. We have heard some very interesting speeches. There was a remark in Lord Playfair's, to the effect that it took a long time to develop movements of this kind, and that we should not try to unduly hurry the progress of events. That is

undoubtedly true ; but speaking of the report of the Committee of the League—of which Committee I believe Lord Playfair was a member—I must say I was disappointed when I saw that document. When, however, you come to examine the circumstances, and remember that there were divergent opinions represented on the Committee, a wise discretion was, perhaps, displayed ; for while the report contains practically but a minimum, it was a minimum on which the Committee and the whole League were able unanimously to agree. I may take this opportunity of pointing out that while the League as a whole has accepted that minimum there are portions and branches of the League which are prepared to go further than anything contained in the memorandum—a fact which is of the greatest importance in view of the discussion we have had on the trade question. There is no doubt that the trade question must come to be the burning question round which the whole discussion will turn, and on which the whole of this great issue must be settled. We have had many distinguished Colonial statesmen in London recently, and several of them have addressed meetings of the League. We find in every instance that these gentlemen from the other side of the world and from Canada have declared it to be their absolute conviction that Imperial Federation can alone be brought about on the lines of commercial union. That is a very important fact, a fact which cannot be evaded, and I am therefore glad we have had the opportunity this evening of hearing Colonial gentlemen express their opinions on the subject. I think Mr. Macfarlane dropped a remark to the effect that Canada at least had done her duty in the matter of defence. Now, with all deference, I fail to discover where Canada has done anything at all. I am quite aware of the claim that the Canadian Pacific Railway system is a great Imperial work. But that is a commercial enterprise of a paying character, and is not to be thrown in the scale in connection with this subject. When you reflect, further, that her mercantile fleet is by no means insignificant, and that she makes practically no direct contribution to Imperial defence, I venture to say that my friend has no foundation for the statement which he makes. Imperial defence is unquestionably the crux of the question, but it can only be solved on trade lines. Allusion has been made to Mr. G. R. Parkin—an allusion which I was glad to see raised a cheer—and to the fact that he had made a tour round the world in the interest of Imperial Federation. Mr. Parkin arrives to-night after a second tour, confined, unfortunately, to Canada. I have received several letters and newspapers from him giving accounts of the meetings he addressed and of the marvellous

progress of opinion since he was last there advocating the idea. There is no doubt that Colonial opinion is ripening, and we have evidence of progress in other quarters. Meetings such as this will have effect, because our reports find their way to all parts of the world. I do not think a more important subject has been brought before the Institute for a long time, and I may be allowed to add that I have myself derived great benefit from the historical record given by the lecturer and also from the discussion which has taken place.

Mr. G. W. TAYLOR (Victoria): As no one has spoken for Australia, I ask to be allowed to say a very few words. I expected that the Agents-General of, at any rate, some of the Colonies would have been here. Whether they are absent because Australia is now under a cloud and a little bit out of favour I cannot say. I heard with pleasure the excellent Paper, and agree with many of the remarks made. The Chairman mentioned that this Institute is endeavouring to spread a knowledge of the Colonies and their resources through teaching in the schools. That is a step in the right direction. After a residence here of some years, I am surprised that even in circles well-informed on general matters there is such an amount of ignorance in regard to the Colonies. It is utterly appalling. If I may be allowed to make two suggestions which, I think, would advance the cause of Imperial Federation, I would say, first, give trustees in this country the power of investing in first-class Colonial Government securities. That is a question that will "go down" in the Colonies. We have heard a great deal of tall talk about the Colonies, but that question has been dangled before the public for a great number of years, and its adoption seems to be as far off as ever. The second suggestion is in regard to penny postage. The late Government reduced the rate from 5*d.* to 2½*d.* It is a great pity they stopped there, and if the present Government would carry out these two reforms, viz. the power to invest in Government securities, and penny postage throughout the British Empire, they would do more towards drawing closer the bonds which unite the Colonies and the Mother Country than anything else that can be devised in a reasonable time. Australia has frequently been misrepresented of late, but one important fact has been overlooked, viz. that 95 per cent. of the people of Australia are British-born, of British parentage to the backbone. If you were to take any hundred men promiscuously from the city of London or any part of the United Kingdom and take a like number in Australia, I venture to say you would find that the blood of the old stock has lost nothing

in the Colonies ; and, moreover, that for physique, mental ability, character, and honesty they are the equals of their brethren in this country.

The CHAIRMAN : It is now my duty to close the discussion by asking you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the reader of the Paper. Mr. de Labilliere has given us a very faithful and valuable account of the rise and progress of the movement, and I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have elicited from the several speakers important contributions to the elucidation of this great constitutional question. An ardent Imperial Federationist myself, I regret that, owing to the lateness of the hour, I can make only one or two hurried remarks. With regard to what one of the speakers—Mr. Murray—has said on the subject of Chambers of Commerce, I think I may remind him that so recently as last summer a Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held in London, and there were present no fewer than 250 delegates from the Mother Country and the various Colonies for the discussion of the very class of questions of mutual interest to which he referred. One other point I would like to name—viz. whether Imperial Federation should succeed, rather than precede, Intercolonial Federation. Those who, like Mr. de Labilliere and myself, have so long been supporters of the movement have always said that Imperial Federation may be effected either with or without Intercolonial Federation, and that the one does not absolutely depend on the other. And now, with these few brief remarks, I ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to the reader of the Paper.

The motion was unanimously passed.

Mr. DE LABILLIERE : I am in the happy position of having so few objections to meet that my reply must necessarily be brief ; in fact, only two gentlemen have attempted to seriously criticise my Paper—Mr. Webster and Mr. Murray—the former complaining of the absence of any tangible proposal towards the object in view, and the latter of the want of some practical point in the Paper. Now, I thought the fault of my Paper was that it was rather too long, and if I had attempted to do what those gentlemen wished me to do, I should have been obliged to prepare a volume instead of a mere Paper. Moreover, many of my hearers will remember that this Paper is but one of a series which I have read before this Institute, and that on previous occasions I have dealt with other aspects of the question and presented practical suggestions. It is not quite fair, therefore, to criticise the Paper for not doing something which it was never designed to do, and which, if attempted, would have

made it inordinately long. Another point on which I take issue with those gentlemen is this. They tell us that the basis of Imperial union must be commercial union. (Mr. Murray : "Hear, hear.") Now I must tell Mr. Murray that that is putting the question on an exceedingly narrow basis. I have no objection whatever to your placing this policy on a commercial basis, and I believe you can do so to a considerable extent ; but if you tell us this policy is to be put on a mere commercial basis and nothing wider, I say you are taking an exceedingly narrow view of a great question. There are some commercial men who do take that narrow view, who act on the principle that there is "nothing like leather," and so in regard to Imperial Federation we are told there is nothing like commerce—union for defence of the Empire and its trade is of little account if it secures not greater facilities for commercial gain. As a sensible man I do not in the least undervalue commerce, but I can tell Mr. Murray that if he is going to be the apostle of the principle of basing Imperial union upon a general agreement as to commercial policy, he will find he has to deal with something extremely impracticable, because he will have first to convert the people of the Empire to one idea of commerce, be that idea Free Trade or Protection or Fair Trade. In regard to the policy of the United Empire Trade League, Mr. Murray will remember that my Paper expresses sympathy with the principle of harmonising the systems of the Empire which that society seeks to promote. Have your commercial agreements all round if you can, but, if you cannot, do not reject the greater policy of Imperial defence, which, as I point out, is one of the most important things you can have for the security of the commercial as well as of all the other interests of the Empire ; for no matter how admirable your fiscal arrangements may be, five weeks of war may derange them, to an extent from which they may not be able to recover for fifty years. Therefore union for the purpose of defence is, even to trade itself, of infinitely greater importance than unity for the purpose of commerce, and I think this is a conclusive answer to those who would put this question on the narrow basis of commerce alone. In his valuable speech, Lord Playfair spoke of the speed at which we were going in this matter. I for one am prepared to go at as fast an express-train speed as any man, and I do wish people generally would go faster ; but I recognise the fact that there are people who wish to go slowly, and am therefore prepared to moderate my pace in order to bring them in a line with our policy. It is, no doubt, most important, as Lord Playfair said, that this question should be arranged in

time of peace. He said war would accelerate the formation of some Imperial union for defence. This reminded me of a remark made to me by a well-known practical Colonist at the time we seemed to be on the brink of war with Russia, in regard to the Afghan frontier. An outbreak of hostilities seemed, in fact, only a matter of a few days, and this gentleman, Mr. W. J. Browne, of South Australia, said : "The Czar of Russia is going to federate the British Empire." And, no doubt, war would accelerate the progress of this question by forcing on all of us the necessity of organising our defences. It would, however, be better to organise them in time of peace, because this would probably prevent the outbreak of hostilities altogether and at all events insure the safety of all our dominions. In conclusion, I have great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman. I believe that on every occasion on which, for more than twenty years, I have had the honour of discussing this question in this Institute, and often elsewhere, I have had the pleasure of seeing Sir Frederick Young present. I have mentioned in my Paper the Cannon Street meeting. It was there I first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. We soon discovered we had common sympathies in regard to the question, and ever since we have worked on behalf of it. I have therefore very great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick for the services which, not only to-night, but for many years he has rendered to this great cause.

Mr. WEBSTER, M.P. : I do not wish it to be inferred that my view of Imperial Federation is confined to an Imperial fiscal union. What I said was that in the Colonies those whom I met thought as much about a fiscal arrangement as about Imperial Federation—if not more.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 14, 1893.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 17 Fellows had been elected, viz. 6 Resident and 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Allan Daly, Alfred L. Jones, Leonard J. Maton, B.A., James H. Richardson, James H. Scrutton, Thomas E. Spencer.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

William Birch C. Caccia (New Zealand), Augustine Campbell-Johnston (California), Samuel S. Cole (Gold Coast Colony), Joseph William Curtis (British Columbia), R. R. Gace (Gambia), Henry S. Lukin, C.M.R. (Cape Colony), Cecil F. Sitwell (Gambia), Walter J. Stanford (Transvaal), Ernest H. Van Nooten (British Guiana), Charles W. H. Wayland, J.P. (Cape Colony), Charles A. G. Wyatt (British Guiana).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : We have all heard with sorrow and concern of the disastrous floods in Queensland, and this meeting will learn with satisfaction that this afternoon the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute passed the following resolution :—

“The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have heard with profound regret of the lamentable loss of life and property through the recent disastrous floods in Queensland, and desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the sufferers from that great calamity.”

This resolution will be transmitted to the Governor, Sir Henry Norman, and I have no doubt that all who have been affected by the calamity will appreciate our message of condolence. In calling upon Professor Wallace, I think I may congratulate this audience

on the prospect of hearing from him an address that is sure to be full of practical and valuable interest. We all know he is an authority on agricultural matters, and not only so, but that, by his travels in Australia and other Colonies, he has made himself master of all the features of this great department of enterprise in those regions. Those who have seen his book will certainly feel that no one is more qualified to speak with authority on these topics, and that he has conferred a benefit, first on the Colonies, and secondly on the people of this country, by this contribution to Colonial literature. It is some considerable time, I believe, since the Institute has had the advantage of hearing a Paper by a prominent agriculturist like Professor Wallace upon what is after all the staple industry of our Australian Colonies, and I venture to predict that this Paper will be one of the most interesting and beneficial contributions to which we have listened.

Professor Robert Wallace then read his Paper on

AUSTRALASIAN AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE subject of which I propose to treat to-night includes not only the cultivation of crops, but also the management of live-stock and the marketing of the products derived from these branches of the great industry of agriculture. It would be impossible, in the time at my disposal, to even pass in review more than a few of the main points of the subject, and I shall consequently endeavour to confine myself to those portions of it which are exercising special interest in our Colonies, or which are of chief moment in relation to the food supplies imported by us. Great Britain, as a manufacturing country, possesses naturally a great interest in the sources of these supplies. The interests of the farmer, however, do not always run on the same lines as those of the consumer, but present themselves in considerations relative to the competition which he may be subjected to, and the effect of this competition upon prices of home-grown agricultural produce.

Australia in the past has been mainly a wool-growing country,

N.B.—I desire to express indebtedness for information received to the Agents-General of the various Colonies who have willingly supplied for my perusal the most recent Colonial Government returns; to Mr. W. S. Davidson of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, Edinburgh; to Messrs. W. Weddel and Company, London; and to Messrs. Andrew Clement and Son, Glasgow.

but both she and New Zealand are now rapidly developing their powers of agricultural production in other directions.

The maize crop, the cultivation of which has been rapidly extending in Victoria, is now one of the most important crops of that Colony, although the greater heat of the northern regions of the Australian continent renders it more suitable to these parts.

The sugar industry of Queensland, after a long period of depression owing to labour difficulties, has brighter prospects of success now that Kanaka labour has been sanctioned by Government, under conditions which seem ample to safeguard the interests of the islanders, who form the only available workers capable of withstanding the influences of the high temperature of the northern part of the Colony, where sugar is cultivated.

I have refrained from dilating upon the prospects of the export fruit industry with this country, because I feel that there exists in the Colonies quite an exaggerated idea of the possibilities of development in this direction, most conspicuous, perhaps, in connection with preserved fruits grown under systems of irrigation.

The facts are, however, worthy of mention that the climate of Tasmania is admirably suited to the growth of apples, and that large consignments of apples of excellent appearance and quality now arrive in this country when apples are least plentiful.

WHEAT-GROWING.

As a wheat-growing country Australia has been retarded and severely handicapped by the prevalence of the destructive "rust of wheat," the uredo stage of the fungus *Puccinia graminis*; nevertheless, recent statistics show an area of 3,287,944 acres under wheat—exclusive of Tasmania with 47,217 acres. South Australia is generally credited with being the chief wheat-producing Colony, as a greater proportion of wheat of superior quality is available for export from that than from any other Colony, although Victoria, producing a yield of about ten bushels per acre, in reality grows more than double the amount. Only partial success has attended any treatment directed against the development of rust during the work of wheat cultivation. With the Strawsoniser and various improved hop-washing machines at command, spraying is now easy, so far as the mechanical application of solutions of fungicides is concerned; but it involves considerable expense, and must remain uncertain in its action, owing to the absence of any reliable information as to when it should be performed so as to save the crop.

CROSS-FERTILISATION AS A PREVENTIVE OF RUST IN WHEAT.

The greatest prospect of success in the war against rust is to be found in the results of experiments which have been carried on for the last twelve years by Messrs. R. and J. Garton, at Newton-le-Willows, in Lancashire, on the cross-fertilisation of wheat. These are likely to lead to the production of varieties of wheat which, owing to increased constitutional vigour and to a greater aptitude for ripening earlier, will be able to resist the attacks of the fungus. It would appear that the self-fertilisation of wheat, which, in its tendencies and results, corresponds somewhat to in-and-in breeding amongst animals, has through generations weakened the vigour of the wheat plant, and that from selected specimens produced by artificial cross-fertilisation, varieties with sufficient strength to resist the attack, or to combat the parasite in the event of its becoming established, will in all probability be secured. Similar experiments have been undertaken in the Colonies, and to accomplish the object in view it is necessary that the work should be carried on there, as wheats which are capable of resisting rust under conditions which exist in England are not on that account rust-proof under the widely-differing conditions obtaining in the Colonies.

But for the existence of rust, the area of wheat-growing land in Australia would no doubt have been much greater than it is, since that portion of South Australia which is now famous for wheat is perhaps less suited to growing abundant crops than much of the cultivable lands in the other Colonies, owing to the limited fall of rain and to the methods of cultivation which are on this account necessary.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

To preserve what little moisture exists, shallow ploughing of from 3 to 3½ inches in depth is found to give better results than that deeper cultivation which is suitable for regions possessing the advantages of an abundant rainfall. Cultivation is usually performed by the double-furrow plough followed by the disc-harrow, which not only pulverises the surface but consolidates the land at the same time. In this dry region where the crops are light (the yield averaging some 7 bushels per acre, but going down at times even to 5 bushels) the grain is collected by means of the "Stripper," an implement which corresponds in its action to the Californian "Header" and to the ancient Roman reaping-machine. The

heads merely of the grain are removed, and the straw left standing is subsequently burned. Though this practice of burning the straw has been condemned as wasteful, it is nevertheless useful as a means of destroying insects and the germs of rust which would reappear in greater numbers in the following year.

The climate of New Zealand is not liable to such extremes of heat or drought as the Australian continent, and we find that the cultivation of wheat is there conducted more successfully on the whole, and on lines which correspond more nearly to the practice in this country; although in economy of labour and in systems which produce moderate crops at the lowest possible cost per unit, this Colony offers the British farmer a lesson which he would do well to learn and put in practice during periods of depression and low prices. The average yield of wheat in New Zealand is from 25 to 28 bushels per acre, but on the best soils 40 or even 60 bushels are frequently grown under favourable circumstances. The area under wheat is just over 400,000 acres. It is surpassed in extent by the land growing turnips which are now required for fattening the cross-bred sheep exported as frozen mutton to this country.

Turnips are sown as a rule broadcast on the flat, and crops of sound roots of from 15 to 30 tons per acre are grown with the application of only 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of superphosphate. On virgin soil even this extremely moderate dressing of manure is unnecessary. It is rather strange that, although New Zealand is a great grass-seed producing country, the turnip seed grown in the Colony is unreliable, and a crop cannot always be depended upon unless imported seed is used.

Wheat is usually sown in New Zealand during June and July, and spring wheat on to September. This renders it possible for the Colonial cultivator to ascertain what the prospects are of the yield in the wheat-crop regions of the Northern Hemisphere before determining the area he should put under wheat.

Although wheat can be grown in New Zealand, as has been shown by actual figures extracted from the accounts of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, at the extraordinarily moderate outlay of 1s. 6d. per bushel, still the cultivation of wheat at present prices is not looked upon as a remunerative branch of agriculture; but a certain amount of such cultivation is necessarily associated with the important work of producing the turnip crop. But for this coincidence, wheat-growing in New Zealand would naturally shrink to a greater extent than it has done.

THE FROZEN-MUTTON TRADE.

It is almost needless to say that the chief export product of New Zealand, other than wool, is "Frozen Mutton,"¹ the exportation of which was begun in a small way in 1882 by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company. This has steadily increased till in 1891 it reached the large number of 1,894,105 carcasses. The total amount for last year was somewhat less, but the quality had made meanwhile a decided improvement. The carcasses of 70 lb. to 80 lb. weight, to be seen in the early days of the trade, have now disappeared, and they have been replaced by carcasses weighing about 60 lb. derived from cross-bred sheep, got by British longwool rams on the Merino ewe. The longwool breeds which seem to have secured the most favour are the Border-Leicester, the Lincoln and the Romney-Marsh. In the North Island of New Zealand, the latter, on account of its active disposition, is suitable for steep hilly land. The exportation of lamb of about 30 lb. to 40 lb. weight is a branch of the New Zealand Meat Trade which has been steadily developing, with every chance of continuing to do so until it becomes one of the most important sections of it. The Shropshire-Down Ram has fully established his reputation for producing early lambs of the kind required, when used on Merino or on crossbred ewes, the Shropshire cross being larger than the South Down, and being better fleshed than the cross from either the Hampshire Down or Oxford Down. Notwithstanding the increased exportation of mutton from New Zealand, the number of sheep in the Colony has risen to nearly 18,500,000 in 1892, as compared with 16,750,000 in 1891—a fact which is to be accounted for by the breaking-in for pasture of much fern and bush land in the North Island, and by the change of system which has resulted in the keeping of a greater number of breeding ewes than formerly. It is believed by some that New Zealand may ultimately contribute an annual supply of 4,000,000 sheep for export, and already twenty-one freezing works have been erected in the Colony, with a freezing capacity of 3,665,000 per annum. It is not, however, to be expected that the limit of production will be reached in the immediate future, as New

¹ The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1891 was £9,566,397, and nearly 60 per cent. of this was derived from the products of sheep rearing—wool, mutton, and minor products.

Zealand is likely to have to contend with considerable competition in the meat-export trade from Australia, which will tend to reduce prices, and consequently retard development. Australia began the exportation of frozen meat two years before New Zealand, but the development of the trade has been slow and fluctuating, and it was only in 1892 that a marked increase was made, showing evidences of vitality in the trade, and giving promise of further increase. In 1892 the total carcasses exported numbered 504,738, or about one-third of the amount of the total export from New Zealand.

Up till 1892, the mutton trade with Australia and New Zealand was done exclusively in London, but during 1892 a good many thousand carcasses were delivered in Liverpool, the centre to which since 1886 the great bulk of the River Plate mutton had been sent. The facilities for storing and handling the carcasses in this country have been immensely extended in recent years. The store built by Nelson Brothers on the southern bank of the Thames, near Waterloo Bridge, has at present a capacity for accommodating 200,000 carcasses.

At present Australian mutton is derived mainly from Merino sheep, and is at a discount in the British market, on account of its thinness and its dark appearance after freezing (selling at about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$ per lb. as against New Zealand mutton at $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.). For the present, too, it comes into competition with mutton of a somewhat smaller class from the Argentine Republic, although it is claimed for the Australian product that it is on the whole of a superior quality to the other, which, however, may prove to be a formidable competitor, as it is understood to leave a profit to the grower when sold at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. wholesale in Liverpool. The average weight of the Australian Merino is about 56 lb. per carcass, whereas that from the Plate has ranged during the past year from 42 lb. to 50 lb. We may expect a rapid increase in the frozen-mutton trade with Australia, as, in spite of numerous difficulties and losses attending the development of the Australian freezing works, which those in New Zealand had not to contend with, extensive works have at last been erected in New South Wales (the greatest sheep Colony); at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, in Queensland; and, quite recently, in Melbourne. There is practically no limit to the number of sheep which, before many years pass, will be available for export from the Australian Colonies. It has been estimated that New South Wales alone will prove capable of providing annually 5,000,000 for export purposes, in

addition to what Queensland may send.¹ What result the gradually increasing competition which is soon to take place will have upon prices of this class of mutton time alone will show.

But there is another development in the management of sheep which is imminent in the Australian Colonies, and which will speedily divert a portion of the competition against New Zealand. A large area of Australian sheep land is capable of producing long-wool crosses similar to those now found in New Zealand, and the immediate future will see a great increase of this class of stock in districts most favourably situated for freezing works. On one large run in New South Wales instructions have recently been given to put longwool rams to 40,000 merino ewes, and many look forward to following the example as soon as suitable rams at moderate prices are available.

The embargo put upon the importation of sheep from New Zealand on account of "scab" will no doubt be removed after the Declaration made at the recent Inter-Colonial Stock Conference as to the disappearance of scab from that Colony, and it will then be possible to provide from the numerous excellent flocks of longwool sheep in New Zealand the necessary number of rams for cross-breeding. There is no reason to believe that the cross-breds which will be produced in Australia within the next few years will not be in every respect as suitable for the European market as the sheep which are now sent from New Zealand. The inducement to change from a pure-bred merino to a cross-bred is great, and the change will no doubt be carried out without delay. The cost per lb. for killing, freezing, and shipping is the same in both instances; while the one carcass makes in London 3*d.* per lb. as compared with 4½*d.* per lb. for the other, or a difference of 1½*d.* per lb. in favour of the cross-bred. The merino wether weighing 56 lb. with an expense of 2*d.* per lb. for shipping and other charges, will leave the producer only 1*d.* per lb. of profit, or in all 4*s.* 8*d.* per carcass, whereas the cross-bred sheep of 56 lb. selling at 4½*d.* per lb. in London, leaves 2½*d.* per lb. for the producer, or 10*s.* 6*d.* per carcass, making a difference of 5*s.* 10*d.*

Repeated complaints have recently been made regarding the condition of many of the cargoes of mutton on arrival; but since the invention of the Shiel's Automatic Temperature Regulator (a most ingenious and interesting mechanism for maintaining a uniform temperature in the cold chambers on board ship as well as at the

¹ The estimated number of sheep in New South Wales at the present time may be set at 62,000,000, and in Queensland at 22,000,000.

freezing works), the want of proper means for maintaining the necessary temperature can no longer be pleaded.¹

The Australian Colonies cannot from year to year maintain so easily as New Zealand can a uniform standard of quality of mutton when put on board, as they are subject to periodical droughts, a drawback difficult to overcome as regards the fattening of stock, although the resulting loss as measured by the death-rate can be minimised. There is a very widespread tendency, especially during seasons in which there is an abundant supply of food, to overstock pasture, which has resulted in its deterioration by the "eating out" and consequent disappearance of many of the best grasses, salt-bush, &c. and in the development of numerous parasitic worms—intestinal and lung-worms—which not only reduce the condition of the flocks, but also considerably increase the annual loss by death. Remedies, more or less successful, have been tried against these parasites; but it is extremely difficult, as well as injurious, to handle large numbers of sheep for such a purpose.

If moderate stocking be adopted, the death-rate of the ordinary wool-bearing merino due to the periodical droughts should in future

¹ *Shiel's Automatic Temperature Regulator for Chilling and Freezing Chambers.*

"This machine has been designed and made for the special purpose of regulating, within two degrees, the temperature of Refrigerating Chambers. It consists essentially of a series of small tubes (arranged in gridiron form and suitably protected), placed obliquely, usually on two of the internal walls of the chamber. These tubes are connected to the regulator, which consists of a reservoir containing mercury and a small cylinder with piston, piston-rod, and gearing, to transmit the piston movement to the regulating valve of the freezing machine. The tube system is closed, except to the mercury reservoir, and contains a sensitive fluid which, expanding and contracting with the change of temperature in the chamber, supplies the motive power to the piston-rod through the medium of the mercury butting against the piston.

"The regulator is applicable to the various forms of freezing machines, *i.e.* Cold air, Ammonia-brine, Carbonic Anhydride, &c.

"The mode of action is somewhat as follows: Suppose we want to maintain a steady temperature of about 32° F., then the regulator is so set that it will completely cut off the supply of cold at, say, 30½° F., and will turn on full supply at, say, 33½° F. In this way the temperature of the chamber is maintained between these two limits, generally at a point a little below their mean.

"The machine is quite automatic in its action, and does not require to be re-set for each trip. It has no complicated working parts, requires practically no attention except oiling once in three or four months, and occupies little space.

"One of the regulators has been working for some months at the Yorkhill killing station, Glasgow, with very satisfactory results."

be considerably lessened, owing to the increased facilities for the artificial storage or preservation of surface water for drinking which enables the sheep to exist, even after the green food has disappeared for months. Throughout the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia, artesian water of excellent quality for stock purposes has been got—in some places in quantity large enough to be available for irrigation. In Bourke district, in the upper basin of the River Darling, New South Wales, fifty wells have been sunk. Regulating valves are now being used to check waste, and thereby to prevent the loss of pressure. The Artesian or “bore” water in Victoria, being “sweet” water, viz. more or less charged with alkaline salts, is unsuitable for irrigation, although it may as a rule be drunk by sheep and cattle.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STOCK.

One of the chief questions now exercising the mind of the Australian up-country pastoralist, who is prevented by distance from taking advantage of existing freezing works, is, What is to be done with the increasing surplus stock? The difficulty has been avoided in years past by the excessive death-rate in times of drought, and by the removal of both sheep and cattle to Queensland and the back country of New South Wales to stock up new runs. But as this market is all but closed, the price of “cull” ewes has fallen to a few pence per head, and merino wethers to as low a price as 3s. each. The return to be realised by “boiling down” is so small, owing to the low price of fat and other products, that it is necessary to look, if possible, to the development of other means by which surplus stock may be disposed of to greater advantage. The increasing number of freezing works in Australia can only absorb a portion of the best classes of the annual cast of surplus sheep; and as tinned mutton only fetches about 4d. per lb. in London, I would suggest that an effort be made to convert into mutton hams the hind-quarters or other parts suitable for that purpose. Hams of home-grown mutton are sold in Edinburgh at 1s. per lb., and I am confident if the bones were removed and the “gigots” preserved by the “sweet curing process,” which employs sugar and spice and only a limited amount of salt and saltpetre, a market for colonial mutton ham might be developed in this country. The lean condition of the merino would be an advantage rather than otherwise for the purpose of ham-curing.

THE FROZEN-BEEF TRADE.

Trade in frozen beef from Australia has, like that of frozen mutton, been rapidly developing during the past year—the yearly export (now 80,000 cwt.) having almost doubled in 1892—and arrangements are being made at the freezing centres already named, but chiefly in Queensland, to send it in greater quantities than ever, the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company alone having made preparations to export 80,000 head of cattle or 200,000 cwts. annually. The Australian frozen beef has a strong competitor in the chilled beef from the United States of America, the condition of chilled beef being much more like home-killed beef when put in the market. Although freezing is not supposed to injure to any extent the finer-grained mutton, yet it must be admitted that the complete freezing which is necessary to enable beef to cross the Equator in safety is somewhat detrimental to the condition of the larger fibres and blood-vessels of beef, resulting in the loss of a certain amount of the natural juice during the process of cooking. The cost of production, however, is in favour of the Australian producer, as beef in Queensland is valued at 10s. per cwt. and in America at about £1 per cwt.

The export of beef from New Zealand is shrinking, as it naturally ought to do, in favour of the frozen-mutton trade, for which New Zealand has special advantages.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the United States of America will soon be enabled to consume all the beef which the country can produce. After carefully studying the whole bearings of the question on the spot, I do not believe in this theory. It appears to me that the limit of the increased beef production is not within the range of prospective vision.

The quality of the animals so carefully selected in Chicago to send to this country certainly ranks above the average of those of home production. Although the average size of cattle in the United States of America differs somewhat from the average of British cattle, being altogether inferior in weight owing to the poor quality of the relatively large section of *Ranche* cattle, still something is to be gained from a comparison of the figures showing the relative number of cattle to population in the two countries. Great Britain, with a population of 38,000,000, possesses only about 11,500,000 cattle, while the United States of America, with a population of 66,000,000 people, possesses 55,000,000 cattle.

The same argument has been used in connection with the mutton

and beef supplies of Australia, but what has been said with regard to America may be still more confidently emphasised in connection with our Colonies. The day may arrive when America will be enabled to consume all the home beef product (and probably, when more enlightened import regulations come into force, a large quantity of Australian frozen mutton as well), but before Australia can consume all the mutton and beef she is capable of producing, the great question of the over-population of the Universe will probably have been under serious consideration for generations.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle is a scourge which is an element of disturbance in the cattle trade, and is not readily got quit of in the Australian Colonies. It has been proved impossible to stamp out the disease in the manner adopted in this country; and owing to the vast areas affected, and the want of central authority and central action, the system of inoculation has not proved so effective in checking the progress of the disease as it might have been. The arrival of skilled experts in New South Wales in the persons of Dr. Adrian Loir, nephew of M. Pasteur, and Dr. Momont, has led to an improvement in the methods of working which will, no doubt, in time, show good results. The virus of pleuro-pneumonia, preserved by boracic acid or glycerine, when kept in the dark will maintain its vital properties from thirty to thirty-four days, so that it can now be sent in tubes from the office of the Chief-Inspector of Stock to distant parts of the Colony.

Dr. Loir is the expert who, in 1888, was sent out by M. Pasteur to attempt the destruction of rabbits by inducing chicken-cholera; but after the experimental results in the laboratory had been completed, the sentimental feeling against the adoption of such a method of destruction in the open country became so strong that he was not permitted to give it a trial in the field. However, the work in which the experts are now engaged, viz. the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia and of anthrax by Pasteur's method of inoculation with attenuated virus, will confer an immense boon upon the owners of stock, and not be liable to the condemnation of the public from purely sentimental considerations.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

It is proposed to export horses from Australia into this country, and it is argued that weight-carrying hunters sell at 250 to 300

guineas, and carriage horses at 200 to 250 guineas ; but the Colonial breeder ought to know that a breeder never receives such prices for the stock he rears. It is the middleman who reaps the greatest harvest, but he also, of course, runs a considerable risk in dealing with animals of this kind.

Few breeders pocket more than fifty or sixty guineas for what may ultimately develop into a five-hundred or six-hundred guinea animal. It is a law which is as fixed as that of the Medes and Persians, that gentlemen will not buy from the farmer or breeder, but only from the dealer, as he alone is credited with a knowledge of the market value. The latter, of course, has often much trouble and risk in training and preparing the animals for work. It is an old saying that a "hunter must be made, as well as bred," and it is rarely the case that one man possesses the ability necessary for the carrying on of both operations. I do not believe that there is much prospect of establishing a trade in horses of this class with the Home Country, however excellent many of the horses of Australasia are admitted to be.

A useful trade for the Colonial breeder has been carried on for a number of years in remount-horses for the Indian Army, and although efforts are being made to improve the breed of the Indian animals, it is probable that the Australian supply will continue to be required.

THE RABBIT QUESTION.

The troubles of the Australian pastoralist are not confined to the disposal of his surplus stock products and to disease among cattle and sheep : the rabbit question is not yet settled. Although large areas have been freed from the pest, yet rabbits continue to spread in the interior. In spite of all that has been done to fence the borders in Queensland, they have firmly established themselves in some parts of that northern Colony.

A well-conceived recent Act has thrown the responsibility of checking their advance entirely upon Local District Boards; the Government supplying fencing wire and netting under specified conditions. But it is to be feared that, in spite of the important and instructive object lessons so well taught by the other Colonies, there is a good deal of the locking of the stable door after the horse has been stolen going on in the Colony of Queensland. Without fencing it is found to be impossible to check the advance of rabbits into new country, or to exterminate them after they have taken up their quarters ; but even with the aid of fences, which are liable to be broken in times

of flood, the most effective means employed entail immense expense owing to the large area involved. The results are frequently unsatisfactory, and a favourable season for rabbit breeding is liable, almost at any time, to result in a renewed outbreak. Amongst the best means of destruction are the sowing of phosphorised oats, the exposure of poisoned water, and the burning of certain patent cartridges in the warrens to produce poisonous fumes.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Another serious Colonial difficulty is the labour question, more especially in connection with sheep-shearing. The impossible conditions proposed by the Shearers' Unions led to the formation of Pastoralists' Associations in the various Colonies, with the first and chief object of maintaining the principle of "freedom of contract." The Pastoralists' Federal Council of Australia, to which these various associations send representatives, settle the general principles upon which united action will in future be taken. The shearers' movement was not a spontaneous one on the part of men who were suffering from hardship or oppression, but the outcome of the arbitrary designs of the leaders of the new unionism in the labour movement, who did not necessarily unite a consideration of the best interests of the labourers or of the country in the attempt to control capital. It is satisfactory to know that the combination on the part of the employers has led to mutual agreement, and in most cases to the restoration of the good feeling which, till recently, existed between masters and men. The complete collapse of the labour agitation was no doubt hastened by the intensification of the depressed times through which the Colonies, as well as Great Britain, are still passing. Shearers can earn £5 per week, and in view of the fact that there is a considerable body of "unemployed" in Australia, it was an inopportune time to insist upon a rise of wages or the granting of privileges which amounted to the same thing. The use of the mechanical sheep-shearing machine which is now extensively employed in the Colonies deprives the experienced sheep-shearer of what might otherwise be a monopoly.

The labour difficulties no doubt checked the flow of British capital to the Colonies, but the trial of strength between the parties representing labour and capital has perhaps, after all, taught a lesson from which good will be derived; and it is to be hoped a permanent basis, upon which harmony and prosperity will be found united, may be the ultimate outcome.

LAND TENURE.

The tenure of land is a large question in the Colonies, which is being settled on lines which differ somewhat from those laid down in times past in other parts of the world. Land when first broken in has been held in large blocks by a few individuals, and the universal tendency in Australia and New Zealand is by the popular vote to make laws which will lead to the breaking up of the larger properties into numerous small holdings. Though in some respects there are advantages attending this method of procedure, yet there are serious drawbacks which may result in retarding the progress of the Colonies. The forcible interference, even in the name of justice to the greater number, with what are generally acknowledged in civilised communities to be private rights, is a divergence from economic laws which may not stop at land, and which may develop in lines calculated to drive capital from the country. In New Zealand a graduated progressive landed property tax has been introduced, and recently a vote was passed in the Victoria Legislature in favour of the taxation of absentee proprietors. This will tend to the breaking up of the large holdings, and, owing to the amount of land thrown into the market, also to the reduction of the value of landed property. When we consider that there are ten million acres, chiefly in the North Island of New Zealand, which belong to the Maori population, much of which will be exposed for sale in addition to the land which cannot now be held in large areas under the new Act, it is probable that farms for sale may be for a time more numerous than purchasers. Though it may be well for the country to have an increased number of small holdings, it is not advantageous to induce those who have been reared in towns, and are not capable of managing land, to attempt to take up farms on their own account, as such a course can only end in failure.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

The United States of America are not well suited for sheep rearing, so much expense being entailed, at all events in the north, in the housing of the sheep during winter, that the production of wool as also of mutton in that country, must be necessarily limited. This holds out the prospect of a large and important market for the Colonial produce in the not very distant future. When the great North-West of Canada is ultimately settled, a large amount of wool will naturally be required in that cold region ; so that although the

growth of wool in Australasia has been phenomenal during recent years (there having been exported during the year ending June 30, 1892, no less than 1,789,959 bales, or an increase of some 76 per cent. in ten years), there is still room for further development. The enormous increase of wool production as a whole, from all wool-growing countries (amounting to some 50 per cent., and representing upwards of £12,000,000 sterling in England), is at a rate which, in times of drooping trade, might have led to an overstocked condition of the wool-market; but, notwithstanding that wool has been reduced in price till in 1892 it touched the lowest recorded figure, the consumption has kept pace with the supply, and no abnormal quantity of wool remains on hand.

It is also highly probable that as the vast populations of India increase in wealth (as we trust they will do as their rapidly increasing foreign trade continues to swell in magnitude), that woollen goods made from fine merino wool will find a ready market in that comparatively naked section of the British Empire.

China will probably sooner or later follow the example set by Japan in adopting woollen clothing, because it is well known to those of us who have felt the comforts of woollen clothes, that the properties of woollen stuffs are to be as highly appreciated and are as valuable in extremes of heat as in extremes of cold.

DAIRYING.

The decline in the price of wool has no doubt been a blow to the Australian and New Zealand pastoralist, but our Colonists have shown themselves alive to the importance of developing new and varied sources of income, and in no branch have the energetic and praiseworthy efforts of self-help been more fruitful of success than in the growth of the Dairying Industry. For some years we have had an increasing trade in cheese from New Zealand, but within the last few years an export trade in butter has sprung up which promises to be a fruitful source of income to the Colonists, and another source of supply for our hungry population at that season of the year when butter is least plentiful and most expensive. New Zealand possesses some seventy Dairy Factories, more than half being butter factories. During a visit to Australasia in 1889, it was my privilege to see a number of the most successful butter factories, which are there conducted usually on the co-operative principle—a fixed price per gallon of milk being paid to the producer and the profits being divided at the end of the season among the

shareholders in proportion to the amount of milk supplied. Each district owns its own Co-operative Dairy Factory. The fact that the Colonies have greater difficulties to contend with in the matter of high temperature during summer, has made it necessary for them to adopt the most improved methods of management, and, as might be expected, they turn out the finest quality of dairy produce. This is a parallel case to that of the United States of America and Canada, where the heat of summer, although apparently a difficulty at the outset, led to the perfecting of American Dairying and to a consequently greater competition in the British market with our home products, which being made under comparatively favourable climatic circumstances have not necessarily the greatest possible care devoted to them. Had the British dairy farmer been forced to struggle with the heat of an Australian summer, his methods of management would have been more uniform and upon the whole more scientific.

The consumer may rejoice at the prospects of an increased supply of excellent butter from our Colonies, but the British dairy farmer may well fear the consequences of this competition. A guarantee of quality is given by the rigid Colonial Government inspection, while the butter reaches this country in quantities of uniform quality, insuring it a foremost place in the great market centres, from which small consignments, however excellent, are necessarily excluded by the exigencies of the trade. During last year the Victorian Government paid a bounty of 9d. per lb. on all butter which was sold for not less than 1s. per lb. in this country. The bounty for the current year is reduced one-half, and as it is no longer required it is to be discontinued after 1893. The prices, which ranged in 1892 from 112s. to 130s. per cwt., are a sufficient indication of the care bestowed in the manufacturing and preparation for our markets. There can be no question but that the Australian and New Zealand butter has already established itself as a necessity in Great Britain, and that in common parlance "it has come to stay."¹ The apathy of the British farmer to adopt the process of winter dairying as the only effective means to combat foreign competition has no doubt encouraged the development of the Colonial trade; and it is also

¹ Mr. Wilson, the Victorian Government Dairy expert, stated in a report published last year that in 1889-90, 400 tons of butter were exported from Victoria, averaging 9d. per lb. In 1890-1, the quantity exported was 1,000 tons, averaging 10½d. per lb.; while for 1891-2 the quantity was estimated at 2,143 tons at 1s. per lb., and for the present season 3,000 tons, while the price, as already stated, has also been raised.

believed by some of the leading dealers in dairy produce in Scotland that the increase in the consumption of margarine is in no small degree responsible for the increase in the demand for fresh butter of superior quality. This rather paradoxical position is accounted for in this way. Before margarine was introduced, much of the butter made during summer in Ireland and other butter-producing parts of the United Kingdom was salted for winter use, and owing to the imperfect methods employed not only in preserving, but in manufacture, it turned out, as a rule, too highly flavoured to be palatable, or even tolerable, unless when taken in very moderate quantities. It was consequently necessary to spread it as thinly as possible, and a little went a long way. The sweet flavour of margarine, which, when well made, as it usually is to enable it to hold its own in the market, is not only wholesome but palatable, rendered the semi-rancid salt butter unsaleable, and drove the producers to the necessity of learning better methods of working. At the same time, the taste for the sweet article was developing, with the result that the volume of the fresh-butter trade in this country has more than doubled within a few years, independently of the enormously increased consumption of margarine. The public taste has been setting in the direction of sweet fresh butter, to the neglect of cheese, the trade in which has diminished considerably within the last few years, in spite of the fact that its quality has improved quite as much as that of butter, both as regards the home-made and imported products. Danish butter, which still holds the lead in the matter of price, is in reality not equal in keeping quality and body to the butter which is now coming from Victoria, and, strange to say, this appears most conspicuously when it is employed to mix with beef fat in the manufacture of margarine; but local prejudice and trade connections have so far maintained the position of the product which has had the longer standing in our market. Danish butter has, however, been lowered in price some 15s. to 20s. per cwt. on account of the Australasian competition, and the time is probably not far distant when the excellent "grass" butter from our Colonies will be quoted at a higher figure than the best Danish, which is made under the unfavourable circumstances associated with the winter season in a European climate. The natural conditions which favour one branch of the Dairy Industry as against another will no doubt assert themselves, and in time we shall look upon our Australasian Colonies as butter-producing countries, and upon Canada as more able to contribute successfully to our cheese trade. Victoria, which is probably ahead of both

New South Wales and New Zealand in its methods of manufacturing and packing butter, has made but little progress in the cheese business. Although New Zealand produces cheese of a quality equal to the average of cheese made in this country, the trade will probably not long survive. The cost of transit, which in times of depression is little, comes to be a more important item when trade is prosperous; and the carriage of cheese, owing to its greater bulk when the yield per cow is taken into consideration, is two-thirds more than that of butter. Moreover, butter must be sold immediately, as the tendency of the present time is to consume it fresh or nearly so; and this prevents the accumulation of large stocks, which naturally tends to lower prices for longer periods of time than when produce is regularly cleared out.¹ When the Australasian trade in butter began, butter was packed without salt and frozen into a solid state; but experience has shown that a moderate amount of salt and a temperature below the freezing-point—yet not sufficient to actually freeze the bulk—is preferable to the original method. The best Australian butter is now packed in rectangular boxes, weighing from 56 lb. to 60 lb. each, lined with water- and air-proof parchment paper, and the condition in which it arrives leaves nothing to be desired.

Though our Colonies are comparatively young and in many matters inexperienced, and only in the probationary and experimental stages, yet there are many things in which we would do well to follow their example. We might take a leaf out of the Colonial book in regard to the success attending the fostering of certain industries which, up till now, our great commercial success and equally great national pride have prevented anything but private enterprise from touching. And, again, in the distribution of reliable information, good would unquestionably result from establishing such a Bureau of Agriculture as may be found in South Australia under the able management of my friend Mr. A. Molineux—a department which possesses no less than 72 branches scattered over different parts of the Colony, each forming a centre of usefulness and strength.

¹ Colonial butter has another great advantage over cheese: it can be shipped at once and marketed at the time when butter is least abundant in this country, while cheese must be ripe before it is sent off, and consequently comes into greater competition with products from other countries.

CURRENCY CONSIDERATIONS.

Much has been said and written against the spirit of gambling which has been encouraged from time to time during the history of the Colonies by successful ventures in the gold fields; but, admitting that many have been ruined by it both financially and morally, upon the whole the mining industry in the precious metals has been one of the leading influences, if not the actual mainspring, of the country's rapid progress. It was the chance of making a fortune in a short time which took many of the early emigrants to the British settlements in the Southern Hemisphere. Those who were successful increased the bullion of the country, increased its purchasing power, and with this its credit. Those who were more or less unsuccessful at making a fortune in haste usually settled down as agriculturists, frequently wiser and altogether better men, having gained useful experience of the world by coming in contact with the restless spirits who are found to congregate in such places, and having learnt to work with their hands under the influence of high pressure: an inducement not to be found in the routine work of agricultural field operations. But for her gold and silver, Australasia might at this day have been financially little better than the Argentine Republic, where the premium upon gold has almost extinguished the most important branches of her commerce with Europe. Australia is not, however, without her monetary difficulties, though they do not assume the same form as those in South America. The stoppage a few days ago of one of the great Australian Banks is a warning that the path of the financier is beset with quicksands. Those who take a narrow view of the position will no doubt attribute all this to the baneful reaction resulting from the speculative boom which overtook the Colonies a few years ago; but there are not a few who will discern the writing of the finger on the wall relative to the unsoundness of the basis of the currency of the British Empire, and the leading nations of the European Continent and North America; and that a remedy is urgently required in the direction of bimetallism, or some alternative means by which the standard of currency may be more fixed and more firmly maintained.

It may be argued that Australasia with her gold mines ought to benefit by the appreciation in the value of gold, which is generally admitted to amount to 35 to 40 per cent. during the last twenty years; but the gold diggers are not the men who borrow the money used in trade, and their prosperity does not relieve the strain put upon the finances of the commercial man, or of the pas-

toralist whose income is derived from the sale of commodities which have deteriorated in value, owing to currency influences, to an extent equivalent at least to the rise in the value of gold. The stoppage of the Bank referred to ought to be a wholesome lesson to the banks in this country, which have no doubt benefited so far by the rise in the value of gold. The banks bleed the borrowers under a condition of things such as we contemplate, but a point is reached when, mainly by the injurious influences exerted upon trade, the borrowers cannot be further bled, and then comes the deluge in which the banks are overwhelmed with the crowd.

I may be blamed for diverging from the subject of Australasian agriculture, but I hold that the question of currency is by far the most important one which the Colonial farmer can study at the present time. It matters not how well he may attend to his business and how well he may succeed in producing the article which is wanted in the British market, if there is a subtle influence at work which, apart altogether from the effects of competition and of production, tends to reduce the price of everything he has to sell, and has already shown its influences by a reduction of 35 per cent. without in any way approaching the limit of its power for evil, then, I say, ruin stares thousands in the face. Few doubt who have studied the bearings of the situation but that the bottom has fallen out of our monetary system by the influence of the changes which have followed the unfortunate departure from the system of bimetallism in 1873. Great Britain, being the most wealthy and at the same time the greatest commercial nation, will be by far the greatest sufferer from the depreciation in the value of capital and the shrinkage of trade which has already begun and is proceeding all too rapidly; but the Colonies, so united in trade and in sympathy with the Mother Country, cannot by any means escape the evil influence of the impending crisis. The older nations in their time-worn grooves are apt to neglect the lessons so plainly taught by the progressive economic science of the present day; but Australasia ought not to be ranked in that category, and by giving timely warning might exercise a salutary influence upon the weak-kneed economists who stand aside to view the impending downfall of the greatest commercial nation of the nineteenth century.

The paper was illustrated by the following slides prepared by F. Newton & Co., 3 Fleet Street.

Shiel's automatic temperature regulator; Shiel's automatic tubes containing freezing-mixture; Vermont merino rams, bred in New Zealand; Vermont merino ewes bred in New Zealand; Border Leicester ewes; Lincoln rams;

Lincoln ewes ; Kent or Romney Marsh ram, in full fleece ; Shropshire Down ewes ; Shropshire Down ram ; Hampshire Down rams ; South Down ram ; Cheviot ram ; Dorset horned sheep ; Wolseley shearing machine at work in wool shed ; Mount Egmont, New Zealand ; Snow Gate, New Zealand ; Floating Island, Whakaki, New Zealand ; Natural Bush and Tall Niku Palm, North Island, New Zealand ; Maori Village, Taranaki, New Zealand ; Lincoln Agricultural College, Christchurch, New Zealand ; stump jumping plough, South Australia ; wheat harvest, New Zealand ; wheat stripper, South Australia ; Maori woman, North Island, New Zealand ; Maori man, North Island, New Zealand ; remnants of South Australian aborigines ; Bates shorthorn bull ; Aberdeen Angus cow ; Hereford cow ; Hereford cows in wooded park, South Australia ; a Bush Road, New South Wales ; the Murray River in flood, Australia ; Artesian Well, Queensland ; cattle crossing Nepean River, New South Wales ; camel team used in the north of South Australia.

DISCUSSION.

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, K.C.B. [Governor of Tasmania] : I am sure we have all listened with great pleasure and profit to the Paper which Professor Wallace has read this evening, and I must also say one word in favour of those excellent pictures he has thrown upon the screen. I follow him at some disadvantage, because I am not an expert as he is, nor even a practical agriculturist ; but I suppose the reason I have been asked to say a few words is that I have so recently returned from Australia, where I have had the honour and privilege of representing Her Majesty in the Colony of Tasmania. For Australasian agriculture I am not in a position to speak, but as regards Tasmanian agriculture it is a matter in which I have taken the greatest interest during my stay in the Colony. I acted as President of all the various agricultural societies in the island, of which there are a considerable number ; I attended all their shows and meetings, almost without exception, and I did everything in my power to further their objects. It seems to me that what Lord Aberdeen said at starting is perfectly true—that agriculture must always be the dominant industry in Australasia. This I say, not at all forgetting the mineral resources of Australasia and what they have done, and will do in the future for that country ; and here I would like to say, as regards Tasmania, that the mineral prospects were never better than at the present moment. We have three or four gold mines giving a good return, and new gold discoveries are being made almost every day. We have the finest tin mine in the world (Mount Bischoff), and fresh finds are being constantly made. Even by the last mail I heard of one which may prove to be very important. As regards silver, our fields are enormous in extent and of great richness, and are now, I am happy to say, being steadily developed. Nevertheless, in a great country like Australasia, with

so much land for settlement, "agriculture must be the dominant industry;" and this is recognised by the creation in most of the Colonies of boards or councils of agriculture. In Tasmania such a Council was recently established by Act of Parliament. On it many of the best men in the Colony sit. It has a double function—first, to obtain and disseminate the most recent knowledge of everything connected with agriculture, and, secondly, to advance as far as possible agricultural education. As regards the first function, I am glad to see that Professor Wallace attaches so much importance to it. But, as to the second, I confess to a little disappointment that we have heard from him nothing of what has been done to foster agricultural education in Australasia, and because there is no man more competent to speak on the subject. There is nothing which has struck me more on my return to this country than the great advance which has been made in technical education. It seems to me that everybody now recognises that the old age of the rule of thumb is passing away, and that, as Lord Playfair says, science must go hand in hand with practice in the pursuit of industry and wealth. I think our lecturer will agree with me in this—that there is no direction in which technical education is of more importance than in the direction of agriculture, and that there is no country that wants that more than Australasia. I will tell you why. The Australasian Colonies have been, and are being, peopled by men who come from a country very different from Australasia—a country where continuous rains are the farmer's greatest foe, and where droughts are practically unknown. They go to a country where the surroundings are entirely different. They have not the advantage, like agriculturists in this country, of ages of accumulated experience to guide them, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that they should be men acquainted with all the latest scientific results. In his Paper the lecturer pointed out what seemed to me a very good illustration of this point when he showed that in a country with a small rainfall it was important to plough shallow instead of ploughing deep. In the many meetings I have attended in Tasmania I have always tried to stir up the farmers to add to their knowledge of things in general on the ground that there is no calling, in my view, in the whole world that requires a larger amount of varied knowledge than that of the agriculturist. He ought to know something of geology in order to understand the sort of soil he is working; he ought to be something of a chemist to know what he takes out of the soil and what he should put into it in the shape of manures; he should know something of engineer-

ing, in order to be able to deal with matters of drainage and of irrigation; and he ought to know something of mechanics to enable him to understand his labour-saving apparatus, such, for instance, as the reaper and binder, the machinery of which is somewhat complicated. He should know something of the structure of plants and animals, and be able to deal with insect pests—and this, of course, is a very important point in a country like Australasia, which is a large fruit-producing country. I believe there is an enormous future in this direction for Australasia. I dare say that many of you know that a new and very important industry has sprung up quite recently—(since I went to Tasmania, in fact)—in the export of Tasmanian apples. The shipments last year were not quite so successful as the Tasmanian agriculturists hoped they might be, but experience has shown many defects in picking and packing, and transit, and I believe that these will be overcome, and that this will be a very important industry in future. I ask any of you, ladies and gentlemen, who have seen and tasted these apples in a perfect state of preservation, whether you don't admit that they are some of the finest in appearance and flavour of any you have ever seen. Again, a farmer ought to know something of meteorology, which is fast becoming a science, so as to be able to make forecasts of the weather, a very important thing in agricultural operations. He also ought to be a really good bookkeeper, to be able to keep complete accounts of his operations, so as to be able to know which have proved successful and ought to be continued and extended, and which of them have resulted in a loss and ought to be modified or discontinued. In fact, I do not know any calling in life which requires a greater variety of knowledge. This applies equally to the small settler reclaiming bush land as well as to the large farmer conducting extensive operations. In this somewhat lengthy category I have left out the only one point which the lecturer himself mentioned as one which the agriculturist should study. He says the Colonial farmer ought to study the currency question. Now, I am very far from undervaluing the relations that this question has to agricultural operations both in this country and the Colonies, and in India; but I do not think we shall get much elucidation of it from any study that the Colonial farmer may give to it. It is a question for statesmen and governments to undertake. A friend of mine, who is considered a great authority on the subject, told me shortly before I left England that he considered the whole currency question to be an "abysmal quagmire." I believe a great deal of discussion about it has gone on since then. I have not at all followed it, but

since my return to this country I have read some speeches and some articles on the subject, and my opinion is that there is not much difference in the state of matters now. I must not be misunderstood as wishing to put in the place of practical experience and knowledge, any knowledge that it is possible to gain from books for school training; but I think, unless the two are combined, that in an age of keen competition neither the individual nor the nation can progress, nor indeed be able to hold their own. We hear a great deal about the distribution of population in Australasia—"that there are far too many people in the cities and not enough settled in the country." I entirely agree with that view. The fact is much to be deplored, but it is, I hope and believe, in process of being remedied. There are, however, two considerations in regard to it, which I do not think always have sufficient weight given to them. The first is that the enormous extension of labour-saving apparatus and improvements in the modes of agriculture have very much reduced the amount of human labour necessary on the land; that is to say, that the same amount of human labour employed on the land now will produce a very much larger quantity of produce than the same amount would have produced some years ago. The second consideration is that, with the great facilities of transit there is a constant transfer of operations more or less connected with agriculture, from the country to large centres of industry. Still, there undoubtedly is very great room for further settlement on the land, and if these irrigation schemes to which Professor Wallace referred really succeed, the room for employment of people on the land will be practically unlimited. Although this is the case in Australasia, it seems to me there is sometimes a good deal of exaggeration in talking of this subject in its application to a settled and populous country like England. Any human labour employed on the land over and above that which is required to extract from it the maximum profitable produce, is simply so much waste. And it appears to me that the room for further employment on the land in a country like England is not so much in the production of articles like corn and meat as in the production of those smaller agricultural commodities, such as butter, milk, vegetables and fruit, which add so much to the comfort of life, and for which there is an increasing demand as civilisation advances. If you have corn and meat admitted free, you very soon reach the limit of profitable employment on the land in the production of such articles. If that limit be overstepped, the result must be loss and injury to all concerned.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G. [Agent-General for Queensland] : I have listened with a great deal of interest and instruction to Mr. Wallace's able paper. It deals with a variety of important subjects. I congratulate him on the very happy and expert manner in which he has managed to summarise many of them, but I think he will agree with me that, in the space at his disposal, he has not been able, in some important instances, to give us more than a brief outline of them. In glancing at the Paper I was attracted by the heading "Land tenure," and I could not help thinking how very important the subject is both to Australasian agriculturists and the agriculturists of this country. We know full well in what stress the farmers of England have been and still are ; we have been told—I believe with truth—that last year they wound up with a loss : that those men who had considerable capital had to watch its gradual decline, while those who had only a small capital, if they remained at work, were quickly likely to see the vanishing-point. The worst feature of this position is, that we have not heard any clear or practicable remedy for the case. There are, no doubt, many of us who have in our minds certain views, but those views would lead to reforms so drastic and radical, that we somewhat hesitate even to state them. But I think myself one question will have to be faced, and that is, whether land which pays very heavy rent and which also pays very heavy rates can, notwithstanding the difference in the cost of labour, produce a profit against countries where land pays little or no rent and little or no rates. It was in this view I could not help thinking of my own Colony of Queensland and the facilities it offers, particularly in these straitened times, to the farmers of this country, both to those who labour and to those who have little or much capital. The labourers of this country may go to our Colony, and they would, if they acted rightly, not instantly seek to commence farming on their own account, but would acquire experience as farm labourers for a time. Now a person of that kind going to Queensland would find himself in a position of being able to select 160 acres of good land, and if he paid his own passage would receive from the Colony a land order which would cover the rent of the whole of the selection, and he would become in five years the owner in fee-simple without having paid a single shilling of purchase-money. If he were a man with larger resources he could take a selection of 1,280 acres, or he might take a grazing farm of 20,000 acres, for which latter he would have a lease for thirty years, and would only be required to pay rent commencing at something like $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre per annum. If he were a larger capitalist, and wanted a

more extensive area, he must take one of the pastoral leaseholds, most of which run into very many thousands of acres. I simply name these things to show what is the question which some day or other will have to be faced and considered. It is whether, notwithstanding the difference in the cost of labour, land so selected cannot grow produce at prices against which the heavily-rented and heavily-rated land of this country cannot compete. The last class of persons I referred to are the large pastoralists. They have lately had two or three very good seasons, and the result has been to increase the flocks and herds to an enormous extent—the cattle to upwards of 6,000,000 and the sheep to over 22,000,000, and there is no limit to the increase that may be in years to come, and I will tell you why. There were large tracts of country where, during droughts, it was a matter of extreme difficulty to maintain stock. On these tracts it has been ascertained—beyond doubt as to no less than about fifty-five million acres—that there is splendid artesian water, and the result is to relieve from peril many of the flocks and herds which otherwise must perish in times of drought. One large squatter told me that, before he discovered artesian water on his property, many of his stock certainly would have perished in time of drought; but by reason of this discovery not only was the station able to carry the stock in time of drought, but he was able to assist his neighbours to carry a large part of theirs also. Thus there is no fixed limit to the increase. The question has arisen: What are these large squatters to do with this surplus stock? There certainly is no market for them in Queensland or in the Australasian Colonies. One Colony far South has, I am sorry to say, almost closed its gates against us. We are trying several plans for dealing with this surplus. A little is sent to New Caledonia, some to Batavia, some is turned into extract, and some is tinned and sent to different parts of the world. But there have been erected in the Colony, and especially lately, large freezing works, which alone, when in full swing, can deal with 200,000 head of cattle and 500,000 sheep a year. A large part of the frozen meat we are sending to this country. There is, as everybody who has tried knows, a great deal of difficulty in getting at the consumers, but we are making very strong efforts in that direction, and, we believe, with very reasonable hopes of success. We—that is to say, the producers—hope to divide more fairly the large price paid by the consumer than hitherto we have been able to do. In the export of beef we are not seriously competing with the farming interests of this country. The beef that comes here does not amount to more than half per cent. of the total consumption. If we

get all our works into operation, we shall not arrive at more than one per cent. of the consumption. It is a fact, I believe, that at least 16 per cent. of the beef consumed in this country is from the United States of America, and we think we ought to endeavour to get a share of that trade. Lately we have met with a very favourable reception from some of the great Departments of State in this country, particularly the War Department. In an interview we had with the Financial Secretary, we pointed out that the competition was not likely to be against the farmers of this country but against the large imports from the United States. We did not ask the Department to take an inferior or a dearer article, but we did ask as kinsmen that we should have the opportunity as against the foreigner of offering an article as cheap and good as he could supply. Our ships come along the Red Sea and the Mediterranean laden with great quantities of beef and mutton, and we asked to be allowed to see if we could not compete with the meat now being supplied to our troops at the different foreign stations, especially as that meat is, as we say, of an inferior quality. I am glad to say that the War Department gave us a very satisfactory hearing, and also told us they would themselves at Gibraltar establish freezing chambers and give us a chance of supplying beef and mutton to the troops there. Passing from the question of frozen meat, I may say generally I went with pleasure through the Paper until I came to the last chapter. Here, instead of the usual rounded-off peroration, I found myself in the very centre of bimetallism, and invited to consider the question of the appreciation of gold and the consequent depreciation of other things, including silver. The result was, I wound up with a headache. Mr. Wallace spoke favourably, however, of gold-producing countries, and I can therefore congratulate myself on this, that I belong to a Colony that had the honour of being the largest producer of gold of all the Colonies of Australasia during the year 1891, and which, I think, will be found to have been the largest producer during 1892. Before I sit down, allow me to thank you and the Council of this Institute with all my heart for the very sympathetic resolution you have been pleased to pass with respect to the unfortunate sufferers in Queensland by the late floods. I am sure that resolution will be grateful to our Colonists, no less than the sympathy that has been shown to us throughout the land from Her Gracious Majesty downwards. I am happy to tell you we have had little loss of life. There is, of course, a great deal of suffering and of distress, but I am advised by my Government that neither they nor the people of the Colony are discouraged

by this great calamity. My Government tell me that, while receiving most gratefully from the people of this country anything they may be moved to give us, they do not think it necessary I should beg. I think you will appreciate the Anglo-Saxon spirit of this, one of the youngest communities of Australasia, and I am glad to say also that the federal spirit of the other Australasian Colonies has been well manifested—that they have come to our help liberally.

MR. WESTBY B. PERCEVAL [Agent-General for New Zealand] : Although the hour is late, I cannot forego the opportunity of congratulating the reader of the Paper and ourselves on the new departure he has taken. I suppose every paper and every speech on Australasia of recent date has been concerned with what may be termed the peccadilloes of Colonial finance, but to-night we have been invited to consider a more attractive side of Australasia. The turning of the seamy side to public view has not been a very pleasant process, but it has served a useful purpose, inasmuch as it has caused the people of Australasia to pause and consider their position; and a resolve has now been taken to put their house in order, and to adopt a policy of economical administration concurrently with a more vigorous development of their resources, which in my opinion they should have commenced long ago. I am happy to say my own Colony, New Zealand, has set an example, and has achieved results which are highly encouraging to the other Colonies. I was pleased to hear Sir James Garrick's remarks with regard to the farmers of this country. I quite agree with him that the time has arrived when English farmers, possessing the necessary capital and experience, might well turn their attention to the Colonies as a future home, because I feel assured they can there get a better return for their money than they can get here; and the Colonies being our own possessions the Empire won't be one whit the worse off, which cannot be said if these farmers go to America. In Australasia we have now got beyond the first stage of settlement, which is generally pastoral occupations in large areas, and we are now embarking on the second, which necessitates a closer occupation of the soil and the application of scientific methods of agriculture and of irrigation, with the adoption of which, I feel confident, the future of Australasian agriculture is assured. One matter with reference to the English markets I would like to refer to. The Colonies are chiefly dependent on these markets, and I do not believe for a moment that the British farmer will urge the imposition of any tax on Colonial products, or if he does that the British people will support him; for, seeing the Colonies are the best consumers of

British manufactures, I think we are entitled to look to this market as our market for our surplus produce. We are not at all opposed to having our produce placed upon the market as Colonial produce, if the British farmer so wishes. We are not ashamed of our produce—whether it be meat, butter, cheese, fruit, or anything else—and are quite satisfied that it should be placed on these markets on its own merits. At the same time, we should object, and most strongly object, to have our produce branded as *foreign* produce. We are not foreigners, and Colonists would rightly resent being placed in the category or having such an opprobrious epithet applied to their goods. Another point I would like to refer to is the proper temperature for the carriage of butter during sea-transit. Mr. Wallace has expressed a very positive opinion on the subject this evening in his Paper, and I am not at all sure he is not right, for my own investigations tend in the same direction, but I must inform him that the question is not at all settled. Opinions on the subject differ, and those engaged in the trade are far from unanimous on the point. It was for the very purpose of pursuing investigations of this nature—investigations of enormous practical moment to the Colonies—that some time ago I suggested the appointment in this country of an industrial expert. It is difficult for the Agents-General for the Colonies, with their other multifarious duties, to undertake inquiries of this character; in fact, we have not even the opportunity, or perhaps the necessary knowledge, to do so with advantage; but nevertheless it is, I consider, of the utmost importance to the Colonies that they should have most minute and accurate information on all questions relating to the industries of the Colonies, and the conditions which affect the marketing of their produce in this country. I feel sure such an officer would be of enormous advantage to Australasian agriculture.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B. [Agent-General for New South Wales]: I had not intended to take any part in the discussion this evening; but having been called upon, I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity of thanking Mr. Wallace for his interesting and instructive Paper. It is comforting, at this particular time when the Colonies are being so very severely criticised, particularly with regard to their finance, to find one so disinterested as the reader of this Paper, who is well acquainted with the Colonies, to bear testimony to the great resources of the Australasian Colonies and the fine field they offer for the settlement of a large and industrious population. Reference has been made by Mr. Wallace to many of the industries of the Colonies: but he has overlooked the wine industry, which is

growing in importance. I believe Australasia will be one of the greatest wine-growing countries of the world. There are millions of acres of land well adapted for the cultivation of the vine. South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales have already a large area of land under vine cultivation, and the wine produced is growing in favour every day with the people of this country. It is known to be the pure juice of the grape, and in every way most wholesome. I believe the medical profession are beginning to realise this, and strongly to recommend its use. It is now more than one hundred years since the first vineyard was planted in Australia (about forty miles from Sydney); and if the industry has not made the progress it ought to have done, it has been owing to the absence of skilled labour; but that is a difficulty which will be soon got over. A reference has been made to the importance of Agricultural Education. I might mention that the New South Wales Government has created a Department of Agriculture, under a responsible Minister, and has established several model farms and colleges, given prizes to be distributed by numerous Agricultural Societies in the Colony; and, in fact, all is being done to promote and encourage agriculture. In New South Wales, during the past year, a larger amount of wheat land has been brought under cultivation than in any preceding year; and the quantity of land under crop is over 800,000 acres. There is abundance of land of the finest description open for settlement; all that is required is an industrial population possessing a little capital, and the requisite knowledge to cultivate the soil. I am sorry I cannot altogether agree with what Professor Wallace says about bimetallism—I do not think it matters much whether our farmers do or do not understand the question.

Mr. FREDERICK DUTTON: In my opinion, the great question which Colonial statesmen have to solve is, how to get the overcrowded population of the towns on to the land. This process cannot be very easily accomplished, as you are aware, in parts of the country where pastoral occupations prevail, for on a large sheep farm, for example, there is not room for the employment of a great amount of labour. All the large runs are fenced in and require little looking after, and except at shearing time there is not much to do. But to get the people on the land in any large numbers agriculture must be the occupation to attract them, and, in connection with agriculture, irrigation is a very important question. I will give one illustration of what is being done in the latter direction—an instance which recently came under my own observation—I mean the excel-

lent works undertaken by the Government of Victoria on the Goulburn River. A dam has been constructed of large dimensions, and the water is carried by channels for a distance of twenty miles on each side. This water is drawn off by people owning the land on each side, who in theory pay for water according to the quantity consumed, the quantity being registered by meter. I am told they are very grateful indeed for water, but there is considerable difficulty in collecting the rates. That, no doubt, is a matter which will be cured by time. Reference has been made to the great importance of agricultural education, and Sir Robert Hamilton's remarks on this subject will undoubtedly carry great weight. In this connection I wish to mention an effort which has been made in this country in the same direction. I refer to the Colonial Training College at Hollesley Bay, Suffolk, where most of the matters mentioned have received great attention, and, I am happy to say, with the best possible results. The great object of this institution is to receive young fellows leaving the public schools who contemplate a life in the Colonies, to give them, within the space of about two years, the best possible practical education, and to equip them for distant parts of the world and make them self-reliant men. I will mention a few of the subjects taught: ambulance, veterinary surgery, horse-shoeing, mending harness, timber-sawing, building, the making of furniture, gardening, dairy work, geology, chemistry, and the like; so that any young fellow who has made the best of his time there ought to go forth as a self-reliant man, and able to do for himself many of the things required in a new country. It will be generally recognised, I think, that work of this kind has a very important connection with agricultural development, because in times past many young men have gone to the Colonies only to make great failures, and one of the chief reasons has been the want of that technical education which an institution of this kind affords. There are, no doubt, several extremely good agricultural colleges in the Colonies, but that does not entirely solve the question, because it is of the utmost importance that young fellows, before committing themselves to pursuits of this nature, should have the opportunity of ascertaining whether they like, and are fitted for, them. This they can ascertain by residence at such a college, and after the probation is passed they are likely to become good workers and improved members of the community. It is, moreover, most important to the Colonies themselves that those who go there should be successful in their undertakings. Those who go to this institution are, for the most part, gentlemen's sons, the sons of well-to-do parents, and

men who, at the proper time, will probably be able to command some capital. This is a very important consideration to the Colonies themselves, for such settlers in their turn become employers of labour, and help to relieve the congestion in the large towns. I have but briefly and imperfectly, in the short time at my disposal to-night, sketched out the aims and objects of the Colonial College, but those who would like to become possessed of fuller information cannot do better than apply to the Resident Director, or, what is better still, pay a personal visit to Hollesley Bay, and see for themselves the useful work which is being done there.

Mr. GEORGE GOODSIR [of W. Weddel & Co.]: It has afforded me very considerable pleasure to listen to-night to Professor Wallace in his able lecture, dealing concisely as he has done with so wide a range of subjects as is suggested by the title of his address. I was more especially interested in his remarks upon the frozen-meat trade of the Australasian Colonies. The lecturer laid much stress upon the importance—the *vital* importance—of this industry to both Australia and New Zealand. Its growth has been almost phenomenal, and to all appearance its continuance is now as essential to the well-being of this country as to the well-being of the Colonies. There are, however, one or two points upon which the lecturer touched, which seem to invite some comment, such, for example, as the *competition between New Zealand and Australia, and between these Colonies and the River Plate*. I consider that New Zealand has a good deal to fear from Australia, if the latter succeeds in producing cross-bred mutton to any important extent. That New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland will ere long export some cross-bred mutton is practically assured; but it is just possible that the experiments necessary to determine the most satisfactory type to breed may take longer than is anticipated in some quarters. In the Argentine Republic, with its eighty to a hundred millions of merino sheep, this very same question has been before flock-owners for six or eight years, and large numbers of first-class rams have been sent from England. Although some few flocks in one or two districts have supplied very fair cross-bred carcasses, averaging fully 60 lb. each, for export to England, the great bulk of the shipments from the River Plate still consists of very moderate quality of mutton. It may be that the climate there is not so suitable as in some parts of Australia, or that seasons have been unfavourable, or that flock-masters have not been so skilled as they are in Australia—but the fact remains that the great things expected from the introduction of longwool rams into

the River Plate have not yet taken place, and New Zealand mutton is still able to keep its commanding position in the British markets. I could not quite follow Professor Wallace in his estimate of the difference in net value to an Australian squatter as between cross-bred and merino sheep. He made it out to be (theoretically) 5s. 10d. per head. This estimate does not appear to take into consideration the reduced number of sheep carried per acre, if cross-breds are substituted for merino, nor for the possible augmentation of loss among cross-breds in the case of drought; while it assumes that the quality produced will be quite as good as that now shipped from New Zealand. On the other hand, it does not appear to allow for the inevitable reduction in value likely to be established in this market, if in addition to existing supplies of cross-bred mutton we are called upon to absorb large shipments from a fresh source of supply. There is, of course, no doubt that cross-bred mutton will always command a premium over merino mutton in this country, but the premium cannot be expected to remain always at 1½d. per lb. At the present moment the value of New Zealand cross-breds is 4½d. per lb., while New Zealand merinos are worth 4d. per lb., although Australian merinos are worth only 3¾d. per lb. in London. Considerations of *quality* must be allowed to account for the difference of over ½d. per lb. between New Zealand and Australian merinos. Might not Australian cross-breds be expected to show a corresponding difference in value as compared with New Zealand cross-breds? You may depend upon it that, if an extra profit of 5s. 10d. per head were to be made by merely converting merino flocks into cross-bred flocks, so many years would not have passed without that conversion taking place through the length and breadth of Australia. There is more in the philosophy of that question than can be solved by a simple arithmetical problem. From home producers I think New Zealand has not much to fear. The quality of the Colonial article is unquestionably good. It requires slightly different treatment from that accorded to English mutton, in order to secure the full measure of its excellence when cooked; but that treatment is not intricate, and calls for no more skill than is required to do home-grown mutton full justice. As regards *price*, I think the lecturer stated that 4d. and 4½d. per lb. leaves a profit to the New Zealand producer, while I am assured that at 6d. and 6½d. per lb. English growers on average lose money. How it is that, with all his advantages of position, our British farmer cannot make a better show I never could understand; but these hard, simple facts speak volumes for the enterprise, skill and industry

of the Australasian agriculturist, and not all the tinkering remedies of half-a-dozen agricultural unions will remedy the results which arise from the radical difference between the Colonial farmer and the English farmer's methods of conducting his business. New Zealand, having established a reputation for the quality of its mutton and lamb, has of late been very careful to preserve that good name. The regularity of supplies has admitted of an entirely new feature being developed in the conduct of the trade, and it is now possible to make contracts by cable between growers in New Zealand and retailers in this country for one, two, three, six or even twelve months' supplies—thereby reducing to a minimum the charges of the much-maligned middleman. Only last week I heard of the sale of a cargo of twenty to twenty-five thousand sheep and lambs, and at the present moment the unsuspecting animals may be basking in the morning sun somewhere on the Canterbury plains, and doubtless enjoying the surrounding scenery in their own quiet way! Turning now to Australian prospects, there appears to be rather less certainty. The quality of much of the mutton received from New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria has not hitherto been much better than the average run of River Plate sheep, and to-day's quotation on London market confirms this. For each of the above classes of mutton the quotation is the same, viz. $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Australian shippers may therefore be prepared to feel keenly the direct competition of River Plate sheep, and, as the lecturer aptly pointed out, the latter have been laid down in this country at *less than $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.* This I can confirm from personal knowledge of sales which have been made. To meet this competition Australian shippers should see that only prime carcases be sent to this country, that their shipments are graded for quality and weight, and that old ewes and inferior carcases are rigidly excluded. Thus far River Plate shippers have paid but little attention to these points, owing partly to the growers not acting as shippers and not being directly interested in results. It would therefore be a great point gained if by attention to such details the reputation of Australian mutton could be established on a different basis from that of River Plate mutton. I agree with the lecturer when he says that he sees no prospect of the supply of beef in the United States falling off in the near future. With 53,000,000 cattle in that country (of which 16,000,000 are cows) it can only be the question of obtaining a remunerative price which will decide whether the total be vastly augmented, and it would be imprudent for Australian shippers to build up their plans upon a possible permanent scarcity of

cattle in America. The cost of production, however, is so much greater in the States than in Australia, that while prime animals cost £10 to £15 per head at Chicago, they may be bought for £3 to £5 per head in Brisbane. Although the expenses of transit and refrigeration differ appreciably in the two cases, the ability of the Colonial producer to accept a much lower price than the American enables Australia to take a much more hopeful view of the future. Were it possible to deliver Australian beef in this country *chilled* like the American instead of being frozen hard, American shippers would quickly be compelled to withdraw from this market. The quality and cost price of Australian or New Zealand beef would settle that matter in a very short space of time, and it is unreasonable to suppose that this is impracticable. I know of American beef kept under exceptional and not favourable circumstances, perfectly sweet and sound for *four weeks* by the present chilling arrangement. It seems to me that with the help of that ingenious instrument alluded to by the lecturer as "Shiel's Automatic Temperature Regulator," and with specially adapted engines and insulation, the possibility of bringing beef hither from Australia in a chilled state is not far beyond the range of practical politics. In concluding, I would again thank Professor Wallace for his lecture, and especially for those sections of it which dealt with the frozen-meat trade of Australasia.

MR. H. MONCRIEFF PAUL: I have listened with interest to the Paper which has been read by Professor Wallace. Dealing as it does with Australasian pastoral and agricultural products, it must be specially welcome to this Institute, where the importance of making their merits known in this country is so thoroughly recognised. My remarks on the Paper will therefore be rather by way of emphasising than criticising its contents. The quality and characteristics of Australasian *wheat* are duly appreciated in this country. When Tasmanian, some years ago, was received, it was much prized for its colour; South Australian possesses alike colour and strength; while in the long and short berry varieties of New Zealand, strong and colour descriptions are respectively represented. The Potato *oats* of New Zealand are deservedly commended, and despite the prejudice against the use of sea-borne oats in racing stables, these oats have, when in prime condition, been admitted at Newmarket. The solution of the refrigeration problem has enabled the producers of mutton, lamb and beef to find a market for their meat in this country. New Zealand continues to bear the palm as regards her prime cross-bred sheep and lambs, and although strenuous efforts

are being made in Australia to compete with New Zealand in cross-bred mutton, it is open to grave doubt whether the latter Colony will ever take a second place in this regard. On the other hand, for merino and the finer grades of cross-bred reared in Australia, a satisfactory outlet can be found in the Mother Country at about 1*d.* per pound lower than the price paid for the best New Zealand grades. Frozen beef does not meet so regular a market as frozen mutton, the large supplies of American chilled beef interfering with its ready consumption. Were it possible to convey Australasian hither in a chilled state, this position would assuredly be reversed. The accomplishment of this end is largely an underwriters' question, and if arrangements can be made to insure chilled beef from Australia or New Zealand to this country "all risks," the other needful arrangements can doubtless be easily carried out. The suggestion of Professor Wallace that mutton-hams prepared from inferior Australian merino sheep should be sent for sale here is, I fear, not a desirable one to follow. The mutton-hams hitherto received from New Zealand have proved most unsaleable. It is only in Scotland where such an article can be consumed to any extent, and there imported hams made from inferior merino sheep would not find favour with consumers. The difficulties attendant on stamping out pleuro-pneumonia in the Australian Colonies largely arise in cases where clean musters of the cattle have not been made. With fenced runs this difficulty can be overcome, and in process of time, by the judicious application of inoculation, this disease will disappear. The development of wool production in the Australasian Colonies has during the past twenty years been quite phenomenal: while between 1872 and 1892 there has been a fall in value of 55 per cent., there has been an increase in quantity of 186 per cent., £25,000,000 sterling being the value of the Colonial wool received in the year 1892. A wider area of competition from the United States recently manifested is a satisfactory feature, and should this be further developed, increased confidence will be given in the prosecution of pastoral enterprise in Queensland, and the northern portions of New South Wales and South Australia. With the advent of refrigerated and cold-air chambers in Australasian steamers, the Colonial dairy industry has received an important fillip. Butter, both from Australia and New Zealand, produced under the factory system, can now be landed here during our winter months, when, in the absence of Danish, it commands high prices, 126*s.* per cwt. having been paid for Australian butter last November, which to-day is worth only 96*s.* per cwt., the supplies both of Danish and of

Colonial having in the interval largely increased. New Zealand cheese has successfully competed with Canadian, and during the past year has realised from 50s. to 54s. per cwt. It was an agreeable surprise to me to find that towards the close of a paper on Australasian Agriculture so important a subject as currency and bimetallism should have been so easily disposed of, and evidently with so much satisfaction to the writer. He counsels the farmer above all things to study the currency question. Quite recently advice was given to the farmers of Great Britain to occupy themselves rather with a scientific study of agriculture than with currency and bimetallism. A like advice may well be given to the farmers of Greater Britain, remembering the adage "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*" Bimetallists are prone to assert that, instead of the old cry, "Up horn, down corn," the cry is now, "Down silver, down corn." Statistics are, however, against this theory. It has already been shown that while wool fell 55 per cent. in value between 1872 and 1892, it increased in quantity 186 per cent. During the same period wheat declined 47 per cent., while silver receded only 34 per cent. in value. The older Australian banking institutions will accept as a doubtful compliment Professor Wallace's allusion to the recent failure of "A Great Australian Bank," as indicative of the indirect influence of currency fluctuations. The bank in question, though within the charmed circle of the "Associated Banks," was the offspring in Melbourne of a Land and Building Society. In course of time it sought to compete for deposits in this country, and obtained them to a considerable extent, where north of the Tweed there is in financial matters a strange admixture of caution, credulity and suspicion. With the turn of the financial tide, however, in Melbourne, the deposits here and in Australia were largely withdrawn, and the untoward result followed, not as the outcome of any currency question, but by reason of the assets held against the liabilities not being sufficiently liquid to meet the demands of the depositors at maturity.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Wallace for his able and interesting Paper. We are indebted to him not only for the Paper but, indirectly, for the very interesting speeches which have followed. At this late hour I will not trouble you with any remarks of my own.

Professor WALLACE: My Paper has been so favourably criticised that there is really very little for me to say. I am rather surprised a greater storm has not arisen over this currency question, but perhaps the lateness of the hour has saved me in that respect. Though criticised, I do not feel vanquished in the least. The mis-

fortune of the monometallists is this—that their illustrations usually confirm the more surely the arguments of the bimetallists. Mr. Paul just now remarked that, as silver had not fallen so much as other commodities, we could not say bimetallism was the thing, but economists are able to show in these latter times what the old economists could not show with regard to the tendency to the reduction of the price of raw produce. We find some of these raw products have fallen more than silver, but this very fact which he has stated supports our argument. I now beg to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman. If we had searched through the length and breadth of the land, we could not have found a man more thoroughly interested in agriculture in the United Kingdom and, I might say, in the Colonies, than Lord Aberdeen; while his conduct of the business of the evening has, I think you will all agree, been most admirable.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting then terminated.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 21, 1893.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

MR. J. W. ARBUTHNOT, MR. W. G. DEVON ASTLE, SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., MR. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, MR. ALEXANDER BEGG, MR. MACKENZIE BELL, MR. G. W. BOOKER, MR. F. R. BRADFORD, DR. A. M. BROWN, SIR GEORGE W. R. CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., MR. R. W. CHAMNEY, MR. HOLROYD CHAPLIN, MR. EDWARD CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM CLARK, MR. ARTHUR CLAYDEN, MR. JAMES COCHRAN, MR. FRANK L. COX, MR. F. H. DANGAR, GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENNEY, G.C.B., MR. H. A. DE COLYAR, MR. A. H. F. DUNCAN, MR. FRANK M. DUTTON, MR. FREDERICK DUTTON, LT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B., MR. C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G., MR. L. P. FORD, MR. HUGH FRASER, MR. JOHN GIRDWOOD, MR. F. G. GOODLIFFE, MR. HENRY GRANT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MR. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, MR. JOHN HALL, MR. ROBERT E. HALL, CAPT. G. NELSON HECTOR, R.N.R., REV. A. STYLEMAN HERRING, MR. R. HESKETH JONES, MR. H. A. KROHN, MR. J. LASCELLES, LT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B., MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK, MR. J. L. LYELL, MR. MATTHEW MACFIE, MR. A. MACKENZIE MACKAY, SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B., REV. J. GRANT MILLS, MR. O. V. MORGAN, MR. S. V. MORGAN, MR. J. R. MOSSE, SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G., MR. P. BERRY OWEN, MAJOR J. ROPER PARKINGTON, MR. HENRY M. PAUL, MR. HENRY A. PERKINS, MR. W. H. PURVIS, MR. ALFRED RADFORD, DR. JOHN RAE, F.R.S., MR. C. C. RAWSON, MR. T. H. HATTON RICHARDS, MR. C. S. SALMON, MR. EDWARD SALMON, SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B., MR. WALTER SEVERN, MR. J. L. SHAND, MR. CHARLES SHORT, MR. CHARLES SIDEY, MR. HENRY G. SLADE, SIR F. VILLENEUVE SMITH, MR. JAMES SMITH, MR. T. E. SPENCER, MR. JOHN STUART, MR. HENRY TOD, MR. FREDERICK TOOTH, MR. JAMES A. VEITCH, SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G., AND MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and also the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman nominated Mr. F. H. Dangar on behalf of the Council, and Mr. H. Moncrieff Paul on behalf of the Fellows, scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

THE Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Twenty-fourth Annual Report, and congratulate them on the fact that the Institute continues in a thoroughly sound and satisfactory position.

During the past year 75 Resident and 180 Non-Resident Fellows

have been elected, or a total of 255, as compared with 296 during the preceding year. On December 31, 1892, the list included 1,350 Resident, 2,416 Non-Resident, and 9 Honorary Fellows, or 3,775 in all, of whom 803 have compounded for the Annual Subscription and thus qualified as Life Fellows.

The following table indicates the gradual expansion of the Institute since it was founded in 1868 :—

Date.	No. of Fellows.	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees).		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869	174	1,124	14	5
„ 1870	275	549	10	8
„ 1871	210	503	16	4
„ 1872	271	478	10	0
„ 1873	349	1,022	9	1
„ 1874	420	906	12	11
„ 1875	551	1,038	15	8
„ 1876	627	1,132	3	3
„ 1877	717	1,222	18	3
„ 1878	796	1,330	13	11
„ 1879	981	1,752	18	2
„ 1880	1,131	2,141	8	10
„ 1881	1,376	2,459	15	6
„ 1882	1,613	3,236	8	3
„ 1883	1,959	3,647	10	0
„ 1884	2,306	4,539	0	10
„ 1885	2,587	5,220	19	0
„ 1886	2,880	6,258	11	0
Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581	2	5
„ 1887	3,125	6,034	3	0
„ 1888	3,221	6,406	11	5
„ 1889	3,562	7,738	7	11
„ 1890	3,667	6,919	7	6
„ 1891	3,782	7,362	2	10
„ 1892	3,775	6,966	12	4

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts shows that the income of the Institute has been well maintained, notwithstanding the general depression which has almost everywhere prevailed. The sum of £1,508. 2s. 5d. *in excess of the stipulated payments* has been applied during the past year in reduction of the loan of £35,020 which was raised in 1886 for the purchase of the freehold of the Institute, and the balance of the loan outstanding on December 31 amounted to £24,286. 18s. 8d.

The obituary of the year 1892 is the heaviest on record, and includes no less than eighty-four names :—

William J. Allsup, Sir Adams G. Archibald, K.C.M.G. (Nova Scotia), George Armytage (Victoria), Rt. Rev. Bishop Austin, D.D. (British Guiana), Charles P. Austin (British Guiana), C. F. Barker (Queensland), Alexander Berry (Jamaica), Henry Bliss, Hon. R. M. Bowker, M.L.C. (Cape Colony), P. F. Campbell-Johnston, Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G. (Councillor), W. D. Cornwall (Cape Colony), Hon. G. W. Cotton, M.L.C. (South Australia), Edward K. Craze (New South Wales), Henry Creswick (Victoria), L. V. Desborough (New Zealand), John Dunn, Junr. (South Australia), Nathaniel J. Edghill, L.R.C.S. (Gold Coast Colony), W. Bancroft Espeut (Jamaica), F. S. Fairhead, T. P. Fallon (Victoria), William Fisher (British Columbia), H. W. Freeland, Alexander T. Fulton (Canada), Hon. Laurence R. Fyfe (Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Grenada), Lt.-Colonel C. T. Gillmor (Canada), W. H. Glen (Victoria), G. D. Goodricke (Natal), E. W. G. Goodridge, M.R.C.S.E. (Queensland), Sir John Gorrie (Trinidad), Hon. William Graham, M.L.C. (Queensland), Sir Samuel Grenier (Ceylon), Hon. William Halliday, M.L.C. (New South Wales), W. R. Harry, M.R.C.S. (Cape Colony), Capt. John Hewat (Cape Colony), W. E. Highett (Victoria), William Hill (Mauritius), G. W. Hinds (British Guiana), Hon. G. Holborow, M.L.C. (Antigua), E. W. Humphreys (New Zealand), J. F. Josephson (New South Wales), Colonel C. F. La Coste, R.M., Major A. N. Le Patourel, D. H. Macarthur, M.H.R. (New Zealand), Sir James MacBain, K.C.M.G. (Victoria), Alfred B. Malleson (Victoria), Lionel Marks (Victoria), F. A. Mason (British Guiana), Rear-Admiral R. C. Mayne, C.B., M.P., Arthur Miller (Victoria), David Mitchell, Henry Mitchell (Transvaal), Hon. T. L. Murray-Prior, M.L.C. (Queensland), Hon. Mr. Justice E. Pellereau (Straits Settlements), Hon. W. S. Peter, M.L.C. (New Zealand), C. H. Phillips (Trinidad), Edward Pogson (St. Kitts), F. Poolman (Victoria), David Reid, William Robertson (Victoria), J. S. Robinson, Capt. F. C. Rowan (Victoria), Philip Russell (Victoria), Colonel Sir Herbert B. Sandford, K.C.M.G., James R. Saunders (Natal), Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G. (Jamaica), M. V. D. Stuart (Sierra Leone), Rev. M. Sunter (Sierra Leone), His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G. (Vice-President), Frank Tayler, Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson (Honorary Fellow), Charles G. Terry, Philip Vanderbyl, R. T. Wakley (Victoria), Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo Wallis, G.C.B. (Honorary Fellow), J. Forbes Watson, M.D. (Honorary Fellow), Henry P. Welch (Victoria), Ernest E. Wendt, D.C.L., W. A. E. West-Erskine (South Australia), Edward Wheeler (Canada), Ven. Archdeacon H. M. White (Cape Colony), Frank Williams (Cape Colony), H. M. Woodhouse (New South Wales), Capt. W. J. Wyatt (late Cape Mounted Rifles).

The Institute has sustained a severe loss in the death of Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., who, as a distinguished and much-valued member of the Council for eleven years, and Chairman of the Building Committee, materially helped forward the arrangements for obtaining a charter, securing a freehold central site, erecting a suitable building thereon, and thus placing the Institute on a permanent basis.

The death of Lord Tennyson, the illustrious Poet Laureate, who was associated with the Institute for nearly twenty years as one of its Honorary Fellows, and whose sentiments were entirely in harmony with its work, is specially deplored. He exercised a wide

influence in cultivating a better appreciation of the Colonies, and one of the deepest desires of his life was the noble ambition to bring about their most intimate union with the Mother Country, and, "with a heightening of individuality to each member, give such strength and greatness and stability to the whole as would make our Empire a faithful and fearless leader in all that is good throughout the world."

The Council gladly received contributions towards the cost of erecting, in St. Paul's Cathedral, a memorial to the late Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of Canada—a consistent supporter of the Institute and a great statesman, who throughout the whole course of his life laboured to promote the consolidation of an Empire in which he felt an ardent and patriotic pride.

Since the date of the last Annual Meeting, vacancies in the Council have arisen through the deaths of the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., Vice-President, and Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., Councillor, and the resignation of Mr. John Paterson, Councillor. The vacancies have been filled by the appointment, *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., as a Vice-President, and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. Frederick Tooth as Councillors. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—

Vice-Presidents:—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.; the Earl of Albemarle K.C.M.G.; Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., and the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, F.R.S.

Councillors:—Mr. Frederick Dutton; Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Messrs. Nevile Lubbock; John Rae, M.D., F.R.S.; Peter Redpath, and Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Annual Conversazione was, for the third time, held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by over 2,800 guests. Informal gatherings for social and conversational purposes have recently been held at the close of each Ordinary Meeting, and the attendance has been such as fully to justify their continuance.

The following Papers have been read at the Ordinary Meetings since the date of the last Annual Report:—

"British Columbia: a Problem of Colonial Development." By the Rev. Canon Beanlands, M.A.

"Ceylon: its Attractions to Visitors and Settlers." By Mr. John Ferguson.

"Mashonaland and its Development." By Mr. E. A. Maund.

"New Zealand." By Mr. Westby B. Perceval.

"The West Indies in 1892." By the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.

"The Present Condition and Prospects of Western Australia." By Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.

"Notes on British Guiana." By Mr. Everard F. im Thurn, C.M.G.

"British Federalism: its Rise and Progress." By Mr. F. P. de Labilliere.

For many years past the attention of the Council has been directed to the great national importance of diffusing amongst the rising generation such a knowledge of the British Colonies, geographically, historically, and commercially, as may be of practical service in after life. Nearly ten years have elapsed since the subject was brought by this Institute under the notice of the Head Masters of the great Public and Middle-Class Schools of the United Kingdom, who very generally recognised its importance and expressed a cordial desire to co-operate. It was, however, represented that a serious difficulty presented itself through the want of modern and trustworthy text-books and maps suitable for school use; whereupon the Council placed themselves in communication with the Educational Authorities in the various Colonies, with the result that a valuable collection of the books and maps in local use was presented to the Institute. Public attention was thus drawn to the matter, and a number of educational works having special reference to the Colonies have since been issued in this country. Amongst them is a series, published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute (after careful revision by a Committee of its Governing Body), which already comprises "The West Indies," by C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.; "History of the Dominion of Canada," "Geography of Canada and Newfoundland," and "Geography of Africa, South of the Zambesi," by the Rev. W. P. Greswell, M.A. In 1883 the Council inaugurated a scheme under which money prizes were offered for the best Essays on Colonial subjects, with the express object of stimulating the study of this particular branch of knowledge; but, after a two years' trial, the result proved so disappointing, both as regarded the number of competitors and the quality of the Essays, that the experiment was reluctantly abandoned. During the last decade the Colonies have made enormous advances in general progress and

material wealth, and the Council consider that Colonial subjects should be accorded corresponding prominence in the curriculum of the Public and Middle-Class Schools. It appears to them that a study of the history, geography, climates, and resources of the Colonies and India is of sufficient importance to be treated as a separate and specific subject, and they have again entered into communication with the Head Masters, soliciting their good offices in the furtherance of the cause which they have at heart, as being, in their opinion, a vital question in connection with the maintenance of the unity of the British Empire. Suggestions have at the same time been invited as to the best way in which this Institute can co-operate. Several Head Masters have, in response, expressed sympathy with the views of the Council, and made various suggestions, which are now receiving careful consideration. It has been ascertained that the Cambridge Local Lectures Syndicate have four lecturers offering in all six courses of lectures on Colonial and Indian subjects, a course consisting of twelve lectures, followed by examinations conducted by the University; and that, at the Summer Meeting of 1893, at Cambridge, courses will be given on Colonial expansion and the conquest of India. The Council have also been in correspondence with the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education as to the teaching of Colonial subjects in the Board and Public Elementary Schools. It is satisfactory to note that the Code of Regulations for 1892 includes the geography of the Colonies and India amongst the subjects taught in Standards IV., V., VI., and VII., and that the following paragraph has been inserted in the revised instructions issued to School Inspectors:—"It is especially desirable in your examination of the Fourth and higher Standards that attention should be given to the English Colonies and their productions, government, and resources, and to those climatic and other conditions which render our distant possessions suitable fields for emigration and for honourable enterprise."

The interest taken in the Library continues to increase, as shown in the tabulated statement attached. The additions during the year numbered 1,242 volumes—of which 713 were acquired by donation and 529 by purchase—988 pamphlets, 25,237 newspapers, 43 maps and 15 miscellaneous gifts. Among the more important are the following:—"An Essay on the Government of Dependencies," by Sir George Cornewall Lewis (new edition) (The Clarendon Press); Kyshe's "Law Reports of the Straits Settlements" (The Government of the Straits Settlements); "History of the Australian Contingent in the Soudan," by F. Hutchinson and F. Myers (The

Government of New South Wales); "Publications of the Australian Museum, 1892;" "Iconography of Australian Salsolaceous Plants," by Baron F. von Mueller; "Contributions to a Catalogue of Works on the Australian and Tasmanian Aborigines," by R. Etheridge, jun.; "Journals of the Mashonaland Mission, 1882-92," by Bishop Knight-Bruce (The Publisher); "Bombay, 1885-90," by Sir W. W. Hunter (The Publisher); "Imperial Defence," by Sir C. W. Dilke and S. Wilkinson (The Publishers); "Adventures amidst Equatorial Forests and Rivers," by Villiers-Stuart (The Publisher); "Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-81," by G. W. Forrest (India Office); "Publications of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, 1892;" "Records of the Geological Branch of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, 1892;" "Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas, 1511-1687," by Sir J. H. Lefroy; "Newfoundland in 1842," by Sir R. H. Bonnycastle; "History of Gibraltar," by F. Sayer, 1865; "History of Jamaica," by R. Renny, 1807; "History of the Caribby Islands," by John Davies, 1666 (Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.); "Voyage of H.M.S. Blonde to the South Pacific, Captain Lord Byron," 1826; "Jamaica Planters' Guide," by T. Roughley, 1823; "Hints to Young Barbados Planters," by R. Reece, 1857; "A Voyage to the West Indies," by J. A. Waller, 1820; "Niger Flora," by Sir W. J. Hooker, 1849; "Twelve Years' Wanderings in the British Colonies," by J. C. Byrne, 1848; "Natural History of Mammalia," by G. R. Waterhouse, 1846; "Vocabulary of the Dialects of South-Western Australia," by Sir G. Grey, 1840; "Palms and Pearls," by Alan Walters, 1892 (The Publishers); "My Second Journey through Equatorial Africa," by H. von Wissmann, 1891 (The Publishers); "Voyage autour du Monde," par Le Comte de Beauvoir (Mr. C. E. Cullen); "Sketches of Durban and its Harbour in 1891," by C. W. Methven (Messrs. P. Davis & Sons); "Forty Years in a Crown Colony," by W. Digby; "Tropical Agriculturist," 1881-87 (Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson); "Round the Compass in Australia," by Gilbert Parker (The Publishers); "Land Travel and Seafaring," by Morley Roberts (The Publishers); "The Problem of National Unity," by G. R. Parkin (The Publishers); "Views in Mauritius," by T. Bradshaw, 1831; "History of the Dodo, and other Extinct Birds of Mauritius," &c., 1848; "Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena," by Major-General A. Beatson, 1816; "Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee," by T. E. Bowdich, 1819; "A Ramble in Malta," by George French Angas, 1842; "Ten Months

in the Fiji Islands," by Mrs. Smythe, 1864; "Traditions and Superstitions of the New Zealanders," by E. Shortland, 1854; "Life of John Wray, Pioneer Missionary to British Guiana," by Rev. T. Rain, 1892 (The Publishers); "Catalogue of Canadian Plants," by John Macoun, 1892; "Wanderings and Wonderings," by J. J. Aubertin, 1892; "Travels in Africa, 1882-86," by Dr. W. Junker (The Publishers); "History of the New World called America," by E. J. Payne (The Publishers); "The Sportsman in South Africa," by J. A. Nicolls and W. Eglinton, 1892 (The Publishers); "The West Indian Colonies," by J. M'Queen, 1825; "Natural History of Guiana," by Edward Bancroft, 1769 (Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.); "Comments on Cook's Log," by Hon. Philip G. King, 1891; "Six Years of Adventure in Congo Land," by E. J. Glave, 1892 (The Publishers); "The Colonial Era in America," by Dr. G. P. Fisher, 1892 (The Publishers); "Up the Niger," by Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, 1892 (The Publishers); "Parry's Voyages to the Arctic Regions, 1819-25;" "British New Guinea," by J. P. Thomson, 1892 (The Publishers); "Colonial Chronology," by H. J. Robinson, 1892 (The Publishers); "History of Jamaica," by Edward Long, 1774; "History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada," by C. Colden, 1747; "The Naturalist in Vancouver Island," by J. K. Lord, 1866; "Historical and Descriptive Account of Antigua," by T. Johnson, 1830; "Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, &c., in 1802-1816," by Viscount Valentia; "Flora Australasica," by Robert Sweet, 1827-28; "Game Birds of India, Burma, and Ceylon," by Allan Hume and C. H. T. Marshall, 1879; "Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon," by R. Knox, 1681; "Indians of North America," by Paul Kane, 1859; "Flora Hong Kōngensis," by George Bentham, 1861; "Life in the Forests of the Far East," by Spencer St. John, 1862.

The Council gratefully recognise the substantial additions that continue to be made to the Library by the Governments of the various Colonies, Societies, Chambers of Commerce, the Universities, and numerous other Institutions in the Colonies and India, as well as donations from a large number of the Fellows of the Institute. Applications to consult the Library have again been received from all parts of the United Kingdom, whilst its completeness and general usefulness have been acknowledged in numerous works which have been published during the year. Works of reference, Colonial directories and handbooks, which are kindly presented by the publishers, continue to form a special feature of the Library, and arrangements have been made by which the latest official statistics

of all the Colonies are available for reference as soon after publication as possible. The large collection of Colonial newspapers and periodicals, which has been formed mainly by donations from the proprietors, constitutes a rich fund for the investigations of future historians. Owing to insufficient space in the Institute building a large number of the files are forwarded, after the expiration of two years, to the British Museum, where they are carefully preserved and are readily accessible. The Library contained on December 31 last 10,714 volumes, 6,243 pamphlets, and 270 files of newspapers.

The Institute continues to be increasingly recognised as a centre for disseminating information on all subjects relating to the Colonies, and the number of inquiries of a general character received during the past year exceeds all previous records.

The disastrous hurricane in Mauritius, and the destructive fire in Newfoundland, evoked feelings of the deepest sympathy amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and many Fellows of the Institute generously responded to the invitation of the Council to contribute to the respective Relief Funds.

The recent assemblage in London of a Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire afforded an opportunity for the discussion of trade questions of paramount importance, and Honorary Membership of the Institute was extended to all Delegates from the Colonies who were not already Fellows.

The remarkable developments of British enterprise in South and Central Africa, which are engaging so large a share of public attention, afford gratifying evidence that the colonising spirit of the nation has in no way abated, and that vast fields for the expansion of our commerce are thus being opened up.

The Council are glad to see that the Imperial Parliament has passed a Bill which provides that Probates and Letters of Administration granted in the Colonies shall be valid in this country under certain conditions with respect to property which may be held here.

The Council observe that the Imperial Federation League has promulgated a scheme having for its object the welding of the scattered members of the Empire more closely together for mutual defence and support, and trust that it may form a useful basis for discussion, and eventually lead to important practical results.

The approaching completion, at South Kensington, of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas, as a memorial of the jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, is regarded with sympathetic interest by the

Council, who are hopeful that it will be instrumental in still further promoting national unity, in which great cause the Royal Colonial Institute has assiduously laboured. The officials of the Imperial Institute have freely availed themselves of permission to make use of the Reference Library of the Royal Colonial Institute, and have expressed their acknowledgments of the facilities thus afforded them.

In conclusion, the Council embrace this opportunity of calling attention to the fact that the Royal Colonial Institute will shortly complete its twenty-fifth year. They feel persuaded that its success in the past has been largely due to the soundness of the principles on which it was originally based by its far-seeing and patriotic founders, as a self-supporting institution for the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies, and the maintenance of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the outlying parts of the British Empire.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

January 24, 1893.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account	£899 15 3			
Cash in hands of Secretary	9 9 8			
Amount of cheque in course of collection	2 2 0			
		911	6	11
5 Life Subscriptions of £20	100 0 0			
28 " " £10	280 0 0			
8 " " to complete	91 17 0			
74 Entrance Fees of £3	222 0 0			
164 " " £1. 1s.	172 4 0			
14 " " to complete	27 6 0			
1,332 Subscriptions of £2	2,664 0 0			
1,460 " £1. 1s.	1,533 0 0			
181 " £1 and under to complete...	167 3 0			
		5,257	10	0
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione	256 15 0			
Rent for one year to December 25, 1892, less Property Tax	1,170 0 0			
Insurance repaid	7 7 0			
Interest on Deposit	6 7 1			
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.	30 11 9			
Journal	494 16 6			
		£8,134	14	3

Examined and found correct.

PETER REDPATH }
W. G. DEVON ASTLE } Auditors.
January 20, 1893.

AND PAYMENTS.

DECEMBER 31, 1892.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	1,611	2	10
Journal, Postage.....	136	10	8
Printing, ordinary.....	51	19	4
Postages, ordinary.....	160	10	7
Educational Series.....	25	0	0
Advertising Meetings.....	39	15	11
Meetings, Expenses of.....	155	16	0
Reporting Meetings.....	28	7	0
Stationery.....	119	17	1
Newspapers.....	119	15	7
Library—			
Books.....	£142	5	0
Binding.....	24	11	11
		166	16 11
Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c.....	138	14	10
Building Repairs and Furniture.....	196	12	1
Installing Electric Light, balance.....	58	1	0
Guests' Dinner Fund.....	27	10	6
Rates and Taxes.....	289	1	0
Fire Insurance.....	21	19	0
Law Charges.....	2	2	0
Conversazione—			
Refreshments.....	£183	11	0
Electric Lighting, &c.....	145	8	10
Floral Decorations.....	15	0	0
Music.....	74	0	0
Printing.....	17	17	0
Fittings, Furniture, &c.....	34	12	6
Attendance, &c.....	30	16	10
		501	6 2
Gratuity.....	80	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	64	7	9
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded.....	20	4	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—			
Interest.....	£1,086	14	9
Principal.....	2,217	4	8
		3,303	19 5
		7,319	9 8
Balance in hand as per Bank Book.....	814	9	5
Cash in hands of Secretary.....	0	15	2
		815	4 7
		£8,134	14 3

M. F. OMMANNEY,

*Honorary Treasurer.**January 2, 1893.*

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY—1892.

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Abrahams, P. S., M.A., M.D.	2				
Addis, J. W.					4
Adelaide Club.....		1			
Adelaide University	15				
Aden Chamber of Commerce	3				
African Review, Proprietors of			4		
African Times, Proprietors of.....			11		
Albury Border Post, Proprietors of		1	52		
Alger, John	5				
American Geographical Society (New York)		5			
Anglo-Indian Colonisation Board of Advice		1			
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of			20		
Anonymous	2				
Anthropological Institute		1			
Antigua Observer, Proprietors of			52		
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of			52		
Arcadia, Proprietors of.....			15		
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of ...			52		
Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Cape Town	1				
Asiatic Quarterly Review, Editor of		4			
Assam, Chief Commissioner of	1				
Atkinson, J. M., M.B. (Hong Kong)		1			
Aubertin, J. J.	1				
Auckland Free Public Library		1			
Austin, H. W.		1			
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of...			52		
Australasian Association for the Advance- ment of Science	1				
Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of ...			12		
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Pro- prietors of		12			
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of		12			
Australian Club, Sydney	1				
Australian Irrigation Colonies, Proprie- tors of			3		
Australian Mail, Proprietors of			11		
Australian Medical Journal, Proprietors of		6			
Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of.....			28		
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of		9			
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of...			52		
Bahamas, Government of the.....			104		
Ball, E. A. R.	1				
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of			314		
Balmain Advertiser (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			15		
Balme, Messrs. C. & Co.			40		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Bank of Australasia		1			
Bankers' Institute of Australasia		19			
Barbados General Agricultural Society.....		12			
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of			56		
Barbados, Government of	1				
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of.....			52		
Barker's Trade and Finance			25		
Barrow-in-Furness Public Library.....		1			
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Pro- prietors of			52		
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Pro- prietors of			52		
Begg, Alexander	1				
Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of			41		
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	7				
Bentley, Messrs. R. & Sons	2				
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of			56		
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs.	1				
Blank, Oscar					1
Bohemia (Melbourne), Proprietors of			22		
Bombay, Government of	1				
Bonnyn, W. W.		1			
Bourinot, Dr. J. G., C.M.G. (Canada)	9				
Boyle, Hon. C., C.M.G. (Gibraltar)	2		314		
Brad, Messrs. G. & Co. (Kimberley)			21		
Brassey, Hon. T. A.	1				
Brisbane Chamber of Commerce		4			
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of			314		
Bristol Public Library		1			
Bristowe, L. W. (British Honduras)	1				
British and Colonial Publications Co.	1				
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society...		6			
British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of.....			5		
British Australasian, Proprietors of			52		
British Columbia, Agent-General for.....	2	1			
British Columbia, Government of	1				
British Guiana, Government of	5	1			
British Guiana, Immigration Department...		2			
British Guiana Medical Annual, Editors of	1				
British Guiana, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of.....		2			
British Honduras, Government of	2				
British New Guinea, Governor of	1				
British North Borneo, Governor of	1				
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of.....			12		
Broken Hill Budget (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			16		
Bruck, Ludwig (Melbourne)	1				

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of.....			19		
Cambridge University Library		1			
Canada, Government of	14	28		38	
Canada, High Commissioner for.....	1	3			
Canada, Royal Society of	1				
Canadian Institute (Toronto, Canada)		3			
Canadian Pacific Railway Company		3			
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Canterbury College (New Zealand)	7				
Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of.....			52		
Cape Argus, Proprietors of			52		
Cape Argus (Home Edition), Proprietors of			52		
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of			23		
Cape of Good Hope, Government of	12	3			
Cape of Good Hope, Supt.-General of Education	1				
Cape Times, Proprietors of			366		
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce		1	314		
Capitalist, Proprietors of.....			52		
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of .			52		
Carmichael, C. H. E.....		3			
Carr, T. W.....		1			
Carswell & Co., Messrs. (Canada)	1				
Cassell & Co., Messrs.	2				
Ceylon Examiner, Proprietors of			133		
Ceylon, Government of	8				
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of.....			52		
Chambers, Messrs. W. & R.....	1				
Chapman & Hall, Messrs.....	1				
Chatto & Windus, Messrs.	2				
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of			12		
Christchurch Club, New Zealand		1			
Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of			366		
Christison, R.....			12		
Clarence and Richmond Examiner (New South Wales), Proprietors of			31		
Clarendon Press.....	9				
Clark, Major W. (Canada)		1			
Clayton, R. B. B.		6			
Clerkenwell Public Library.....		1			
Collens, J. H. (Trinidad)	2				
Collyer, Hon. Mr. Justice W. R. (Straits Settlements)	1				
Colonial Bank		6			
Colonial College		3			
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of.....			52		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of			10		
Colonial Museum, Haarlem.....	12	9			
Colonial Museum (Wellington, New Zealand)	1				
Colonial Office	1				
Colonial Standard (Jamaica), Proprietors of			156		
Colonies and India, Proprietors of.....			104		
Colonist (Manitoba), Proprietors of			7		
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of.....			52		
Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of.....			72		
Constitutional Club		1			
Cooktown Chamber of Commerce		2			
Coope, Colonel W. Jesser		1			
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of	1				
Cotton, Hon. G. W. (South Australia)	1				
Cowderoy, B. (Victoria)		1			
Critchell, J. T.		1			
Critic (Nova Scotia), Proprietors of			52		
Cullen, C. E.	1				
Cyprus, Government of	4				
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of			314		
Dale, Sir Langham, K.C.M.G. (Cape Colony)	1				
Daubeney, Gen. Sir H. C. B., G.C.B.	1				
Davidson, Dr. Andrew			56		
Davis, Messrs. P. & Sons (Natal)	2				
Dawson, J. E. (Sierra Leone)	1				
Dawson, Dr. Rankine	1				
Derby Free Library		1			
De Souza, M. C. (Jamaica)					1
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft		12			
Digby, William, C.I.E.	2				
Doberck, W. (Hong Kong)	1				
Dominion Illustrated Monthly (Canada), Proprietors of.....		12			
Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.....		9			
Durban Chamber of Commerce		1			
Durban, Mayor of	1				
Early Dawn (Sherbro'), Proprietors of			4		
East India Association		7			
Eden, Remington & Co., Messrs.....	2				
Eglinton & Co., Messrs.	1				
Emigrants' Information Office	1				
Empire (Toronto, Canada), Proprietors of...			314		
Engineering Association of N. S. Wales ...	1				
England, Proprietors of			12		
European Mail, Proprietors of			78		
European Trade Mail, Proprietors of.....			6		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of.....			33		
Evening Press (Wellington, New Zealand), Proprietors of.....			136		
Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G.	16				
Faithfull, Dr. R. C. (New South Wales) ...	1	2			
Farmers' Chronicle (Cathcart, Cape Colony), Proprietors of			40		
Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J., Ceylon	7				
Fiji, Government of.....	2				
Fiji Times, Proprietors of			104		
FitzGibbon, E. G., C.M.G. (Victoria).....	1				
Fleming, Sandford, C.M.G. (Canada)		1			
Floyd, Rev. William (Fiji)					4
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of.....			52		
Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of ...			104		
Frowde, Henry	1				
Gambia, Government of	1				
Gardner Bros., Messrs.		1			
Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of			100		
Geelong Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada		2			
Georgetown Chamber of Commerce		3			
Gibraltar, Government of	1				
Glanville, Thomas.....			3		
Gold Coast Colony, Government of	7	3			
Goldmann, C. S.....	1				
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.....	1				
Gough, E. H.			52		
Gow, W.	1				1
Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.....			31		
Grenada, Government of.....	1		43		
Grenada People, Proprietors of					
Hamilton Association (Canada)	4	4			
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of... ..			102		
Harding-Finlayson, M. H. (Trinidad)		1			
Hargreaves, T. S. (British Guiana)		1			
Hart, J. H. (Trinidad).....	1	5			
Hawkes Bay Employers and Workmen's Association.....		1			
Hawkes, G. W. (South Australia)		3			
Hayter, H. H., C.M.G. (Melbourne)	1	10			
Hazell, Watson & Viney, Messrs.....	3				
Heinemann, W.....	2				
Hobart Chamber of Commerce		2			
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of			14		
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of ...			52		
Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce	4				
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of.....			314		
Hong Kong, Government of	1				

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Hopkins, J. Castell (Canada)		3			
Howe, Jonas		1			
Howland, O. A. (Canada)	1				
Hughes, Mrs. F.	1				
Hurst & Blackett, Messrs.	1				
Hutchinson & Co., Messrs.	1				
Hyderabad, Resident at	1				
Illustrated Australian News, Proprietors of			12		
Illustrated Sydney News, Proprietors of ...			16		
Imperial Federation League			12		
Imperial Institute	1	1			
im Thurn, E. F., C.M.G. (British Guiana)... ..		1			
India, Government of	1				
India, Secretary of State for	1	8			
Ingemerog-Ferretero, Proprietors of			12		
Inquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia), Proprietors of			104		
Institute of Bankers		9			
Institution of Civil Engineers	4				
Insurance and Banking Record (Melbourne), Proprietors of			12		
Invention, Proprietors of			7		
Italian African Society		5			
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of			314		
Jamaica, Government of	10	7			
Jamaica Institute	1	4			
Jamaica Post, Proprietors of			37		
Jardine, C. K. (British Guiana)	1				
Jarrod & Sons, Messrs.	1				
Johannesburg Standard, Proprietors of			5		
Johnstone, Robert (Jamaica)		8			
Johnstone, R. M. (Tasmania)	1				
Jourdain, H. J., C.M.G.			118		
Kapunda Herald, Proprietors of			104		
Kemsley & Co., Messrs. J.	1				
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of		13			
Kilgour, James (New Zealand)		1			
King, P. S., & Sons, Messrs.		7			
Knox, Alfred (Transvaal)		2			
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Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of			50		
Land Roll, Proprietors of			12		
Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of			314		
Lawrence and Bullen, Messrs.	4				
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Le Mouvement à l'île Maurice, Proprie- tors of			6		
Les Petites Affiches (Mauritius), Proprie- tors of			74		
Levey, G. Collins, C.M.G.	2	1			
Liverpool Public Library		1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c	Maps	Miscellaneous
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Macfarlane, R.		1			
Macfarlane, Thomas (Canada)		1			
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Macmillan & Co., Messrs.....	3	1			
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Madras, Government of	1				
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			156		
Malta Standard, Proprietors of			86		
Malta Times, Proprietors of			52		
Manchester Geographical Society		4			
Manitoba, Department of Agriculture		2			
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of			104		
Manitoba, Government of	3	1		1	
Manitoba Historical & Scientific Society		6			
Mark Lane Express, Proprietors of			52		
Marsland, L. W.....	1				
Martin, Archer (Canada).....	1	15			
Maryborough Chamber of Commerce.....		8			
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of			52		
Mathers, E. P.				1	
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce	11				
Mauritius, Government of	4	14			
Maxwell, F. M.		2			
Maxwell, J. Renner (Gambia).....	1				
McDonald, D.....	1				
McKinley & Co., Messrs. A. (Victoria)		1			
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of			314		
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of			314		
Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.....	1				
Melbourne Club		1			
Melbourne Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of			106		
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of			52		
Mennell, P.	1				
Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of			12		
Merchants & Planters' Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of.....			5		
Methuen & Co., Messrs.			4		
Middlebrook, J. E.					1
Midland News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of			93		
Mills, Rev. J. Grant	1	1		1	
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Mitchell Library, (Glasgow)		1			
Mizzi, M. A. M. (Malta)		1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
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Montreal Harbour Commissioners		1			
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of			314		
Moore, Dr. J. Murray		1			
Morgan, H. J. (Canada)		11			
Mosse, J. R.					1
Mount Alexander Mail (Victoria), Proprietors of.....			14		
Murray, John.....	1				
Mysore, Resident in.....	3	1			
Napier Chamber of Commerce		1			
Nash, F. W. (Mauritius)		3			
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of		1	104		
Natal, Government of	21	1			
Natal Harbour Board	1				
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of.....			52		
Natal Witness, Proprietors of			314		
Neave, D. C. (Straits Settlements).....	1				
Nelson & Sons, Messrs. T.	1				
New Brunswick, Government of.....	1				
Newcastle Chamber of Commerce (New South Wales)		6			
Newcastle Morning Herald (New South Wales), Proprietors of			99		
New South Wales, Agent-General for	11	15			
New South Wales, Department of Lands...		1			
New South Wales, Department of Mines...	1	3			
New South Wales, Department of Public Instruction	2				
New South Wales, Government of.....	46	24			
New South Wales, Royal Society of	1				
New Westminster, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of.....		5			1
New Zealand, Agent-General for	1	12			
New Zealand, Government of	41				
New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of			105		
New Zealand Institute	1				
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency			13		
New Zealand Public Opinion, Proprietors of			16		
New Zealand, Registrar-General of	3				
New Zealand University	1				
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of.....			12		
North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of...			52		
North Queensland Register, Proprietors of			29		
Northern Club (Auckland, New Zealand)...		1			
Northern Mining Register (Queensland), Proprietors of.....			22		
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of.....		1	52		
North-West Provinces and Oudh (India), Government of	1				

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
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Nova Scotia Historical Society	1				
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Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors					
of			314		
Ontario, Government of	11				
Ontario, Minister of Education		1			
Orrett, W. H. (Jamaica)		1			
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Pro-					
prietors of			314		
Otago University (New Zealand)	2				
Otago Witness, Proprietors of			16		
Outward Mail, Proprietors of			3		
Parkin, G. R.	1				
Payne, J. A. O. (Lagos)	1				
Perak, British Resident	2				
Perth Chamber of Commerce		1			
Petherick, E. A.		3			
Philip & Sons, Messrs. G.	5				
Pictorial Australian (South Australia),					
Proprietors of			12		
Pictet, Capt. F.		1			
Pile, William	1				
Polynesian Society (New Zealand)		3			
Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce	5				
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of			125		
Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of			42		
Pranker, P. D.	1				
Punjab, Government of	1				
Qu'Appelle Progress (Canada), Proprietors					
of			52		
Quebec, Government of	9				
Quebec Literary and Historical Society ...		1			
Queen's College, Kingston, Canada	5				
Queensland, Government of	8				
Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors					
of			12		
Queensland Punch, Proprietors of			12		
Queensland, Registrar-General of	3	1			
Queenslander, Proprietors of			52		
Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Pro-					
prietors of			104		
Rae, Dr. John, F.R.S.	8				
Rangoon Chamber of Commerce	1				
Reece & Sons, Messrs. E.		1			
Regina Leader (Canada), Proprietors of ...			78		
Reid, T. C. (New South Wales)	1				
Religious Tract Society	1				
Rhodesia Chronicle (Mashonaland), Pro-					
prietors of			25		
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Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).....		2			
Royal College of Physicians	1				
Royal Engineering Association of New South Wales	1				
Royal Engineers Institute, Chatham	1				
Royal Geographical Society.....		12			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (New South Wales Branch).....		3			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch)		1			
Royal Humane Society of Australasia		1			
Royal Institution		2			
Royal Military College Club (Canada)		1			
Royal Niger Company		1			
Royal Scottish Geographical Society.....		12			
Royal Statistical Society		4			
Royal United Service Institution		12			
Rusden, G. W.		1			
Russell, H. C., C.M.G. (New South Wales)	5	13			
St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Proprietors of			39		
St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of			52		
St. Lucia, Administrator of.....	2				
St. Stephen's Review, Proprietors of.....			22		
Sampson Low & Co., Messrs.	4				
Sands, John (New South Wales)	1				
Sands & McDougall, Messrs.	2				
Scott, Major-General A. De Courcy		1			
Seychelles, Government of	1				
Sierra Leone, Government of	12				
Sierra Leone Times, Proprietors of			44		
Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of			51		
Singapore Chamber of Commerce	7				
Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of.....			52		
Singapore and Straits Directory, Proprietors of	1				
Slater, Josiah (Cape Colony)		4			
Smith, J. C. (Bahamas)	1				
Smith, Warren (Hong Kong)	1				
Smithsonian Institution (United States) ...	2				
Snow & Co., Messrs.	1				
Society of Arts		52			
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	3				
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1				
Solomon, V. L. (South Australia)		1			
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South African Miners' Investment Agency		2			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
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South Australia, Agent-General for		4			
South Australia, Government of.....	3	6			
South Australia, Government Astronomer of	1				
South Australia, Royal Society of		2			
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of			314		
South Australian Chamber of Commerce ...		12			
South Australian Public Library		1			
South Australian Register, Proprietors of...			314		
South Australian School of Mines.....	1	1			
Stanford, Edward	4				
Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of			47		
Stone, Messrs. J., Son & Co. (New Zealand)	2				
Straits Settlements, Government of	31	6		1	
Straits Times, Proprietors of			314		
Street & Co., Messrs.	1				
Stuart, Prof. T. P. Anderson	1				
Surveyor, Proprietors of			47		
Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs.	1				
Swinton, R. B.	2				
Sydney Bulletin, Proprietors of			52		
Sydney Chamber of Commerce		9			
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of ...			314		
Sydney Echo, Proprietors of			314		
Sydney Mail, Proprietors of			52		
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of ...			339		
Sydney University.....	8				
Syme, David (Victoria).....	1				
Symons, G. J., F.R.S.		12			
Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of ...			10		
Taranaki Herald, Proprietors of.....		1			
Tasmania General Manager of Railways ...		1			
Tasmania, Government of	9		21		
Tasmania, Royal Society of.....		1			
Tasmanian Club.....		1			
Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of			16		
Tate Public Library (Streatham)		1			
Taylor, A. J. (Tasmania)		1			
Tennant, Robert	1				
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of.....			314		
Times of Cyprus, Proprietors of			45		
Times of Natal, Proprietors of			12		
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of.....			314		
Toronto Mail, Proprietors of			314		
Toronto University (Canada).....	2				
Townsville Chamber of Commerce		3			
Transport, Proprietors of.....			27		
Transvaal, Government of	1				
Transvaal, The, Proprietors of.....			13		

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Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of			156		
Treacher, W. H., C.M.G. (Selangor)	1				
Trinidad Chamber of Commerce		3			
Trinidad, Government of.....	2				
Trinidad, Registrar-General of		1			
Trinity University (Toronto)	1				
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of			12		
Tyneside Geographical Society		6			
Union Club (Sydney, New South Wales) ...		1			
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of.....			52		
United Service Institution of N.S. Wales ...	1				
United States Department of State		44			
Unwin, T. Fisher	3				
Victoria, Department of Agriculture.....	1				
Victoria, Department of Mines and Water Supply.....	2				
Victoria, Government of	55	1			
Victoria Medical Board		1			
Victoria Institute	1				
Victoria, Pharmacy Board of		2			
Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.		4			
Victoria, Royal Society of		2			
Victoria Weekly Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Victorian Express (Western Australia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Vincent, J. E. M.		1			
Vohsen, E.		2		1	
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of			52		
Wagga Wagga Express (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			51		
Walpole, C. G. (St. Lucia)	1				
Warrnambool Standard, Proprietors of			314		
Waters, F.	1				
Weekly Columbian (British Columbia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of.....			52		
Weld Club (Western Australia)	1				
Wellington Chamber of Commerce			2		
Wellington Club (New Zealand)	1				
Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand) Co.		1			
West Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co.	1				
Western Australia, Agent-General for	2	2			1
Western Australia, Government of	2				
Western Australia, Registrar-General	1				
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of			52		
Western World (Manitoba), Proprietors of			5		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
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Westminster Public Library		1			
White, Colonel W. (Canada)		33			
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Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines		2			
Woolls, Rev. Dr. W. (New South Wales) ...		1			
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of			52		
Youl, Sir James A., K.C.M.G.	1				
Zoutpansberg Review (Transvaal), Proprietors of			43		

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Donations	713	802	16,774	43	15
Purchase	529	186	8,463	—	—
Total.....	1,242	988	25,237	43	15

The Council are indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The Castle Mail Packet Company, and The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

DISCUSSION.

The HONORARY TREASURER (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.): In compliance with the request of your Chairman, and with the custom which obtains at the Annual Meetings, I propose to bring before the notice of the Fellows a few of the more salient points of the accounts for the year ending December 31 last. These accounts, which have, at any rate, the merit of extreme simplicity in form, consist of a statement of assets and liabilities, and one of receipts and expenditure. Dealing, in the first place, with the former, you will notice that the two principal assets are the building in which we are met and the freehold site. These two

represent something like £50,000 out of the £57,000, constituting the total of our assets. You will observe that these two very important items are taken at the price they actually cost more than six years ago. Now, having regard to all we hear nowadays about betterments, the unearned increment, and appreciation of values, I think that in framing these accounts great prudence has been shown in taking these assets at their cost price, and that we might perhaps have placed them at an even higher value, especially when we bear in mind the extremely valuable central position the premises occupy. This being so, I think this statement of assets and liabilities, taken together, is eminently satisfactory, for there is a balance in favour of assets of something like £32,000. I think you cannot have a more complete and practical justification for the opening statement in the Council's report that "the Institute continues in a thoroughly sound and satisfactory position." As regards the statement of payments and receipts, I have really very little indeed to say that is worthy of mention. The various items on the two sides of the account differ very little from those of last year. Taking the first, the statement of payments, there is a slight increase to be observed in salaries and wages. This is due, in the first place, to a portion of the well-earned and well-deserved increments in the salaries of the staff having fallen for payment into the first part of the year; and, secondly, to the necessity of providing some additional attendance in the Library, called for in consequence of the extremely satisfactory growth of our collection. You will observe that the shelves are very much better filled than they were this time last year. Therefore as regards that particular item there is nothing to regret in the small increase of expenditure. There is a slight decrease in the item for ordinary postages, due to the more favourable rates for the ocean transmission of mail matters. In housekeeping, fuel, light, &c. there is an increase, due to the introduction of the electric light, which is rather more costly than gas, but which in many ways—sanitarily and also as regards the preservation of our books and decorations—amply repays us for the extra outlay. The only other item in connection with the payments to which I need invite attention is that relating to the paying off of the debt. I am glad to be able to congratulate you and the Council once more on the very substantial decrease which has been made in that debt. The policy which the Council has steadily set before itself of reducing that debt and accelerating the date when the Institute will become the actual

possessor of the freehold of the building is, I think, a thoroughly sound policy, and you will notice in the Report that the Council is able to state that in the last six years the debt has been reduced by rather more than one-third. On the receipt side of the statement you will notice a slight diminution in the number of Fellows and subscriptions, and also in the number of those who have compounded for their subscription by life-payment. Of course in an Institute like this, where the annual subscriptions are the main source of income, it is always a matter for great congratulation if those receipts are maintained at anything like their average, and the falling off is really so very slight that I feel almost ashamed to call attention to it, particularly when we remember that during the past two years we have been passing through a period of great financial stress and difficulty, and that nearly every institution has suffered, some materially, from the loss of income in this way. I think our position is in this respect a thoroughly satisfactory one. I have now called the attention of the Fellows to the main points. I have referred briefly to the reduction of the debt, the steady maintenance of income, and the satisfactory relation between your assets and liabilities. Having said this much, and having once more congratulated you on your prosperous and satisfactory condition, I feel that I ought to apologise for having detained you so long. My tale is a more than twice-told tale. It has to be repeated with few variations every time I have the pleasure of meeting the Fellows, and all I can say is that it is not my fault if you, in your steady prosperity, deprive me of the opportunity of handling your accounts with any little financial ingenuity which I may happen to possess.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, said : It is customary for your Chairman to make a few remarks respecting the work of the past year and the present position of the Institute in whose welfare we are all interested. It is, I consider, a matter for congratulation that we have held our own so well when we reflect on the unusual depression of trade and agriculture and the distressing calamities with which several of the Colonies have been visited ; to which must now be added a disastrous flood in Queensland, with the sufferers from which the Council have expressed the sincere sympathy of this Institute by means of a formal resolution sent to his Excellency the Governor. As regards the work of this Institute, it is the constant endeavour of the Council to make it of practical utility, and to carry out, so far as our means admit, the duties prescribed by our Charter ; for it should be borne in mind that we have always relied on our

own unaided resources, and have not cost the general public a single farthing. This is in harmony with the spirit of independence by which Colonists are distinguished. We do not undertake to provide a first-class club for two pounds a year (nor was anything of the kind ever intended), but visitors find this a comfortable place of resort, where they may meet friends and conduct their correspondence. Its usefulness as an information office is widely recognised, and the problems that are daily brought or sent here for solution are both numerous and varied. Frequent testimonies to the value of this department reach us from Fellows as well as from the general public. Then as to the question of education, we emphatically hold that every British child should be properly instructed in a knowledge of his own country, including those parts of it which are beyond the seas. With this view a series of reliable text-books has been published under the auspices of this Institute, for school use, and the Council have urged the importance of the subject on the Education Department, the universities, the great public and middle-class schools, the College of Preceptors, the Civil Service Commission, and other prominent organisations. A considerable amount of interesting correspondence has resulted, and the efforts of the Institute in this direction have been widely and appreciatively noticed by the Press. Important commercial questions have also come under consideration, and the Council have been in communication with the Colonial Office, expressing a hope that in any fresh legislation Her Majesty's Government will guard against any impediments to trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country. In connection with this subject I must say a word about the Library of the Institute, which has already attained very valuable proportions, and which promises to become, ere long, the most important, and probably the completest, Colonial Library to be found in the British Dominions. We are constantly adding to it rare and scarce volumes of ancient and modern Colonial Literature, both by direct purchase and by generous and liberal gifts from our Fellows. It already holds a high reputation among authors, who constantly consult it, and by other literary people, who are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring information which is so usefully placed at their disposal. You will observe in the Report a sympathetic reference to the Imperial Institute, to the erection of which, as a memorial of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, many Fellows of this Institute contributed. Although the new organisation proposes to devote itself to some of the objects that we have been performing for a quarter of a century, there has always

been a desire here that our relations should be of a cordial character. As the Imperial Institute is on the eve of being opened by Her Majesty, it seems desirable that you should be made acquainted with what has already been done and the present position of the question as between the two Institutes. I therefore propose to ask your attention to a few details in relation thereto. It will be remembered that some time since committees representing the two Institutes met in conference, and mutually agreed to a basis of concerted action which was tentatively approved by you as a guide to further negotiations; but it was an instruction to the Council not to commit themselves to any definite scheme without first submitting it to the Fellows for approval or otherwise. Before proceeding further in the matter we felt it our duty to obtain the opinion of counsel, and the result was that the basis of concerted action was pronounced to be *ultra vires* in certain respects, which I will endeavour to explain. As regards the proposal that the Fellows of the Imperial Institute should be admitted Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute in return for similar privileges other than those applicable to the existing Fellows, it was held to involve the alteration of all the rules of this Institute, from 9 to 23 inclusive, at a general meeting, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the Fellows present. Then as to the proposal to make a contribution from the funds of the Royal Colonial Institute to the funds of the Imperial Institute, it was held to be open to objection, inasmuch as it had regard to personal advantages to be conferred on Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and not the advancement of any of the objects of its incorporation. As to the clause entitling the Imperial Institute to nominate a certain number of representatives upon the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute who should be entitled to sit and vote *pari passu* with the elected members, it was held to be contrary to the terms of our Charter, which prescribes that all members of the Council should be elected by the Fellows. To sum up, it was considered that, although the first difficulty to which I have referred could be cured by an alteration of our rules, the second and third would entail a Supplemental Charter or Act of Parliament. The Committee of the Imperial Institute were thereupon communicated with, and in August 1889 they arrived at the conclusion that the arrangements proposed as the basis of concerted action had better remain in abeyance; at the same time it was stated by the Secretary of the Imperial Institute that communications would be reopened by him later on. This has not yet been done. We informed you at a subsequent meeting that the Council had nothing further to report except that it had been

mutually agreed to defer taking further steps, and we are still in the same position. I believe there have been informal discussions between individual members of the two Councils on the subject of future relations, but nothing has come before us officially from the Imperial Institute. I have gone thus fully into the matter, because some time has elapsed since the question was last discussed, and it is of importance that you should know the Council have fulfilled their pledges that they would make no arrangements without your approval. We will be glad to learn, through the voice of this meeting, whether the views of the Fellows are similar to what were expressed on former occasions, in order that we may be guided in our future action. At the same time it should be borne in mind that there are many absent Fellows (including Life Members) who cannot come here, and whose interests are entitled to consideration. As the wishes of our President (the Prince of Wales) have often been alluded to, I will refresh your memory by quoting the words which His Royal Highness used at our last Anniversary Banquet:—

“I notice with much gratification the paragraph, which appears in the last Annual Report of your Council, relating to its recommendations on the subject of a scheme for mutual co-operation between your Institute and the Imperial Institute in the accomplishment of their important work. I believe that if those suggestions are adopted they will tend to the advantage of both institutions. At the same time I can confidently and most emphatically assure you that nothing in the nature of absorption of the Royal Colonial Institute by the Imperial Institute is involved in the suggested scheme, as appears in some quarters to have been supposed.”

I will only add that His Royal Highness has personally assured me that he wishes to expand and not to minimise, still less to extinguish, the Royal Colonial Institute. For myself, I have only to say further that I wish to reiterate the opinion I have expressed on previous occasions, that I only desire some mode of solving this question by some kind of friendly association or whatever you may term it, because I feel that, as we are running on such nearly parallel lines in some respects, there is great loss of power when there is no union. At the same time the question is a very difficult and delicate one, and requires great tact and good temper all round in attempting to solve it. Still I do think now—and I state it publicly—that if the managing bodies of the two Institutes are really loyal to their common interests, and show a proper desire to give and take on fair and equal terms, something may be hereafter evolved by which there will be a union instead of separate

existence, which in the present state of things I think is not desirable. With these observations I beg to move the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts.

Mr. W. G. DEVON ASTLE seconded the motion.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: There are two points in the Report to which I desire to call attention. The first is with regard to the Imperial Institute. I heard with great gratification the words which have just fallen from you, sir, on that matter; all the more so because, as is well known, a certain circular has been issued and found its way among the Fellows—a circular which, as I read it, amounts to this, that our Institute is a candlestick without an extinguisher. Now, a candlestick without an extinguisher is quite imperfect, and the sooner the extinguisher is provided the better. I am glad the Council do not sympathise with this view, and so do not contemplate providing the proposed extinguisher. The other point has reference to our monthly meetings. In the early days there was a wholesome rule, printed in clear letters, so that he who was inclined to “run on” might read, that each speaker was limited to ten minutes. I do not know why that rule has been withdrawn, because of late years our discussions have not, perhaps, been so much to the point as they formerly were. The Chairman for the evening is put in rather a delicate position. He has no sand-glass to guide him, and there is no notice as to speaking time allowed. A speaker may unintentionally prolong his remarks, and the result is that the discussions are not so much to the point as they used to be. I merely throw this out by way of suggestion. In these days brevity is the very soul of wit. I therefore trust that, whether soul and wit be present at our discussions or not, we shall not lose touch with our old friend brevity, and that everyone who is called upon to speak will as an expert speak to the point, remembering in so doing the old motto—*Hoc age*.

Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN: I also listened with great satisfaction to the remarks of our Chairman on our relations with the Imperial Institute, especially after reading what I must be permitted to describe as the somewhat impertinent and unwarrantable expression of opinion circulated amongst the Fellows—a circular sent not in the proper and orthodox way to every member of the Institute, but only to some of the members. I do not hear it has been presented to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN: Permit me to interrupt. The Council have received the memorial this afternoon.

A MEMBER: Read the signatures.

The CHAIRMAN : I was going to state the whole thing.

Mr. WALTER SEVERN : May I say that I was here a month or six weeks ago, and spoke to Sir Frederick Young about it? He told me I was to prepare a memorial, and this had to obtain twenty-five signatures, which were required by certain rules.

The CHAIRMAN : Pardon me. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Severn six or seven weeks ago, and I stated that, if he had any memorial or statement to make to the Council for the purpose of calling a special meeting, he would require to have twenty-five signatures.

Mr. SEBRIGHT GREEN : The course the Chairman has indicated would have been a regular course of proceeding, but the circular which has been issued seems to me very irregular. It professes to be an expression of the opinion of Fellows and late Fellows. Whether the "late" Fellows are late in getting up in the morning, or whether they are late in this building at night, or whether they are late in paying their subscriptions, I do not pretend to know. At all events, I submit they are too late in signing a memorial to the Council. This expression of opinion goes on to say, amongst other things, that the time has now arrived for the amalgamation of this Institute with the Imperial Institute, and that it is inexpedient—I think the word is—that this Institute should exist any longer as a separate Institute. It seems to me this is a most impertinent expression of opinion.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE MACKAY : I find there are many members who have not seen the circular. If it is to be discussed I think it should be read.

The CHAIRMAN : The Memorial itself has been received by the Council this afternoon, and if you like the Secretary will read it. That will inform all the members.

The SECRETARY thereupon read the following :—

February 21, 1893.

DEAR O'HALLORAN,—In sending the accompanying memorial for presentation to the Council, I am anxious that you should understand that, rightly or wrongly, I have been induced to take up this matter quite as much for the good of the Colonial as for the Imperial Institute.

We all acknowledge that the Colonial has done much good work in the past, but now that the Imperial Institute has come into existence many of us think that the Colonial Institute is likely to lose its *raison d'être*, and we think that it will actually benefit, become more important, and flourish better by a move to the splendid buildings at South Kensington.

As you are an old and valued friend of mine I should also like you to know that if an amalgamation of the two Institutes could be brought about I should expect you as Secretary, and the Treasurer, to be continued.

I notice that very many of the Fellows live in Kensington and have joined the Imperial. Some have given up the Colonial, and others, like myself, who make scarcely any use of the House in Northumberland Avenue, are about to resign.

You are, I suppose, aware that the Northbrook (Club) have found it necessary and advisable to remove to the Imperial.—Yours very truly,

WALTER SEVERN.

To the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

WE, the undersigned Fellows (and late Fellows) of the Royal Colonial Institute, wish to bring under the notice of the Council the following expression of opinion as affecting the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Institute.

We are of opinion that the time has arrived for a reconsideration by the Council of the proposal made by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales some time ago, that there should be an amalgamation of the two Institutes.

That, while we fully recognise the importance of the work which has been done by the Colonial Institute, we are decidedly of opinion that its continuance as an institution completely separate from the Imperial Institute is very undesirable.

That the Imperial Institute possesses all the requirements for the advancement of knowledge and information, for the promotion of Imperial Federation, as well as every requisite for comfort and sociability.

That the Colonial Institute does not possess the same advantages; that there is not even room for its Library, which is receiving constant additions.

That it is undesirable and a needless expense to continue the hiring of rooms outside the Institute for the reading of Papers, giving of dinners, and holding of soirées, when ample and suitable accommodation exists at the Imperial Institute.

That the premises of the Colonial Institute might be retained as an auxiliary.

That a joint Committee of the two Institutes should be appointed as soon as possible to consider and report upon the terms of amalgamation.

February 1893.

Mr. SEVERN : The names, please.

The CHAIRMAN : There is no objection to that. There are some very important names.

The SECRETARY read the names appended to the circular as follow :—

Lord Carlingford, Lord Brassey, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Sir John Pender, General Sir Andrew Clarke,¹ Sir Malcolm Fraser, Sir John Colomb, Lieut.-General Sir Wm. A. Fyers, Sir J. Gardner D. Engleheart, Sir Arthur Birch,

¹ Signed a modified memorial.

Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, Sir Robert Gillespie, Lieut.-General Douglas Grant, Colonel George Arbuthnot, Messrs. G. F. Armitage, D. W. Bell, Thomas Bell, W. Duff Bruce, W. C. Knight Clowes, Sydney H. Cotton, Spencer H. Curtis, George W. Davidson, Patrick C. Don, J. A. Ferguson, J. Howard Gwyther, E. Homan, Edward B. Hurley, Owen Jones, S. M. Keith-Douglas, Henry Kimber, M.P.,¹ James R. Laing, George B. Longstaff, R. M. McKerrell, John Paddon, Campbell Praed, W. H. Preece, John S. Prince, Robert Rome, Walter Severn, Alfred Wilkins.¹

The memorial was also signed by four gentlemen who have ceased to be Fellows of the Institute.

Mr. SEBRIGHT GREEN: On hearing that array of names I am almost ashamed of having characterised this circular as impertinent; still I do not withdraw the word, for it is, I must say, an impertinent suggestion to the Council. If it had been a mere memorial asking the Council to call a special meeting to consider the question of amalgamation, there would have been nothing to say. The statement that we have not room for our Library is not in accordance with the fact. There is ample space in this room for 3,000 or 4,000 volumes more—(The CHAIRMAN: More than that)—still we expect to see a library well packed, and there are other spaces in the building that will hold as many books as we are likely to receive in the next decade certainly, not to mention over forty rooms which are let at present to Her Majesty's Government, but will revert to us later on. In regard to our meetings, I think we should get very few of our Fellows to go so far as the Imperial Institute except those resident at Kensington. At the Whitehall Rooms we are within easy distance of every part of London, and, considering that most of our gatherings are in the winter months, the importance of having a central place is obvious. It is considerate of those who have signed the circular to suggest that this Institute might be retained as an auxiliary, but one would have thought that some of them must be acquainted with the terms of the Charter, and that they must be aware there is no power under the Charter to part with the building to any other Institute. As for the appointment of joint committees, we have heard from the Chairman that committees have sat and endeavoured to formulate some system of amalgamation. I do not say one word against our working harmoniously with the Imperial Institute nor against some sort of mutual arrangement if a scheme can be devised; but I think it may safely be left to the Council to consider that, and when the time arrives the Council will no doubt

¹ Signed a modified memorial.

call a special meeting, giving notice to all non-resident as well as resident Fellows, for I think the non-resident Fellows are quite as much interested in this matter as we are. I do not think a circular of this sort would ever have been sent out if our Journal were made open to the correspondence of members. If we could air our grievances—of course, we all have our grievances—there would be no need to hold these matters over till the Annual Meeting, and then drop them like bombshells. It would be better, therefore, if there were an opportunity of ventilating these matters in the monthly Journal.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: I would like to make one remark in regard to the circular. It is stated that the Prince of Wales made a proposal for the amalgamation of the Royal Colonial Institute and the Imperial Institute. Now, I was a member of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, and also a member of the small committee appointed by this Institute to meet that committee, and am therefore thoroughly conversant with everything that passed; and I think I am justified in saying that the Prince of Wales never made any proposal for amalgamation. We know it is His Royal Highness's wish the two Institutes should work together harmoniously, but I think it is clear from what he said at the anniversary dinner he never went the length of proposing amalgamation.

Mr. W. G. DEVON ASTLE: I would point out this, that the Imperial Institute will hardly be able to pay its way for some time. Any amalgamation now would be rather premature, and I think the best way would be to postpone the matter.

Mr. SEVERN: I quite agree with the closing remarks of a previous speaker. We do not get opportunities enough of airing our grievances. It may have been my misfortune, but I have never found more than two or three Fellows here. (Oh! oh!) I have found an old friend sitting in the same arm-chair, but never more than two besides him. I came into the Institute about a year ago, hoping to meet Fellows and ascertain what was the general feeling as to this question, and perhaps to get advice, but I failed to find anyone here. On the last occasion, when paying a hurried visit here, I found one man in the smoking-room. Failing to get any expression of opinion here, I resorted to correspondence, which resulted in the presentation of this memorial.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I would ask, what is the question before the meeting? It is, I understand, the adoption of the Report, and as no amendment has been moved this discussion is, I think, very irregular.

Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.: One word with regard to the valuable suggestion which fell from Mr. Sebright Green, who, if I mistake not, thought that the Council ought to be empowered to take whatever steps they might think necessary towards bringing about a *rapprochement* between the Imperial and the Colonial Institutes. I agree with him. If this meeting were now to take up the question, if they were to revoke to a certain extent the restraint placed on the Council, and give the Council a free hand to negotiate when a favourable opportunity presents itself, in the direction of bringing about a *rapprochement*, so that the two Institutes might work harmoniously together, and do away with the impression out of doors that they are working against each other—if the meeting were to adopt that suggestion and give the Council a free hand in the matter, I think they would be acting very wisely. The Council would watch their opportunities and take advantage of any offer that might be made by the Imperial Institute; they would proceed to negotiate and bring the result before a general meeting of Fellows. That result would be printed and circulated amongst all the Fellows both in this country and the Colonies, and the Council would be in a proper position and the Fellows perfectly safe. I do not think the Council are at present in a proper position, being tied down by resolution of the Fellows not to move in the matter. I do not feel that I, as a member of the Council, am in a proper position if I am not to think and draw conclusions and be allowed to act, and I do believe that the suggestion to which I have alluded is well worthy of the attention of the meeting, and that we should pass some resolution in the direction indicated.

The CHAIRMAN: I would call the attention of the meeting to the fact that any resolution of that kind would not be quite in order. A special general meeting would be necessary for the purpose of considering any such question. At the same time it is, I think, most desirable that before the close of this meeting we should have an expression of opinion—as we have had already to some extent—as to the desirability of something of the kind. But I do not think we can pass a resolution which would have any effect. We would like to know what are the wishes of the Fellows, whether they think we should go on entirely separately.

Sir CHARLES MILLS: I did not say that.

The CHAIRMAN: We wish the Fellows to tell us frankly what their feeling is.

Sir CHARLES MILLS: I do not wish to be misunderstood.

What I meant was that the meeting might express an opinion as to giving the Council a free hand to do what they think fit in the matter—of course not committing themselves to anything without obtaining the consent of the Fellows.

MR. C. S. SALMON: AS one of the rank and file, I would like to say, having been a member for several years, that the Institute has grown from year to year, and has always met the wants, as far as I could hear, of Colonists all over the world. When they come here they get all the information that is available, and all the officers of the Institute certainly are always ready to do everything possible to put them in the way of what they want. The discussions at our monthly meetings, as is well known, bring the position of the Colonies well before the people of England and of the Empire. We have heard the report and the Treasurer's account. They are splendid statements. The number of Fellows is very large, and keeps growing, though the fact that the number has not grown this year is, I think, not altogether due to the industrial depression, but, very probably, to the building at South Kensington. Notwithstanding this form of opposition, the position of this Institute is really magnificent. We have a large and very fine Library, and, as to want of room, if any gentleman is anxious to give us a very large donation of books, I have no doubt we shall be able to find the room for it. Somebody has said the Institute is not much used; but I believe every Colonist uses the building more or less; but if there are not many people who come to this splendid place, I think still fewer are likely to go to the dreary wastes of South Kensington—in fact, you almost want a telescope to see them there. I am quite sure that no business man who comes from the Colonies will ever get at South Kensington anything equal to this. I am personally against any amalgamation. I dare say the Imperial Institute has a purpose to serve. Let it serve it. We have also a purpose to serve. Let us serve it. I do not see why the two should not be empowered to run on their way. It would be very much against the wish, I am sure, not only of the majority of the members in Europe, but in the world, that we should empower the Council to commit the happy dispatch. I myself think that if the Council of this Institute be authorised to take up the question at all, there should be a full year's notice, so that members in all parts of the Empire may be able to express their opinions—at least in writing. I do not think a question of this kind should be raised at all except perhaps at the next yearly meeting, so that everybody may have due notice, and no authority should be given to anybody to do anything.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.: I think the meeting may be perfectly satisfied, from their knowledge of the proceedings of the Council hitherto, that should any opportunity be opened for a mutual agreement or accommodation with the Imperial Institute, by which we should not lose our own individuality but mutually agree on certain points on which we could act together—I am sure, I say, the meeting may be perfectly satisfied that the Council would be only too glad to go on such a line. At the same time it would be impossible for the Council to come to any definite conclusion with the Imperial Institute without first of all laying the terms upon which that is proposed before the Fellows for their consideration. But I think the Council have now sufficient power to do that without any further power being conferred by the meeting. It is part of their duty, and you may depend upon it the Council will take the best steps they possibly can and submit the result to you.

Mr. ARTHUR CLAYDEN: There has been a good deal in this discussion to remind me of Lord Beaconsfield's saying, that "everything comes to him who waits." Last year I strongly advocated the issue of an organ in which we could air our grievances, and so prevent those undercurrents to which reference has been made, and now I find my views in favour of a free discussion of all the questions that may crop up being endorsed by a perfect stranger. Sir, you have invited an expression of opinion on the subject of amalgamation. I have no hesitation in saying emphatically "No" to anything and everything of the kind. *Cui bono?* Here we are in flourishing circumstances, and we have nothing to do but to go on developing the wondrous success of this Institute—a success which I envy our Chairman the review of. My only regret is that he should have allowed his name to appear as one of the Executive of the Imperial Institute.

The CHAIRMAN: I am not even a member of the Imperial Institute. I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. CLAYDEN: I apologise, but there must be a mistake somewhere. I was asking, *Cui bono?* Why should we hamper ourselves with this white elephant at Kensington? We have an admirable Institute—an Institute of which I am prouder every year—and now I have taken up my residence in England I am looking forward to years of enjoyment here, and if I appeared at the meeting last year somewhat in the character of a Radical reformer my sole object was to bring the Institute more *en rapport* with the Colonies and the Colonists. I do not wish the Imperial Institute anything but good, but I say most emphatically, let us have nothing to do with it. Why

should we, a prosperous institution, ally ourselves with it? Let me congratulate the Council on a very desirable movement in the right direction—I mean the little *conversazione* at the end of our monthly meetings. That is a graceful concession to popular feeling, and I sincerely thank them for it. In reference to what I said at the beginning, I think the present Journal must be made to answer every purpose as an organ for the expression of the views of the Fellows. Then I would like to see the introduction of new blood into the Council. This I regard as a vital question, and I hope I may say so without in any way reflecting on any member of the Council. The present mode of election is ridiculous—a miserable farce. Here they are practically nominating themselves year after year. It is a regular close borough—something like what obtained in ante-Reform days. There is no freedom or fresh air in the whole thing. Another reform I would suggest is that there should be a quarterly meeting of Fellows—a meeting of a business character at which we could discuss matters and have a good long afternoon. If you do not have freedom of discussion, you will have hole-and-corner discussions and underground sort of action. I object to giving more power to the Executive; I think they have quite enough. In conclusion, I congratulate you, sir, on being again with us in good health, and I devoutly trust you may be long spared to serve this Institute.

MR. A. MACKENZIE MACKAY: I do not believe that any member would like to take up an antagonistic position towards the Imperial Institute. The question, however, is, is there room for both institutions in London? Enormous sums of money have been contributed towards the erection of both institutions, and it is for the Council of the Colonial Institute to consider whether these large sums of money should not be made use of to the greatest advantage alike of the Colonies and other subscribers; but whether the time has yet arrived for the Royal Colonial Institute to amalgamate with the Imperial Institute is another question. My opinion is that the time has not arrived, and I think we must have something more definite put before us before we can seriously consider the question. I think the present position is so far satisfactory. The Council have power to approach or be approached by the Imperial Institute, but before the Council come to any definite decision the Fellows are to be consulted. In that position we are safe. We must remember, however, there is not room in London for two such institutions representing the Colonies like the Imperial Institute and the Royal Colonial Institute. If there can be an amalgamation in

such a way as will be beneficial to the Colonies, by all means let it come about ; but we are not prepared to be absorbed in the Imperial Institute.

Mr. H. A. DE COLYAR : In response to your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that we should express our opinions on this matter, I may say, having for many years been a Fellow of this Institute, and having lately become a life member, that, while I am entirely opposed to amalgamation with the Imperial Institute, I am altogether in favour of a working agreement between the two Institutes if it can be established—that is to say, a working agreement which will stop short of amalgamation. In regard to what is said in the circular already mentioned by previous speakers concerning the Prince of Wales, I would remark that it would be very strange indeed if His Royal Highness wished to do any harm to this Institute ; for while he has certainly taken a great interest in the Imperial Institute we must not lose sight of the fact that he is also President of our Institute, to which he has extended at all times a generous support. I do hope that if at any future period amalgamation should be seriously contemplated—though I understand that before anything of the kind would be accomplished a fresh Charter and an Act of Parliament would have to be obtained—our Council will not forget that the Royal Colonial Institute is the older institution, and that if there is to be any absorption it is not our Institute which should be absorbed, but that, having regard to the useful work which it has carried out in the past, it is in any event entitled to retain its individuality intact and unimpaired.

Mr. J. L. SHAND : In spite of what has fallen from one speaker, I am sure the general feeling of this meeting thoroughly indorses the penultimate paragraph of the Report, which expresses a cordial sympathy with the Imperial Institute in all its workings, these workings being, after all, on the same lines as ours, and for the good of the Empire. My own impression is that any scheme of amalgamation is yet far away. It will be about as complex a matter as the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland. I think we may thoroughly trust our Council to take every possible opportunity of communicating with the members before accepting any final scheme. Reference has been made to a slight falling-off in subscribers. I do not think this is wholly due to agricultural depression, for I know several Colonists who have discussed the question, and the superior social advantages which the Imperial Institute offers have drawn them there. It is a matter for the Council to consider whether the social advantages which this Institute offers cannot be slightly in-

creased, though we cannot, as the Chairman has said, expect all the advantages of a first-rate club for £2 a year. There is the great question of Sunday opening. Of course we all know the staff is fully worked, but I think a method might be devised for opening the Institute an hour or two later in the evening and on Sundays, and I think myself that we should be able to get a little light refreshment. Though we are prepared to greet the Imperial Institute with all brotherly sympathy, we must remember that it is at present a formidable rival, and if the time should come when this Institute and the Imperial Institute have to approach each other, the stronger we are, the better terms we shall be able to make; and it is for the Council to consider whether they cannot do something in the direction I have indicated.

The CHAIRMAN: I feel sure the Council will take into consideration the various suggestions which have been made. In reference to one suggestion, made by Mr. Shand, I may remind you that the Council did try the experiment of keeping open the Institute an hour or two later, but very few members availed themselves of it.

Mr. SHAND: I never heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN: I have no doubt the Council will be glad to give the point further consideration. While, as I have already said, the circumstances do not admit of our making this Institute equal to a first-rate club, we shall always endeavour to make the Institute as attractive as can reasonably be expected, but we must not expect too much.

The Report and Statement of Accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN declared the result of the ballot as follows:—

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents.

H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.
THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA,
K.P.
THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE, K.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.
THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.
VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.
LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
LORD CARLINGFORD, K.P.

RT. HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, F.R.S.
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.,
G.C.M.G.
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.
SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, BART., C.I.E.
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.
SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.
SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Council.

SIR CHARLES CLIFFORD, BART.
 F. H. DANGAR, ESQ.
 GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY,
 G.C.B.
 FREDERICK DUTTON, ESQ.
 C. WASHINGTON EVES, ESQ., C.M.G.
 W. MAYNARD FARMER, ESQ.
 MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN,
 K.C.S.I., C.B.
 SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.
 R. J. JEFFRAY, ESQ.
 LT.-GENERAL SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS,
 G.C.M.G., C.B.
 H. J. JOURDAIN, ESQ., C.M.G.

WILLIAM KESWICK, ESQ.
 F. P. DE LABILLIERE, ESQ.
 LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
 NEVILLE LUBBOCK, ESQ.
 SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 J. R. MOSSE, ESQ.
 JOHN RAE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.
 PETER REDPATH, ESQ.
 SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE SMITH.
 SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
 FREDERICK TOOTH, ESQ.
 SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.,
 C.B.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

MR. H. G. SLADE: May I make one remark, sir? Something has been said about a falling-off in the number of Fellows, and the cause assigned to agricultural depression &c. Now, seeing that during the past twelve months the Institute lost 84 members by death, and that our total is only seven short of last year, I think the result is very satisfactory. In regard to the Imperial Institute, from a sentimental point of view I am sure we should all like to join, but from a practical point of view I think we must know on what terms.

MR. ALFRED RADFORD: I rise to move "That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. Peter Redpath and W. G. Devon Astle) for their services since the last Annual Meeting."

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. DE COLYAR, was unanimously carried, and acknowledged by Mr. W. G. DEVON ASTLE.

MR. SEVERN: Am I to understand from what you said, Sir Frederick, that an early date will be fixed for a special meeting to discuss this important question?

THE CHAIRMAN: No special meeting has been asked for in the memorial. The memorial was received by the Council this afternoon. As is due to a memorial containing these signatures, it will be taken into consideration at the earliest possible moment, and a reply will be given in due course.

MR. J. R. MOSSE: I beg to move a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for his conduct in the chair, and for the intense interest he has taken in this Institute during the past 25 years.

Lieut.-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B. : I beg to second that.

The motion was passed with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting terminated.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Walter Severn, by direction of the Council, in reply to his circular letter (see p. 210) :—

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, London :
March 7, 1893.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the circular enclosed in your letter of February 21, to which you had obtained the signatures of forty-one Fellows (of whom three signed it in a modified form), has received the careful consideration of the Council, who have also had before them your supplementary letters of February 24 and 27 and March 3, enclosing the signatures of eleven other Fellows (one of whom signed in a modified form).

As regards the terms of your circular, the Council beg to point out that it contains several statements which are inaccurate.

In the first place your circular alludes to "the proposal made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales some time ago that there should be an amalgamation of the two Institutes." It is, of course, well known to be the wish of His Royal Highness that the two Institutes should work together harmoniously, but the Council have no knowledge that he ever proposed amalgamation. When, as President of this Institute, His Royal Highness presided over the Twenty-first Anniversary Festival, he was pleased to use the following words : "I notice with much gratification the paragraph which appears in the last Annual Report of your Council, relating to its recommendations on the subject of a scheme of mutual co-operation between your Institute and the Imperial Institute in the accomplishment of their important work. I believe that if those suggestions are adopted they will tend to the advantage of both Institutions. At the same time I can confidently and most emphatically assure you that nothing in the nature of absorption of the Royal Colonial Institute by the Imperial Institute is involved in the suggested scheme, as appears in some quarters to have been supposed."

Your circular, alluding to the Royal Colonial Institute, states that "there is not even room for its library." As a matter of fact there is ample room for the present collection of books, as well as for future requirements.

There are other matters referred to in your communication upon which the Council would, under different circumstances, have desired at once to offer some observations and explanations ; but I am instructed to inform you that, since the Annual General Meeting, the Council have received a Requisition signed by the necessary number of Fellows, requiring the Council, under Rule 54, to convene a Special Meeting of this Institute to consider the whole Imperial Institute question ; and as the Council are making arrangements for the convening of a Special Meeting, in accordance with this Requisition, which will afford an opportunity for these matters being specially discussed, they do not consider it desirable in anticipation of such meeting to go further at present into the different matters which your several communications deal with.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

Walter Severn, Esq.

BANQUET TO CELEBRATE THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

A BANQUET to celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the foundation of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, March 1, 1893. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, in the unavoidable absence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President, presided. The following is a complete list of those present :—

Earl of Aberdeen, Sir A. J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. H. Adler, Sir John Akerman, K.C.M.G., Messrs. C. A. Atkinson, A. Baldwin, M.P., R. J. Beadon, H. H. Beauchamp, C. Moberly Bell, Mackenzie Bell, J. R. Biddiscombe, H. F. Billingham, J. R. Boosé, William F. Brabant, Hon. T. A. Brassey, Sir J. Cox Bray, K.C.M.G., Messrs. C. E. Bright, C.M.G., C. H. Broad, Oswald Brown, F. Morgan Bryant, E. A. Buchardt, Sydney Buxton, M.P., C. Cantor, Wm. Chamberlain, The Lord Chancellor, Messrs. Edward Chapman, J. McCosh Clark, Frederick Clench, Sir D. Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G., Messrs. A. J. Cotton, A. J. Cunningham, Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., Messrs. O. B. Cuville, B. D'Ambrumemil, F. H. Dangar, L. M. Davis, Frank Debenham, Sir A. Dent, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. R. W. Duff, Messrs. A. H. F. Duncan, Frank M. Dutton, Frederick Dutton, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Thomas Farrow, Dr. C. Fischer, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Mr. Arthur Galton, Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Messrs. C. T. Gedye, James Gilchrist, H. O'Halloran Giles, J. B. Gill, G. R. Godson, C. S. Goldmann, Henry Grant, Frederick Green, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Messrs. J. Howard Gwyther, T. J. Hanley, C. A. Harris, J. E. L. Harris, Wolf Harris, J. C. Haslam, R. E. Haslam, J. K. Hawthorn, H. L. Hayman, Henry Hayman, J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Rev. Styleman Herring, Messrs. M. W. Hervey, Sidney Hill, G. B. Hingley, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Messrs. R. H. Holman, G. L. Houston, J. H. Howard, J. C. Hudson, G. M. Ievers, G. H. Irish, F. C. Jacomb, R. J. Jeffray, Henry Jones, Owen F. Jones, E. A. Judges, Major-General W. Clive Justice, C.M.G., Mr. Henry Kimber, M.P., Lord Kinnaird, Mr. A. Halley Knight, Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., Surgeon-Major J. J. Lamprey, Messrs. Robert Landale, William Lindsay, M. Little, W. D. Little, Claude H. Long, A. H. Loring, J. S. Low, Lt.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Messrs. W. Robert McComas, W. G. MacGregor, C. E. McKenna, M. Makower, A. J. Malcolm, W. B. Marks, E. Martin, Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B., Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., Messrs. Thomas Mills, S. V. Morgan, O. V. Morgan, J. R. Mosse, J. Muirhead, Alexander Myers, E. H. Nash, J. C. Nicoll, Robert Nivison, J. S. O'Halloran, Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Messrs. John Paddon, G. R. Parkin, Major J. Roper Parkington, Messrs. H. M. Paul, Robert Pearce, G. A. Pogson, R. Power, Gilbert Purvis, W. Herbert Purvis, Montague Rhys-Jones, T. Hatton Richards, Dr. Arthur Roper, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Messrs. Hamilton Ross, Thomas Russell, W. C. Russell, Edward Salmon, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col.

J. H. Sandwith, C.B., Messrs. J. M. Saunders, A. Sclanders, Admiral Lord Charles Scott, C.B., Messrs. James Shand, William Sharpe, W. Shelford, Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., Mr. S. Shortridge, Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., Sir F. Villeneuve Smith, Messrs. James Smith, J. G. Spearman, Andrew Stein, Cecil Stein, Leonard Sutton, Hugh L. Taylor, H. Tichborne, George Tinline, J. M. Tinline, Joseph Todhunter, Frederick Tooth, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., Messrs. E. A. Wallace, W. N. Waller, R. G. Webster, M.P., W. Weddel, W. H. Willans, A. Williamson, S. W. Woods, Leopold Yates, Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Messrs. F. H. Dangar, Frederick Dutton, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Mr. R. J. Jeffray, Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. J. R. Mosse, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Mr. Frederick Tooth, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

The company numbered 182, and included representatives of Great Britain, India, and the following Colonies :—Bahamas, Barbados, British Bechuanaland, British New Guinea, British North Borneo, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Mashonaland, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, St. Lucia, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Trinidad, Victoria, Western Australia.

Letters of regret at unavoidable absence were received from the following :—

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., The Marquis of Ripon, K.G. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. (Vice-President), The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., The Earl of Albemarle, K.C.M.G. (Vice-President and First President of the Institute), The Earl of Dunraven, K.P. (Vice-President), Lord Brassey, K.C.B. (Vice-President), The Lord Mayor, Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Right Hon. Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart., Q.C., M.P., Right Hon. Sir Arthur Otway, Bart., Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Vice-President), Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E. (Acting Agent-General for Victoria), General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B. (Member of Council), Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. (Governor of Tasmania), Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E. (Vice-President), Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Natal), Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. (Vice-President), Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart. (Member of Council), Major-General Sir George S. White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E. (Commander-in-Chief in India), Messrs. W. M. Farmer (Member of Council), H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G. (Member of Council), William Keswick (Member of Council), Westby B. Perceval (Agent-General for New Zealand), Dr. Rae, F.R.S. (Member of Council), Major John Adam Fer-

gusson, Messrs. Peter Redpath (Member of Council), H. C. Beeton (Agent-General for British Columbia), W. J. Browne, Horatio Beauchamp, George Cowie, W. K. D'Arcy, F. G. Dalgety, Oscar De Satgé, F. R. Kendall, Alexander McArthur, Walter Peace (Natal Government Emigration Agent), P. N. Russell, O. J. Trinder, John B. Watt, Montagu C. Wilkinson, R. A. Yerburch, M.P.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN proposed the health of the Queen, which was duly honoured.

The Earl of ABERDEEN: The toast I have the honour to propose is "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." Where there is any great public movement, or any great institution for the public welfare, we now, almost as a matter of course, expect to find at the head of such movement or institution—and generally do find—as patron, or as a prominent practical supporter, the name of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is not, therefore, matter of surprise that the position of President of the Royal Colonial Institute at the present time is filled now as, for many years past, by the same illustrious personage. There is, of course, a special fitness in this arrangement; for, as we all know, His Royal Highness has long used his vast influence in promoting and fostering a knowledge of, and a practical interest in, the affairs of the Colonies. Our great Dependencies, as they are sometimes called, though I confess I do not think the designation altogether a happy and appropriate one, except, indeed, in the sense in which the branches of a great tree may be regarded as an integral portion of the tree almost as much as the trunk itself—I was going to say our Colonies, have been visited personally by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family; and whenever that has happened their Royal Highnesses have been received with enthusiasm. I venture to think that such demonstrations, natural as they are, must be regarded as something more than mere ephemeral outbursts of sentiment; but, if sentiment, it is that sort of sentiment which is no small factor in the history and destiny of peoples. Such demonstrations must have had an influence—none the less real because unconscious—in bringing home to the minds of the people of the various Colonies the fact of our common unity and interests, together with a sense of the great responsibility which devolves upon us as members of the same great Empire. These visits must therefore be regarded as full of interest and significance; and it is surely an auspicious circumstance that our Royal Princes should have taken no small part in promoting the realisation of the great privileges and responsibilities which we may all claim and share as members of the great Empire.

The Earl of ROSEBURY, K.G., in proposing the toast of the

evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—The first sentence of my speech ought to be a continuation of the somewhat protracted list of apologies which has been read out by the Secretary. I understand from those who are sitting near me that I was the last to join our gathering this evening, and it is necessary that I should explain that this is the day on which the proud occupant of the post which I hold has the privilege of receiving the *Corps Diplomatique*, one by one, throughout the afternoon, and that it is therefore in no sense the most convenient day for him to keep an engagement. I may carry that apology one step further and say that that reception is of a somewhat exhausting nature; that the process is one of extraction on the part of your visitors; and that if I have any vigour at any time I can have little remaining after an afternoon spent in that way. Therefore, if I am not able to-night to do justice to the toast which I am proud to have entrusted to me, you will, I hope, put it down rather to the exacting character of my public duties than to any want of zeal in the discharge of the task which I am glad to have imposed upon me. There is something I would now say in a graver spirit. There was one guest who was to have been with us to-night whose presence has been prevented by a superior summons—I mean Sir Charles Clifford. It would not be pardonable in this gathering not to refer in the first place to him, for he was one of the first pioneers of the Colony of New Zealand, and one of the chief supporters of this Institute. I have a message for you from Lord Ripon, the Secretary for the Colonies, who would have been glad to be present, but in these days the movements of public men are regulated by the exigencies of the public at large; and Lord Ripon has been obliged to inaugurate a public club of our political persuasion in the University of Oxford. He wished me to tell you how great his regret is that he cannot be present. But I am not at all sure that if the Secretary for the Colonies cannot be here on an occasion of this kind, his proper representative is not the occupant of the office which I hold. When I open the numerous boxes which it is my fate to receive in the course of the day and night, I sometimes wonder whether I am Secretary for Foreign Affairs or Secretary for the Colonies. The functions of those two offices have become so inseparably intertwined that it is not very easy for the Foreign Secretary of this country to discriminate exactly between functions that belong to his office and functions that belong to the kindred position which has been lately filled by my distinguished friend on my left (Lord Knutsford). I will give one instance. I

have twenty questions of delimitation of frontier in progress at this moment : no less than ten of these are in Africa itself : and you may well imagine the perplexed condition of a Minister when he has half-a-dozen boxes sent to him containing maps and documents dealing with these questions, the documents being generally full of unintelligible expressions relating to unknown localities. When the proper charts are submitted it almost invariably happens that the localities are not to be found. These are some of the privileges of a Colonial Empire, and these are some of the things which it is the duty of the Foreign Secretary to deal with when they have been forwarded to him from the Colonial Office. To-night, on the "Silver Wedding" of the Colonial Institute with this mortal world in which we live, we cannot but be irresistibly reminded of the Inaugural Banquet, which was attended by a long list of celebrities, most of whom, I regret to say, have passed away from amongst us. But the statesman who is now Prime Minister was Prime Minister then, and he attended, and delivered a most interesting, important, and eloquent speech. He referred to the time when he was in the Colonial Office, the time, if I remember rightly, when the late Lord Sherbrooke, who was later on one of his colleagues, was engaged in the Australian Colonies in the work of "resisting the encroachments of the Mother Country." It was at that time that, as Mr. Gladstone said, the Colonial Empire was haunted by a monstrous entity which he called "Mr. Mother Country." Well, "Mr. Mother Country" has gone through a great deal since then. There comes an experience in every household, which is not altogether pleasant perhaps, but which nevertheless may cause some pride. The father sees his infants and delights in their gambols ; he sees them grow up and go to school, and they are still under his domination ; but there comes a time when the sons claim to sit with him as equals at the board and assume the privileges of full manhood, and it is then that "Mr. Mother Country" realises that his position is greatly modified. I am glad to say that we have reached that period in our Empire. But since the time of your Inaugural Banquet, a great deal more has happened. You have had Colonial Exhibitions, and you have had what is more important—namely, an Imperial Conference, which I trust is only the precursor of many more. But here let me say one word as to the proposal now being made, or likely soon to be made, that another Imperial Conference should be shortly summoned. I believe the real solution of the question known as Federation or Imperial Federation, but which is really the unity of the Empire, is to be found in these Imperial

Conferences. But this does not mean that they are to meet, as Parliament does, at a fixed date. There has been a period of great depression in our Australian Colonies : they are absorbed in their own affairs, and I doubt whether a summons to an Imperial Conference would find the States of Australia in a humour to respond to such an invitation. On the other hand, Great Britain has her own affairs to attend to at this moment : she is passing through a grave political crisis, and she is not disposed at this moment to give the attention which would be required for the solution of the important questions that would come before such a great conference as that, and I for one should not like to risk the failure of a second conference by summoning it at such a time. Since 1868 we have had a rapid development of interests in Imperial questions ; we have had the question of a cheap postage between the different parts of the Empire, for which, however, the time does not appear to be absolutely ripe, because, I am told, there is not sufficient reciprocity. But I fear to touch on the subject in dread of a letter written to *The Times* by a gentleman not far from me (Mr. Henniker Heaton). Though there may not be reciprocity, the question, perhaps, contains the germ of union. We have indeed a development of interest on all the subjects outside this island that concern the Empire, an interest which this Institute has done so much to foster. Since 1868 the Empire has been growing by leaps and bounds. That is, perhaps, not a process which everybody witnesses with unmixed satisfaction. It is not always viewed with unmixed satisfaction in circles outside these islands. There are two schools who view with some apprehension the growth of our Empire. The first is composed of those nations who, coming somewhat late into the field, find that Great Britain has some of the best plots already marked out. To those nations I will say that they must remember that our Colonies were taken—to use a well-known expression—at prairie value, and that we have made them what they are. Beginning with our oldest Colony, as I think it is, Newfoundland, which has been a heritage not altogether unmixed with complication, and coming down to the present time, we have found that the building up of the British Empire has been the result of constant effort pursued through centuries when other nations had enough to do to attend to their internal affairs. We may claim that whatever lands other nations may have touched and rejected, and we have cultivated and improved, are fairly parts of our Empire, which we may claim to possess by an indisputable title. But there is another ground on which the extension of our Empire is greatly attacked,

and the attack comes from a quarter nearer home. It is said that our Empire is already large enough, and does not need extension. That would be true enough if the world were elastic, but, unfortunately, it is not elastic, and we are engaged at the present moment, in the language of mining, in "pegging out claims for the future." We have to consider, not what we want now, but what we shall want in the future. We have to consider what countries must be developed either by ourselves or some other nation, and we have to remember that it is part of our responsibility and heritage to take care that the world, as far as it can be moulded by us, shall receive an English-speaking complexion, and not that of another nation. I think that we, as we struggle in our parties about questions which are relatively small, should remember that the task of the statesman is not merely with the present but with the future, and that the energies of politicians should not be exhausted by the mere third readings of various Bills. We have to look forward beyond the chatter of platforms and the passions of party to the future of the race of which we are at present the trustees, and we should, in my opinion, grossly fail in the task that has been laid upon us did we shrink from responsibilities and decline to take our share in a partition of the world which we have not forced on, but which has been forced upon us. In the moulding of such sentiments as these you of the Colonial Institute have had a prominent part, and there is not one here present, be he a pioneer settler, or one who has come later into the field, who will not drink with cordiality the toast which I now propose—"Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute."

The Earl of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.: The toast which has been entrusted to me, "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire," affects a very wide area and a very large number of Her Majesty's subjects. It includes, not only the Army and Navy at home, but the gallant Sepoys, Ghoorkas, and Sikhs of our Indian Empire, the well-organised forces of Canada, and the Militia and Volunteers of the Cape, Australia, and other parts of our Empire—a force which, taken all together, is not unworthy of being compared even with the vast forces of Continental countries. I dare say there are many present to-night who remember the day in November, 1882, when the usual London fog which had settled on St. James's Park rolled away like a curtain in the theatre just as Her Majesty drove on to the ground, and there was revealed to the view of the spectators, not only the familiar uniforms of our own troops, but the swarthy faces and turbaned heads of the Indian Contingent, and, more remarkable than all, the picturesque uniform of the

Australian Contingent, all of whom had been fighting together on the banks of the great waterway that leads from England to India and to some of her great Colonies. I think there was no Englishman who looked on that scene but must have realised that the resources of this Empire were greater than he had conceived them to be. It is well that the people of this country should have beheld that scene, and, still better, that the representatives of Foreign Powers accredited to the Court of St. James should have brought home to them the fact that the resources of the British Empire are not to be calculated from the returns in the Army List. From an experience of some years, I think I may safely say that the Australians at least—with whom I am best acquainted—are not inferior in courage or physique to their English brethren; indeed, I am credibly informed that certain combats have been in progress during the last few weeks between an Englishman and one whom we are accustomed to look upon as a supporter of the arms of Australia, and that victory has remained with the Australian. The man has been knocked out of time by the marsupial. It has been my proud privilege during the last few months to go over a great portion of our Empire and to see the magnificent provision that has been made to supply Her Majesty's ships with fuel, and I am sure my noble friend in the chair will forgive me if I say that I look back with some pride to the fact that these coaling stations, and the schemes which inaugurated them, are due to those who have been Her Majesty's advisers during the past six years, particularly the late Earl of Carnarvon. What struck me most, next to the skill with which these works have been designed, is the generous, I might say lavish, manner in which the Colonies have contributed to their cost; and I think nothing shows more clearly the desire of the Colonies to share in the burden of defending the Empire. I am glad to say that I have the privilege of coupling with this toast the name of Admiral Lord Charles Scott. I may safely say that, popular as the Navy is in all parts of the Empire, that popularity has been amply sustained by Lord Charles Scott. And here I may say, in reference to some remarks recently made by a noble lord, who was Governor of New South Wales, to the effect that the precedence given by Her Majesty's Service to the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief over Governors of neighbouring Colonies had severely strained the loyalty of Australians, that I do not think the Colonists care very much about mere questions of etiquette. Not one in 10,000 cares whether one noble lord goes out before another or not; and if no more severe strain is to be placed on the cable

which unites them thereto we shall continue to ride as easily together as the gallant Admiral's flagship to her moorings for centuries to come. I have also the honour of associating with the toast the name of Major-General Clive Justice. I am not one of those who think that the federation of Australia is within measurable distance; I will not even say that the foundations have yet been laid; but I believe the distinguished statesmen who have assembled in conference to consider that question have gathered together the materials from which undoubtedly in the future a great and magnificent commonwealth will be built up in the Pacific seas. Just as the question of defence has been the motive power which has started that great plan, so do I think in the time to come the question of union for common defence will be the power that will bring to a head that transcendently more important question of Imperial Federation. In conclusion, I will say that I hope at no distant date some gentleman proposing this toast may be able to commend it to you as "The Defence Forces of the Federated Empire."

Admiral Lord CHARLES SCOTT, C.B.: I presume I have been selected to respond to this toast because I have lately returned from commanding Her Majesty's naval force in one of the most important possessions, namely, Australasia. When I claim for the naval force a share in the great work of uniting the Empire, I think you will agree with me, for the officers and men, wherever they are stationed, exchange ideas with the inhabitants, and thus a reciprocity is established of a most beneficial kind. We also do something in the way of infusing new blood into the Colonies, because from my experience of the Australasian station there are many of our men, when their time expires, who prefer to take their discharge and remain in the Colonies, instead of taking advantage of the free passage to England to which they are entitled. This, surely, is a great benefit to the Colonies, for by this means they obtain citizens of good physique, and who have had a good training as regards discipline and order. All the Colonies have got fleets of their own, more or less, and I may mention that in Australasia they have done more than any other part of the Empire, as, in addition to the expense of their own local naval forces, they contribute £35,000 a year to the prime cost of the vessels built under the Australasian agreement, namely, five cruisers and two torpedo gunboats; they also contribute £91,000 towards the maintenance and upkeep of three cruisers and one gunboat in commission—£126,000 in all. I think you will all agree that in times of depression like the present that is a very

laudable and patriotic effort. It shows they are determined, as are the rest of the Colonies, to uphold the old flag in the proud position in which that flag has been upheld for so many centuries.

Major-General W. CLIVE JUSTICE, C.M.G.: During the forty-one years I have followed the drum I have had the honour of responding to the toast in the four quarters of the globe, but it is only to-night I have had the honour of responding in London. Allusion has been made to the coaling stations. My lot for many years—I think seventeen—has been on distant stations, particularly coaling stations. The Colonial troops take a considerable part in the defence of those stations. I know them in the West of the world—the West Indies—and I know them by repute in the East, and all I know or hear of them is to their advantage. I am not in the habit of speaking, therefore you will pardon the brevity of my speech, but I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done to the Service.

Lord KNUTSFORD, in proposing “The United Empire,” said: Your Chairman has referred with regret to the absence of Lord Ripon; I assure you I concur most heartily in that regret, because, had he been present, he would have proposed this toast, and done full justice to it. I feel myself, looking at the subject which I have to propose to you, very much in the position of poor Lord Hastings in the play of *Jane Shore*, who, when being led to execution, exclaimed: “I have business which would become an age, and have only one minute to do it in.” I have to propose “The United Empire”—an Empire so vast in extent that it covers some nine millions of square miles, and contains a population of over 320 millions—an Empire built up by conquest, by cession, by annexation and settlement, and, probably owing to those various modes of acquisition, containing a variety of races, religions, nationalities, laws, constitutions, and languages unparalleled in the history of any empire, ancient or modern. I know nothing more remarkable in the long and to us happy reign of Her Majesty than the enormous extension during that reign, not only of the area of the Empire, but of its population, its resources, and general development of trade and commerce. In proof of this I ask you to consider two continents in different hemispheres of the globe. Compare Canada in 1837, with its sparse population, its restricted trade, its grievances against the Mother Country, and its internal difficulties, with the great and peaceful Dominion of Canada, created in 1867, with its increasing population, enormous trade, and with the great railway running across the continent connecting the Atlantic and Pacific

Oceans, and opening up all the resources of the Western territories. And then let us turn to Australia, where, I think, if anything, the progress has been even greater, whether one considers the population, the trade, or the general power and wealth of that continent. Why, it is now just fifty years ago since Mr. Lowe landed at Melbourne on his way to Sydney, and found there a hundred huts on the site on which now stand the stately and beautiful edifices of the city of Melbourne. It is rather less than fifty years ago since Mr. Lowe was appointed by the Government to be a member of the Legislative Council, the only Council then throughout all Australia—the parent, I may say, of the great and powerful Legislative Council and Assemblies on that continent. And we must not forget India, with her teeming population of over 200 millions, with her different native princes, laws, and institutions. If we want to know what has been the progress of India since 1858—that is, under the Crown—we cannot do better than study the address delivered by a most competent authority, Sir William Wilson Hunter, last month. He pointed out the great progress that has been made, and summed up by saying: “The past thirty-five years have been spent in three great tasks—in making the British Empire of India safe; in making her population prosperous; and, thank God, in making them loyal.” Those words I have ventured to quote, as they apply entirely and without reservation or restriction to the progress of the Colonies since Her Majesty ascended the throne. The wealth and resources of Greater Britain were well shown by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and the statesmanship of the leading men of the Colonies was well proved at the conference so fittingly held in this country in the Jubilee year of Her Majesty. The Mother Country has a right to be proud of the Empire, but our brothers and fellow-subjects in the Colonies have an equal, nay, a greater, right to be proud of the wealth and prosperity which they by their statesmanship and ability have secured for themselves and their posterity. I would like to say a word to those gentlemen who are opposed to the extension of the Empire at any time and for any cause, and who stigmatise it by the name of Jingoism. It has been the duty, forced upon them by necessity, of various Governments from time to time, and for various causes, to extend the dominions of Her Majesty either by annexation, or protection, or by declaring spheres of influence. But I venture to say that in very few cases, if any—I am inclined to say in none—has the motive cause of those extensions been the mere desire to enlarge the boundaries of the Empire. The Empire has been felt to be big

enough, and, if I may say so with bated breath, it was sometimes difficult enough to manage ; and I am certain that, as Lord Salisbury once said, any extension is not a mere sentimental freak like the love of a man to have a larger estate than he can possibly manage. It might be some consolation to those few gentlemen who are opposed to the extension of the Empire at any time to remember that such extension had, at all events, provided a larger area for emigration, which, if not at present, is sure in the future to be filled up ; and it not only provides a larger field for trade, because trade always follows the flag and the settlement of British subjects, but it provides a greater security for trade, because in those places there is no chance of trade being hampered by hostile tariffs, which are apparently the delight of foreign nations. Such tariffs find no place in the Empire. But the toast I have to propose is, not only "The Empire," but "The United Empire." There was a time within the memory of many present when there was a want of interest and sympathy in the Colonies, and when even leading men thought and talked of the separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country with a light heart. Those times have passed away. There can be no question of the interest and sympathy felt in the Colonies ; and as the Colonies have grown up in power and wealth, men have begun to recognise that a united Empire is as important to the Mother Country as to the Colonies. The Mother Country with her Colonies commands the respect and admiration of all foreign nations who have not been so happy in their colonisation. If we can continue to command and to secure the attachment and confidence of our Colonies, we shall give the very best guarantee to the world for the maintenance of peace and also for the development of trade and commerce. This is not the time nor the place for a discussion upon the various proposals which have been made for more closely uniting and strengthening the links between the Mother Country and the Colonies. It is a problem of vital importance, and I am bound to say one surrounded with difficulties. It is a problem, however, to which all statesmen will address themselves, and I cannot doubt that sooner or later—and I hope sooner than later—that problem will be satisfactorily solved. In the meantime it is a pleasure to acknowledge the great work done by the Colonial Institute in the desired direction, and I venture to hope that equally good and important work will be done by the Imperial Institute. We are now celebrating what has been called the Silver Wedding of the Royal Colonial Institute with the Colonies. I hope that twenty-five years hence some of the younger members present

may be able to celebrate the Silver Wedding of the Royal Colonial Institute with the Imperial Institute. ("No.") This is merely my personal hope based upon the fact that their objects and aims are the same, and that leading men of the Empire are members of both Institutes. I only regret that I shall not be able to be present to witness such a celebration myself. To conclude. The toast with which I have been entrusted is too great to be dealt with satisfactorily in a few minutes, and I fear that I have done my duty in a very imperfect manner, but I have endeavoured to point out the greatness of the Empire and the necessity of the unity of the Empire. I am one of those whom Lord Rosebery in his life of Pitt has happily described as "an unsalaried politician reposing outside the confidence of his country," but I have great pleasure in coupling with the toast the name of one who has the confidence of his countrymen. I call upon Sir Charles Tupper to respond to this toast, than whom no man has done more, except his great leader, Sir John Macdonald, not only to create but to maintain the power and dignity of the great Dominion of Canada, and I may add of the Empire.

The toast was cordially drunk.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.: This toast is proposed at a time when the Institute is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, and all who know anything of the Institute know that during the past twenty-five years all its energy has been devoted to the great and important work of consolidating the Empire. It has been the rallying-point and centre around which the Colonists of every part of the Empire have been brought in close and intimate association with the people of this country. It would not be possible, I think, to propose the toast on a more appropriate occasion than the present, presided over as we are by an illustrious statesman known throughout the bounds of the Empire as one of the statesmen most devoted to the preservation of the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Nor do I think the toast could have been offered by lips more appropriate than those of the noble lord who for so long a period filled with credit to himself and advantage to the Empire the position of Colonial Minister. I believe we all appreciate to the full the truth of his statement, that we are all now agreed as to the vital importance to this country of her preserving her Colonial dependencies. You may suppose that, representing as I do one of the outlying portions of the Empire, I attach undue importance to the possession of the Colonies by England. Here I ask the privilege of reading to you two short

extracts giving the views of two distinguished statesmen on the subject. The first is from a speech by the late Prime Minister, who said : " What is it that gives to this little island its commanding position ? It is the fact that every nation from every quarter of the globe can enter your ports with the products of countless regions, and supply your industries and manufactures, so that those industries and manufactures may compete with every corner of the globe. And why should you occupy this privileged position ? Because your flag floats over regions far wider than any other, and because upon the Dominion of your Sovereign the sun never sets." I will now quote the memorable words used by the present Prime Minister in the House of Commons within the last week or so. He said : " An absolute revolution has taken place in the entire system of governing the vast Colonial dependencies of this Empire, and the consequence is that, instead of being, as they were before, a source of weakness and discredit, they have become one of the chief glories of Great Britain and one of the main sources of our moral strength." Now, great and important as I believe the continued possession of the outlying portions of the Empire is to this country, I feel that that continued possession is still more important to the Colonies themselves. I believe that the direst misfortune that could happen to any portion of Her Majesty's Colonies would be to be dis severed from the Crown of England. Never have the Colonies been more devoted in their loyalty to the Crown than they are at present. I believe that the self-government given to the great autonomous Colonies has been the means of uniting and maintaining the union between the Colonies and the Mother Country. If in the reign of George III. the same free institutions had been conceded to the great American Colonies they would have formed at the present time an integral part of our great Empire, just as they now form a great country by themselves ; and marvellous as has been the progress and prosperity of the United States of America, I believe it would have been in the interests of this country as well as in the interests of the United States themselves if under free institutions no cause of severance had ever existed. The English-speaking family of the world would have now presented itself as one great and united Empire, carrying forward civilisation to the remotest quarters of the world. The next important step to which I look to promote the unity of the Empire is the federation of Australasia. I know the difficulty of inducing separate Governments to unite under one common Government, but the great achievement will be accomplished,

and then not only will the trade of these Colonies receive a new impetus, but their credit will reach a pitch never before attained. Another important event in connection with the unity of the Empire was the visit of the deputation from Canada for the purpose of discussing with Her Majesty's Ministers the important question of defence. On that occasion an agreement was arrived at to this effect: "If you (Canada) will contribute \$1,000,000 per annum for the maintenance of local defence, you may rely on the united strength of this Empire to defend your interests." That contract has not only been kept by Canada, but an amount much greater has been annually devoted to the protection of the country. The Earl of Onslow has referred to the troops from India and the New South Wales Contingent, and I may remind you also of the French Canadian *voyageurs*. That was an incident which taught the civilised world that India, Australasia, and Canada were no longer to be regarded as a source of weakness, but must be reckoned with by whomsoever threw down the gage of battle to the Mother Country. Another great step towards the unity of the Empire was when the disunited and weak provinces of Canada placed themselves under one compact Government, and when they set about the work of constructing that great commercial and military highway across their territory. On the subject of Imperial Federation I heartily concur with your Chairman, that a more inopportune time for summoning a new conference could not, in his judgment, be conceived.

Sir SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.: I have been honoured by a request to propose the toast of our noble Chairman, and I am conscious that for this honour, of which I am very proud, I am indebted not to my own merits, but to the fact that for many years I have been personally and intimately associated with the growth of our Empire in South Africa, and that Lord Rosebery is well known to take the deepest interest in all questions relating to British advance in Africa. I feel sure that you will all agree with me that it suffices in any assemblage of Englishmen to mention the name of Lord Rosebery to arouse a feeling of enthusiastic admiration and sympathy. I bear in mind that he is present, and I desire not to transgress in any way the limits prescribed by good taste in respect of panegyric under such circumstances; but there are some points that I am bound to touch upon. Lord Rosebery's claims on the respect and affection of his fellow-countrymen are manifold. I need hardly refer to his indefatigable labour and useful services while presiding over the Council which is now the governing body of the metropolis of the world, or to the deep interest he has always

shown in all works of charity and philanthropy. Lord Rosebery has, besides these, many other claims to consideration. First and foremost his masterly firmness in preserving the continuity of the Foreign Policy of this great Empire; and with regard to this, without trenching upon forbidden topics or alluding to politics, on which, as an officer of Government in a Crown Colony, I have no right or wish to say anything, I will merely mention two names and leave you to supply the commentary and draw your own conclusions; all I say is, "Egypt and Uganda." In addition to the proud position Lord Rosebery has achieved for himself as a statesman—a most rising statesman—he has also attained an enviable distinction as a writer. His "Life of William Pitt" is an admirable work which must be familiar to all of us; and I think it well illustrates what I have just said about the continuity of our Foreign Policy. To understand aright Lord Rosebery's "Life of William Pitt" it is necessary to go further back and read or re-read that noble essay of Macaulay's on Pitt's father, the great Lord Chatham, the true founder of our modern Colonial Empire. I need not recall to you the fervid eloquence or the grandeur of the periods of Macaulay on that inspiring subject. I will only say that the same spirit of pure and noble patriotism breathes through the pages of Lord Rosebery's "Life of William Pitt," and that the principles and the dauntless courage that guided and sustained those two truly great men have survived and can be traced in the words and actions of their successors in the Foreign Office in many of those emergencies which have from time to time tested the fortitude of our race. I need only mention the names of Canning, of that most thorough Englishman Lord Palmerston, of the late Lord Beaconsfield, of that eminent and noble statesman Lord Salisbury, and last, not least, of Lord Rosebery himself. The connection between our Foreign and Colonial Policy is equally intimate and obvious. As far as my experience of Colonial feeling goes—and it extends now over many years—I say that Colonists are almost to a man in favour of a forward policy; that their motto would be: Let us keep all we have and get all we can. At any rate that is my belief and what I should advocate. We cannot afford either to remain stationary or to recede. We must advance; it is the necessity of our position. We have lost much in Africa—much that South African Colonists deeply deplore—but much remains to us, and there are still possibilities of retrieving losses and making far greater advance and progress. I hope and believe we shall in that fulfil our destiny and achieve a mighty triumph against all

odds. Let us keep all we have and get all we can. I know Lord Rosebery will not admit that he shares those sentiments, and yet I firmly believe that in his heart of hearts those sentiments are his own. My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the honour to ask you to drink the health of the Earl of Rosebery.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the toast, said : When I come to the matter of the speech which has just been delivered I am in a difficulty. I have always said that the toast of the chairman should be proposed during a vacancy of the chair. He ought not to be in the room when the inauspicious proceeding is going on. When I say "inauspicious" I mean, in the first place, that it is too trying to the modesty of the subject, and in the second place I am not quite certain that the speech of the proposer is one which will entirely commend me to the increased confidence of the party to which I have the honour to belong. He knows more of Africa than I do—he is aware that it is not a glacial region—but by artificial means it is possible, I understand, even in tropical countries, to produce ice. Now I do not know of any thinner ice than that over which he has been passing. I am glad, therefore, that he left his description to the two words—Egypt and Uganda. I feel a peculiar delicacy on this occasion, because I see around me a long row of illustrious men who could each have spoken on the subject of the Empire of which we are all so proud. I will cite the Agents-General ; I will cite the new Governor of New South Wales, who I think ought to have been allowed an opportunity of unfolding his programme. There is my noble and learned colleague, the Lord Chancellor, who has not made a speech to you, though I cannot help fearing that he will deliver one to me in private. My hon. friend is here under somewhat mysterious circumstances. The Lord Chancellor was anxious to come, but he would only come on the condition that he delivered no speech. Why, then, is so admirable a master of the art of eloquence present ? As Lord Chancellor, he is keeper of the Queen's conscience, and I have at times a dreadful suspicion that he is also in some degree the keeper of mine. In the mistrustful days of the first French Revolution it was a custom for the Government to send with every general who was sent into the field one or two commissaries to observe and report on his conduct. I do not feel certain that on this occasion the Lord Chancellor is not fulfilling a duty analogous in some degree to that of those functionaries.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 14, 1893.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., a Member of Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 14 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident and 7 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Rev. W. G. Gardiner Austin, M.A., Mr. G. Carnaby Harrower, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Mr. Frederick V. McConnell, Mr. Albert G. Sandeman, Mr. F. W. Spencer, Mr. Theodore F. S. Tinne.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Mr. George R. Cheetham (India), Rt. Hon. Robert William Duff (Governor of New South Wales), Henry O'Halloran Giles, M.B. (South Australia), James N. Greenlees (Transvaal), Albert G. Judd (Transvaal), Edward V. Reid (Queensland), Frank Southern (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c. had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : Before calling on the reader of the Paper, I have to say that the Earl of Aberdeen has expressed his regret at not being able to be present to-night. I have now great pleasure in introducing my friend Dr. Dawson—whose name, I am quite sure, is well known to every person present—to read his Paper.

Dr. G. M. DAWSON, C.M.G., F.R.S., then read his Paper on—

MINERAL WEALTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HAD I known in time that it would be my privilege to address the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute on the subject of the "Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," I should have taken pains to provide myself with specimens of the ores, and with photographs

and maps suitable for illustration. Without these means of enforcing and explaining my remarks, I feel that my endeavour is undertaken at some disadvantages, and this especially because I wish to speak of a country of which the mining importance lies chiefly in its future, and for which, though some substantial progress has already been made, it is not yet possible to refer to the statistics of great mining enterprises.

As it is, I am indebted to the Royal Geographical Society for the use of the map exhibited, upon which I must rely in order to convey some definite ideas on the subject in hand.

For fifteen years or more I have been engaged in the exploration and geological examination of British Columbia in connection with the Geological Survey of Canada, and have thus enjoyed the opportunity of traversing and inspecting a large part of this province of Canada. The information gained has been embodied in a series of official reports, published from year to year, and it is only because it may be assumed that such reports are seldom read that I can venture to hope that what I have to say may possess some interest or novelty at the present time.

British Columbia is the western province of the Dominion of Canada, with a coast-line of over 500 miles in length, from south to north, on the Pacific. It is the largest of the Canadian provinces which has yet been defined, and may be described as possessing truly imperial dimensions. Its length of coast (without counting its extraordinary sinuosities) is nearly equal to the combined length of England and Scotland; while its area of 383,300 square miles is over three times that of the United Kingdom, and greater than that of any country in Europe except Russia.

It is in the main a land of mountains, including nearly 1,000 miles in length of that broken western margin of the American Continent which, in lieu of any better name, is known as the Rocky Mountain region or Cordilleran Belt. Although it possesses valuable fisheries and remarkable resources in its forests, besides important tracts of arable and pasture land, much of its prosperity must depend on the development of its mineral wealth, which is the compensation afforded by nature for the generally rugged character of a large part of its surface.

Less than one hundred years ago, the region now named British Columbia was wholly unknown. At about that time its coast began to be explored in some detail by Cook, Vancouver, and other navigators, and soon after, this coast became the resort of a certain number of trading vessels in search of furs; but none of these adventurers

acquired any knowledge of the interior of the country. Almost simultaneously, however, the explorers and traders of the North-West and Hudson's Bay Companies, pushing on and extending their operations from point to point in the interior of the North American Continent, began to enter the hitherto mysterious region of the Rocky Mountain from its inland side. Mackenzie was the first to reach the Pacific, and following him came Fraser, Thompson, Campbell and others, all Scotchmen in the service of these trading companies, till by degrees several trading posts were established, and "New Caledonia," as the whole region was then named, came to be recognised as an important "fur country."

This era of discovery, with its results, constitutes the first chapter in the known history of British Columbia. It is replete with the achievements and adventures of these pioneers of commerce, who with their limited resources, and without knowing that they had achieved fame—often without even placing their journeys on record—extended the operations of their Companies across a continent. But this chapter, though full of interest, is not that with which we are at present concerned. It must suffice to say that what is now British Columbia remained a "fur country," and that alone, for many years. The existence of coal upon its coast was recognised by Dr. Tolmie, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, as early as 1835; but though small quantities of coal were actually obtained from natural outcrops from time to time, for the use of blacksmiths at the Company's posts, no importance appears to have been attached to the discovery. The world was at that time very spacious, and the Pacific Ocean was still regarded rather as a field for the exploration of navigators than as a highway of commerce between America and Asia.

In 1849 gold was discovered in California, and with the resulting influx of miners, the seizure of that Mexican province by the United States, justified, if justifiable at all by its subsequent development, all are familiar. Two years later, a discovery of gold occurred on the Queen Charlotte Islands, now forming part of British Columbia. This constitutes an interesting episode by itself, but, though some attention was drawn to it for a time, no substantial results followed, and no alteration in the condition of the country as a whole was brought about. The meaning and the worth of this particular discovery yet remain to be determined.

In 1857, however, four or five French Canadians and half-breeds, employés of the ubiquitous Hudson's Bay Company, found gold on the banks of the Thompson, a tributary of the Fraser River, and

their discovery becoming known, changed the whole fortunes of the country. California was at this time filled with gold miners, and it required only the rumour of a new discovery of gold to create a new "excitement." In the following year, it is estimated that within three months over 20,000 people arrived at the remote trading post which then stood upon the present site of the city of Victoria, while many more made their way overland to the New El Dorado.

The difficulties in the way of these fortune hunters were great. The country was without roads or other means of communication, save such rough trails and tracks as had served the purposes of the natives and those of the fur traders. The Indians, if not openly hostile, were treacherous, and not a few of the men who actually reached the Fraser Cañons were never again heard of.

The Fraser and Thompson were at this time the objective points, and much of the lengths of these rivers were impracticable torrents. It is not therefore surprising that by far the larger part of those engaged in this sudden migration returned disappointed, many without ever reaching their destination. Some, however, persevered, several thousand miners actually got to work on the auriferous bars of the Fraser, and a new state of affairs was thus fairly inaugurated.

To follow the rapid progress of these miners along the Fraser and Thompson with their tributaries would be full of interest, though the records of their work now existing are scanty, but this again would lead us too far afield. The gold found on the lower reaches of the Fraser was what is known to miners as "fine" gold, or gold in very small scales or dust, minutely divided. Further up "coarser" gold was obtained, and the miners very naturally jumped to the conclusion that somewhere still further up the great stream the source of all the gold should be found. Thus, with restless energy, they pushed on till before long the Cariboo country, some 400 miles from the sea, was reached; and here the richest deposits of alluvial or "placer" gold were found, and for a number of years continued to be worked, with results which, considering the comparatively small number of men engaged, were most remarkable.

Later and more thorough investigations show that the theory so readily adopted by the miners was incorrect; that there is no regular gradation in amount or "coarseness" of gold from the lower part of the Fraser to the head waters in Cariboo, but that the gold found on the bars of the river is of more local origin. Still the theory referred to, as a matter of fact, led the miners to Cariboo, which proved not only to be the richest district so far discovered in

British Columbia, but for its area one of the richest placer mining districts ever found.

In this district the valleys of two streams, Lightning and Williams Creeks, have been the most remunerative, and these and their tributaries have actually yielded the greater part of the gold obtained. The work was begun by the washing of the gravels of the streams themselves, but with the experience already gained in California and in Australia, the miners soon began to search deeper. The valleys through which these streams flowed were found to be filled to a considerable depth by loose material, gravel, and boulder-clay due to the glacial period or to inwash from the sides of the bordering mountain ranges; and in sinking beneath all this material the channels of older streams, the predecessors of the present, were found, with their rocky beds smoothed and worn and filled with rounded boulders and gravel. These contained vastly richer deposits of gold, because they represented the concentrated accumulations of great periods of continued work by natural forces of denudation and river action.

This discovery, once made, led to the initiation of more extended mining operations, which often necessitated large expense in labour and the construction of heavy pumping machinery; but the results as a rule repaid the enterprising miners. Thus the old deeply buried channel of Lightning Creek was found to average something like \$200 in gold to each running foot of its length, while considerable lengths of Williams Creek yielded as much as \$1,000 to the same unit of measurement.

Williams Creek affords some notable instances of the extraordinary concentration of "coarse" gold in limited areas:—Thus, from Steele's claim, 80 × 25 feet, over \$100,000 worth of gold was obtained. From the Diller Company's claim, it is stated that in one day 200 lb. weight of gold, valued at \$38,400, was raised; and in 1863, twenty claims were producing from 70 to 400 ounces of gold each per diem. Four hundred miners were at work on Williams Creek in this year, which is still admirably spoken of as the "golden year."

Though, like Williams Creek, discovered in 1861, the deep channel of Lightning Creek was not successfully reached till 1870, but great developments followed. The Butcher claim at one time yielded 350 ounces of gold a day; the Aurora, 300 to 600 ounces; and the Caledonia, 300 ounces.

It must be remembered that the Cariboo mining district is situated in a high and densely forested mountainous region, which,

because of its inaccessible character, had remained almost unknown even to the wandering native hunters. At the time in which these great discoveries in it occurred, it was reached only with extreme difficulty by trails or imperfect tracks, over mountains and across unbridged rivers. Every article required by the miner was obtained at an excessive cost; but all these drawbacks did not prevent the rapid growth of typical mining camps in the centre of this remote wilderness, with their accompanying lavish expenditure and costly if rude pleasures. So long as the golden stream continued to flow in undiminished volume, everything that gold alone could buy was to be obtained in Cariboo.

Perhaps more worthy of note is the fact that the development of these mines was carried out entirely by the miners themselves. No outside capital or backing was asked for or obtained. Money made in one venture was freely and at once embarked in another, and the investors were to be found working with pick and shovel in the shaft or drift.

But the lengths of the rich old channels on both these famous creeks which could be worked in this way proved to be limited to a few miles. Below a certain point in each case, the "bed rock" was found to be at so great a depth, that it was not possible to reach it through the loose and water-saturated materials filling the old valley. Thus the great yield of gold became gradually reduced to comparatively modest proportions, and, at the present time, mining in the Cariboo district is mainly confined to hydraulic workings, by which poorer ground is utilised and a much larger quantity of material requires to be removed to obtain a given amount of gold. But the old valleys of Cariboo have never ceased to produce gold, and in 1892 their product still amounted in value to about \$200,000.

It has been impossible to follow the fortunes of the Cariboo mining district in any detail, and time can only be afforded to name the other placer mining districts of the province. The Omenica district was discovered soon after Cariboo, but little was done there till 1867. This district is situated in latitude 56°, in the drainage basin of the Peace River, and, though so remote, has produced a considerable quantity of gold. Still further to the north, in latitude 58°, is the Cassiar district, first found to be auriferous in 1872, for some years thereafter resorted to by many miners, and still a mining centre not without importance. This is the northernmost mining region of British Columbia proper, but beyond the 60th parallel (forming the northern boundary of the province) alluvial gold

mining has of late years been developed in the Yuken district, embracing the numerous upper tributaries of that great river, and extending to the borders of the United States territory of Alaska.

Neither must it be forgotten to note, that the working of alluvial gold deposits of greater or less importance has occurred at many places in the southern part of the province, to the east of the Fraser River, including Big Bend, Similkameen, and Kootanie districts, from all of which some gold still continues to be produced by the old methods.

The story of the discovery and development, the palmy days and the gradual decline in importance of any one of these mining regions, rightly told and in sufficient detail, would constitute in itself a subject of interest. But without attempting to do more than name the districts here, it is of importance to note how general, throughout the whole extent of the great area of British Columbia, the occurrence of deposits of alluvial gold has been proved to be. The gold thus found in the gravels and riverbeds is merely that collected in those places by natural processes of waste, acting on the rocks, and the concentration of their heavy materials during the long course of time. The gold has been collected in these places by the untiring action of the streams and rivers, and it must in all cases be accepted as an indication of the gold-bearing veins which traverse the rocky substructure of the country, and which await merely the necessary skill and capital to yield to the miner still more abundantly.

Nevertheless, the results of alluvial or placer gold mining alone in British Columbia have not been insignificant, for, since the early years of the discovery, the province has contributed gold to the value of some \$50,000,000 to the world.

One feature in particular requires special mention, and this is a deduction which depends not alone on experience in British Columbia, but which is based as well on that resulting from the study and examination of other regions. The "heavy," or "coarse" gold, meaning by these miners' terms the gold which occurs in pellets or nuggets of some size, never travels far from its place of origin. It is from this point of view that it becomes important to note and record the localities in which rich alluvial deposits have been found, even when the working of these has been abandoned by the placer miner. Their existence points to that of neighbouring deposits in the rock itself, which may confidently be looked for, and which are likely to constitute a greater and more permanent source of wealth than that afforded by their derived gold.

Reverting for a moment to the Cariboo district, where such notably rich deposits of alluvial gold have been found within a limited area, and where, very often, the gold obtained has been actually mingled with the quartz of the parent veins, it cannot be doubted that these veins will before long be drawn upon to produce a second golden harvest. This district has suffered and still suffers from its great distance from efficient means of communication; but, notwithstanding this, praiseworthy efforts have already been made towards the development of "quartz mining," while much also remains to be done in utilising by operations on a larger scale, and with better appliances, the less accessible placer deposits which have so far baffled the efforts of the local miner.

It is necessary to bear in mind that alluvial gold mining or placer mining requires but a minimum amount of knowledge on the part of the miner, though it may call for much individual enterprise and effort when a new and difficult region is to be entered. Any man of ordinary intelligence may soon become an expert placer miner. It is after all, in the main, a poor man's method of mining; and, as a rule, the placer miner lacks the knowledge as well as the capital necessary to enable him to undertake regular mining operations on veins and lodes. However promising the indications may be for such mining, he either does not appreciate them, or passes them over as being beyond his experience or means. He would rather travel hundreds of miles to test a new reported discovery, than spend a summer in endeavouring to trace out a quartz reef, with the uncertain prospect of being able to dispose of it at some later date.

Thus, though the development of placer mining in British Columbia began a new history for that great region, raising it from the status of a "fur country" to that of an independent colony, and subsequently to that of a province of Canada, there remained a gap to be bridged in order that the province should begin to realise its proper place among the mining regions of the world. It was necessary that railways should be constructed to convey machinery and carry ores, as well as to bring to the metalliferous districts men who would not face the hardships of pioneer travel in the mountains, but who are in a position to embark the necessary capital in promising enterprises.

For a portion of the province, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has afforded these facilities, but by far the larger part still awaits railway communication. Had the Canadian Pacific Railway, in accordance with some of the surveys made for it,

traversed, for instance, the Cariboo district, there can be no doubt that we should have already been able to note great developments there. This railway has, however, been constructed across the southern portion of the province, and in its vicinity, and concurrently with its progress, new mining interests have begun to grow up, of which something must now be said.

Before turning to these, however, I must ask to be allowed to say a few words respecting the development of the coal mines of British Columbia, which was meanwhile in progress.

The discovery of coal upon the coast, at an early date in the brief history of British Columbia, has already been alluded to. Following this discovery, the Hudson's Bay Company brought out a few coal miners from Scotland, and proceeded to test and open up some of the deposits. Thus, as early as 1853, about 2,000 tons of coal were actually raised at Nanaimo. San Francisco already began to afford a market for this coal, and the amount produced increased from year to year. The principal coal-mining district remained, and still remains, at Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island. At the close of the year 1888, about four and a half million tons in all had been produced, and the output has grown annually, till in 1891 over a million tons were raised in one year. California is still the principal place of sale for the coal, which, by reason of its superior quality, practically controls this market, and is held in greater estimation than any other fuel produced on the Pacific slope of North America. The local consumption in the province itself grows annually, and smaller quantities are also exported to the Hawaiian Islands, and to China, Japan, and other places. In the various ports of the Pacific Ocean, the coal from British Columbia comes into competition with coal from Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, which, because of the high protective duty established by the United States, is enabled to achieve a large sale in California notwithstanding its inferior quality. It also has to compete with shipments from Great Britain, brought out practically as ballast, with the coals of Newcastle in New South Wales, with coal from Japan, and in regard to the Pacific ports of the Russian Empire, with coal raised by convict labour at Duai, on Saghalien Island, in the Okotsk Sea.

It is sufficient guarantee for the quality of the coal of British Columbia that it is able to hold its own as against all these competitors

Though Nanaimo has been from the first the chief point of production of coal, work has been extended within the last few years to the Comox district, also situated on Vancouver Island; while

other promising coal-bearing tracts have been in part explored and examined on this island, and on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

These particular coal regions, bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, have naturally been the first to be employed, but they by no means exhaust the resources of the province in respect to coal. Deposits of good bituminous coal are known also in the inland region, and some of these in the vicinity of the line of railway are now being opened up, while others, still far from any practicable means of transport or convenient market, have been discovered, and lie in reserve. One of the most remarkable of these undeveloped fields is that of the Crow's Nest Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, where a large number of superposed beds of exceptional thickness and quality have been defined.

Besides the bituminous coals, there are also in the interior of the province widely extended deposits of lignite coals, of later geological age, which, though inferior as fuels, possess considerable value for local use.

In the Queen Charlotte Islands anthracite coal is found, but has not yet been successfully worked ; and in the Rocky Mountains, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, coal of the same kind again occurs, near Banff and Canmore stations. The places last named lie just beyond the eastern border of British Columbia in the adjacent district of Alberta, but require mention in connection with the mineral resources of the province.

The coals of British Columbia may, in fact, be said to represent, in regard to quality and composition, every stage from hard and smokeless fuels, such as anthracite, to lignites and brown coals like those of Saxony and Bohemia. Many features of interest to the geologist might be mentioned in relation to these coal deposits did time permit, but it must not be forgotten to note one principal fact of this kind—the very recent geological age to which all the coals belong. None of the coals of British Columbia are so old as those worked in Great Britain ; they are, in fact, all contained in cretaceous and tertiary rocks.

The very general distribution of coals of various kinds in different parts of the province is of peculiar importance when considered in connection with the building of railways and the mining and smelting of the metalliferous ores. It insures the most favourable conditions for the development of these ores, to some further examination of which we must now return.

It is especially worthy of note, that wherever in the United States the Rocky Mountain or Cordilleran region has been traversed

by railways, mining, and particularly that of the precious metals, has immediately followed. It appears to require only facilities of transport and travel to initiate important mining enterprises in any part of this region. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the southern part of British Columbia, with the construction of other railway lines in the neighbouring States, near the frontier of the province, have already begun to bring about the same result in this new region; which, till these railways were completed, had remained almost inaccessible. It had long before been resorted to by a few placer miners in search of alluvial gold, and their efforts were attended with some success. Silver-bearing lead ores were also found to occur there, but under the circumstances existing at the time these actually possessed no economic value. It was impossible to utilise them.

In 1886, some prospectors, still in search of placer gold only, happened to camp in a high mountainous region which has since become familiarly known as Toad Mountain, and one of them, in seeking for lost horses, stumbled on an outcrop of ore, of which he brought back a specimen. This specimen was afterwards submitted to assay, and the results were such that the prospectors returned and staked out claims on their discovery. The ore, in fact, proved to contain something like \$800 to the ton in silver, with a large percentage of copper and a little gold.

In this manner what is now known as the "Silver King" mine was discovered, and, as a consequence of its discovery, the entire Kootanie district, in which it is situated, began to be overrun with prospectors. Hundreds of these men, with experience gained in the neighbouring states of Montana and Idaho, as well as others from different parts of the world, turned their attention to Kootanie. The result has been that within about five years a very great number of metalliferous deposits, chiefly silver ores, have been discovered, and claims taken out upon them. Several growing mining centres and little towns have been established; roads, trails, and bridges have been made, steamers have been placed on the Kootanie Lake and on the Upper Columbia River, and a short line of railway has been built between the lake and river to connect their navigable waters. The immediate centre of interest in regard to mining development in British Columbia has, in fact, for the time being, been almost entirely changed from the principal old placer mining districts to the new discoveries of silver-bearing veins.

So far as they have yet been examined or opened up, the metalliferous deposits of the Kootanie district give every evidence of

exceptional value. They consist chiefly of argentiferous galena, holding silver to the value of from \$40 or \$50 to several hundred dollars to the ton. Nelson, Hot Springs, Casloslocan, Illecillewaet, and Golden are at present the principal recognised centres in the new district, but it would be rash as yet to attempt to indicate its ultimate limits.

Though much has already been done in this Kootanie district, two principal causes have tended to prevent the more rapid growth of substantial mining up to the present time. The first of these is the difficulty still existing in respect to the local transport of large quantities of ores; the second, the exaggerated values placed by discoverers upon their claims. While it is evidently just that the prospector should receive an ample remuneration for his find, it is to be noted that the laws of British Columbia are so liberal that he (whatever his nationality) may, at a cost scarcely more than nominal, hold and establish his claim, even though he may be practically without means of developing it. Such development in all cases requires the expenditure of considerable sums, and this must always be of a more or less speculative character, while, even if thus fully proved, it becomes further necessary to incur an additional large expenditure in plant and machinery before any property reaches the status of a going concern. Scarcely an instance can be quoted anywhere of a mine which has paid its own way from the "grass" down, but almost every prospector is fully convinced that his claim is precisely of this kind.

Such circumstances, which have unfortunately for the last few years retarded the development of the Kootanie country, are now happily passing away; and there can be no reasonable doubt that in the next year or two this country will establish its place as one of the most important, not only in British Columbia but in North America as a whole.

So far as England is concerned, the actual investment of capital in this district has been small. The investor here would rather pay half a million for some property which, as demonstrated in a prospectus, will produce a good annual rate of interest, than embark a comparatively small sum in a promising venture. But to a man with some knowledge of mines and mining and the command of even a limited amount of capital, who will visit and live in the district himself for a time, the opportunities for profitable investment are, I believe to-day, excellent.

I have been unable to say anything in detail in regard to the actual modes of occurrence of the ores now being brought to light

in the Kootanie district and their geological relations. Neither is it practicable, on the present occasion, to pursue in further detail the history or description of other districts of the province in which more or less good work of a preliminary kind has been done in the development of metalliferous deposits of various kinds. Okanagan, Rock Creek, Nicola, Similkameen, the North Thompson, and Cayoosh Creek can only be named. It has been possible merely to endeavour to indicate in broad lines what has already been done and what must soon follow. Within a few years this province of Canada will undoubtedly hold an important place in the list of quotations of mining stocks in London and elsewhere, and then the further development of its mines will become a subject of common interest from day to day.

In conclusion, I wish to draw attention to one or two ruling features of the actual situation which are too important to be left without mention :—

The Cordilleran belt, or Rocky Mountain region of North America, forming the wide western rim of the continent, has, whenever it has been adequately examined, proved to be rich in the precious metals as well as in other ores. This has been the case in Mexico and in the western states of the American union. Though some parts of this ore-bearing region are undoubtedly richer than others, generally speaking it is throughout a metalliferous country. The mining of placer or alluvial gold deposits has in most cases occurred in advance of railway construction ; but this industry has always proved to be more or less transitory in its character, and has almost invariably been an indication of future and more permanent developments of a different kind. Placer gold-mining has, in fact, often been continued for years and then abandoned, long before the gold- and silver-bearing veins in the same tract of country have been discovered and opened up. This later and more permanent phase of mining has followed the construction of railways and roads, and the series of conditions thus outlined are repeating themselves in British Columbia to-day.

There is no reason whatever to believe that the particular portions of British Columbia now for the first time opened to mining by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway are richer in ores than other parts of the province. On the contrary, what has already been said of the Cariboo district affords *primâ facie* evidence of an opposite character. The province of British Columbia alone, from south-east to north-west, includes a length of over 800 miles of the Cordilleran region ; and, adding to this the further extension of the

same region comprised within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada as a whole, its entire length in Canada is between 1,200 and 1,300 miles. This is almost identical with the whole length of the same region contained within the United States, from the southern boundary with Mexico to the northern with Canada.

Circumstances have favoured the development of the mines of the Western States of the Union, but it is, as nearly as may be, certain, that the northern half of the similar region will eventually prove equal in richness to the southern, and that when the mines of these Western States may have passed their zenith of productiveness, those of the north will be still increasing in this respect. The explorations of the Geological Survey of Canada have already resulted in placing on record the occurrence of rich ores of gold and silver in various places scattered along the entire length of the Cordilleran region in Canada, and though so far we have to chronicle only an awakening of interest in the southern part of British Columbia, these discoveries stand as indications and incentives to further enterprise to the north.

While the remote and impracticable character of much of this northern country places certain obstacles in the way of its development, on the other hand the local abundance of timber and water-power in it afford facilities unknown in the south, which will be of importance whenever mining operations have actually been set on foot.

No attempt has been made in this brief sketch of the mineral wealth of British Columbia to enumerate the various ores and minerals which have so far been found within the limits of the province in any systematic manner. Nothing has been said of the large deposits of iron, from some of which a certain amount of ore has already been produced, and which wait to realise their true importance, merely the circumstances which would render their working on a large scale remunerative. Copper ores have also been discovered in many places. Mercury, in the form of cinnabar, promises to be of value in the near future, and iron pyrites, plumbago, mica, asbestos, and other useful minerals are also known to occur. In late years platinum has been obtained in alluvial mines in British Columbia in such considerable quantity as to exceed the product of this metal from any other part of North America.

While, therefore, the more important products of this western mountain region of Canada are, and seem likely to be, gold, silver, and coal; its known minerals are already so varied, that, as it be-

comes more fully explored, it seems probable that few minerals or ores of value will be found to be altogether wanting.

Respecting the immediate future of mining, which is the point to which attention is particularly called at the present time, it may be stated that coal-mining rests already on a substantial basis of continued and increasing prosperity ; while the work now actually in progress, particularly in the southern part of the province, appears to indicate that, following the large output of placer gold, and exceeding this in amount and in permanence, will be the development of silver mines, with lead and copper as accessory products. The development of these mining industries will undoubtedly be followed by that of auriferous quartz reefs, in various parts of the province, while all these mining enterprises must react upon and stimulate agriculture and trade in their various branches.

Because a mountainous country, and till of late a very remote one, the development of the resources of British Columbia has heretofore been slow, but the preliminary difficulties having been overcome, it is now, there is every reason to believe, on the verge of an era of prosperity and expansion of which it is yet difficult to foresee the amount or the end.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN : I will first call upon Sir Joseph W. Trutch, a former Governor of British Columbia, than whom I know no greater authority on that province of Canada.

Sir JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, K.C.M.G. : I have listened, in common, I am sure, with all present, with the greatest pleasure to Dr. Dawson's address. The subject is of great general interest to all, but of special importance to those who, like myself, are connected with British Columbia by bonds of sentiment and material interest. Like everything else of a similar character that has emanated from Dr. Dawson, that address bears the stamp of careful consideration and of the great practical ability of its author. British Columbians well understand and very gratefully acknowledge the obligations they are already under to him for many similar reports of his explorations and opinions in reference to their country, and I am sure I express their sentiments in anticipation in thanking him as I do for his further very valuable Paper to-night. In it he has shown how we might confidently have anticipated from the geological point of view that British Columbia would be found a rich mineral country ; and he has told us, from the results of his

own explorations and experiences, to what extent those anticipations have been realised by him, and has given us a carefully-drawn opinion as to the ultimate value of that mineral district. I do not think that any remarks of mine, detailing the observations and experiences and conclusions of a cursory character of an inexperienced like myself, would be useful or acceptable after this able and exhaustive address; I will only say that certainly all my experience in that country, extending now over thirty-five years, and the experience of all those more immediately engaged in mining pursuits, fully confirm all that he has told you of the particular features of that country; and, further, that the opinions and expectations entertained in that country with reference to the future development of that mineral district are of the most hopeful—I might, perhaps, almost say, in some cases, of a sanguine character. They have been so indeed for years past, and since I have been away from the province now some twelve months, I continue to receive from my correspondents there reports of discoveries and developments in that country, particularly in the Kootanie district, which fully maintain and strengthen all previous anticipations. I should like to say also, in confirmation of Dr. Dawson's address upon the more general topics of the country, that the conditions under which its mineral wealth, whatever it may be found to be, are to be developed, are surely of a most favourable character—favourable from considerations of climatic conditions, of conditions of location, and of conditions of a more general character. As regards climatic conditions, you will allow me to say, in a word or two only, as this is one of the subjects on which British Columbians are apt to “enthuse” a great deal, that whether in the more equable temperature prevailing along the sea coast and in the valleys leading up into the mountains, or in the interior districts, with greater cold in winter and greater heat in summer, everywhere free from those malarial influences so common in most new countries, you have a climate under which, more truly, I believe, than of any part of the world, it may be said that labour itself is pleasure. Then as regards conditions of location, the times are past, not so long ago, however, when British Columbia was isolated by intervening tracts of mountain and uninhabited prairie, which cut her off from Canada, and rendered the sea the only means, practically speaking, of approach to that country; when, as Dr. Dawson has told us, access into the interior districts could only be had at the price of great endurance and at the peril of life. In those days, so difficult were the means of transport into the interior and the

mining districts, such as Cariboo, that it was commonly said that a pound of salt was worth as much there as a pound of tea, or of any other commodity the intrinsic value of which was infinitely greater. Those days have happily passed away. Since the construction of that great transcontinental railway—thanks to the enterprise and courage of the gentlemen who formed the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, thanks to their enterprise in initiating and constructing that line under the auspices of the patriotic Government of Canada, and under your immediate able direction, Mr. Chairman, we now have railway communication through our country, and from our country through Canada to the Atlantic Ocean: a railway second to none on the continent, nor indeed, under all the circumstances, to any railway in any part of the world. That railway has already afforded the means of introducing machinery into some of our mining districts. The same enterprise—the enterprise of the same company and of other kindred railway corporations—has extended, or is extending, branch railways into the Kootanie country; and, as Dr. Dawson has said, nowadays you have no longer the same great difficulties to contend with. Machinery can now be introduced, and food obtained, at reasonable prices. And then, as to conditions of a more general character, bear in mind that nowhere else is British law more effectively maintained and administered, and consequently life more secure, and the rights of property more fully assured, and in particular, that the Mining Laws and Regulations, based on years of experience, have been framed with the special aim to encourage and promote the development of the minerals in the country, and to protect mining rights and property. I only desire, in conclusion, to express the hope and wish that, however many may be induced to embark their capital, and time, and energy in British Columbia in the pursuit of fortune from its mineral wealth or its many other resources, I trust they may all realise this result, at least: a result which, happily for me, I stand here prepared to profess and maintain, that British Columbia, if not the richest, is, at all events, the happiest country in the world.

Mr. H. C. BEETON (Agent-General for British Columbia): In the first place, I beg to congratulate the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute on securing the valuable services of Dr. Dawson on this occasion, notwithstanding the very important duties which brought him to this country, in connection with the Foreign Office; and on behalf of the province, I wish to express my hearty thanks for his very able and interesting Paper. It is quite certain we could not have had a higher authority on this subject. He knows the

province most intimately, having travelled over the greater part of it, and from his knowledge as an expert he has given to the world in his works an exhaustive geological account of it. He has traversed familiar ground this evening, and he has reassured my mind, if indeed I ever had a doubt, about the brilliant future of the province. Dr. Dawson pointed out that, having passed through the placer period of mining, we have entered the deep-sinking and the quartz-mining period, which will naturally require a great deal of capital, machinery, and, of course, skill. The difficulty is to attract foreign capital to distant enterprises of a speculative character, which mining must always be. Consequently, the Americans have an advantage over the English, being nearer the spot, and they have also the advantage of experience in their own country, and, as we see, they are now working their way north and developing this rich Kootanie district. At the same time we are indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the present development very much. British Columbia has been kept back mainly owing to the want of such communication, but I have no hesitation in saying that we are now on the eve, in this Kootanie district of the South-East province, of very important and most valuable mineral developments; and though one speaks with 'bated breath about paying mines after what I have listened to this evening, I have no hesitation in saying that this summer will demonstrate to the world that the Kootanie district will not only prove valuable but be a good paying district. Dr. Dawson has referred to the Cordilleran belt, which, as geologists know, exists not only in British Columbia and Montana and California, but further south; and so confident are our American cousins of the mineral wealth of this formation, of which we have over a thousand miles in our province, that I have myself seen a project on paper, which I should not be astonished to see one day carried out, for a railway running north and developing this rich mineral belt. The railway will extend to Alaska, and then, crossing the Behring Straits, will connect with the railway which I believe is about to be commenced in Russia, connecting finally with the European system; so that it is on the cards that our posterity will be able to go overland from British Columbia to the city of London. This will give you some idea of the opinion of our American cousins as regards this belt. Although I should be the very last to depreciate the importance of mineral wealth, there is no doubt it plays a very important part in the development of our Colonies, as witness Australia and the Cape; but experience tells us that for permanent sources of wealth we must look further than minerals. So British

Columbia must look to the permanent sources of wealth she possesses in her fisheries, forests, and coal mines; and I think that in the near future we shall, like our neighbours to the south, have another industry—a most important one—the fruit industry. For years, California has sent to our markets enormous quantities of preserved fruits. There is no reason in the world why British Columbia should not add fruit to her export list; we are on the eve of that business, and I hope to have the good fortune of exhibiting what we can do in that respect in our court at the Imperial Institute. I beg to thank Dr. Dawson for the valuable assistance he has rendered me at the Imperial Institute in the arrangement of the mineral cases, and I hope, and am sure, that I shall in the future have his continued assistance in carrying out what we have so much at heart—viz. that the public may know what we are doing and have done in regard to minerals, and that those mineral cases will contain a permanent representation of our mineral resources.

Dr. JOHN RAE, F.R.S.: I have gone over part of the country in British Columbia described by Dr. Dawson, namely, the Cariboo district, when the gold mining was in full swing; my object in going there was not to look after gold, but to search out the safest and easiest route by which to take a telegraph line across the continent, which the Hudson's Bay Company were desirous of carrying out—as there was a very promising-looking valley leading from Cariboo to the head waters of the Fraser River. My hopes in that direction were disappointed, nor could I examine the place closely, the ground at the time being covered with snow. It was altogether a rather rough journey, as we had to run down the dangerous Fraser River in very small “dug-outs,” a thing never previously done by strangers, I was told, without guides, the Shushwapp Indians being unable to accompany us. I did a little gold-washing in the streams we passed by both east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and found colour of gold more or less developed almost everywhere. At one small stream east of the Rocky Mountains I stumbled upon what appeared to be a fine outcrop of coal at least eleven feet thick, which was found to burn well, and boiled our kettle very nicely, but a sample I brought home and took to Jermyn Street Geological Museum was pronounced by Sir Andrew Ramsay to be only lignite. I have no doubt I showed my ignorance in expressing an opinion that *possibly*, as this outcrop had been exposed for hundreds of years to the changes of the weather, perhaps when mined deeper it would be different. It looked so very pretty and clean to handle. If I may wander away a little northward and

eastward from British Columbia, I would say a word or two about the abundant indications of copper at and near the Coppermine River on the Arctic Coast, where we picked up some lumps of six or eight pounds' weight that appeared perfectly pure; in fact so pure that all the weapons and tools of the Eskimos are manufactured of this metal. The Indians, also, when they run short of lead, hammer lumps of copper into a substitute for balls for their guns. From my description of the rock formation, Dr. Dawson is of opinion that it is similar to or part of the copper-bearing rock stratum of Lake Superior. My object in getting on my legs was most surely not to say anything about myself, but on a more agreeable subject: to say a word about my friend, the reader of to-night's paper; whom I knew and saw a good deal of at home, when as a lad he was a student of geology in London, and how we were delighted with his intelligence and capacity—an opinion fully confirmed by a very high authority, Sir Andrew Ramsay, at that time at the head of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, who said he never had a student who showed more application and quickness in acquiring knowledge of his subject than Dr. Dawson—and thus the boy was father to the man. Dr. Dawson has done me the favour to send me from time to time many of the interesting papers he has published, not always geological, and I can testify to the immense amount of work they display, sometimes performed in very difficult and trying circumstances. They are full of important facts, and one can rely upon every word in them. He has shown what he can do, and I venture to express a belief that there is a great future before him.

MR. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN: As an old British Columbian, I have listened with great pleasure to Dr. Dawson's able address. The only fault I have to find is with the map on the wall, which makes the country look so rocky, lifeless, and inhospitable. Now, it is a glorious country. For climate and a happy life there is no country equal to it. The future of British Columbia no doubt is a great future. Its gold and other mineral resources must be developed. I have washed a pan or two out there in the days Dr. Dawson speaks about—the golden year 1863. It was a hard country, the Cariboo country, in those days, for there was no railway and travelling was very rough work. I walked through the snow from Lightning Creek to Williams Creek, and when I got to my journey's end I had to lie on the bare boards and was glad to get a sheepskin to cover me. But the Canadian Pacific Railway has changed all that. British Columbia is not so far off as it was. It can be reached now

from London in little over a fortnight. In the sixties it took you about six weeks. Irrespective of gold, there is a future before British Columbia, for, notwithstanding that there are so many mountains, there is a great deal of really good land. I have ridden over miles of rolling prairie among those mountains, and beyond that there is no doubt a vast quantity of mineral wealth yet undiscovered. Speaking of the Kootanie district, I myself, in 1864 or 1865, had several specimens of the richest silver ore I ever saw in my life. The prospector who gave them to me told me he would divulge the secret of its whereabouts to me some day, but he wanted to see a little more of it; and the secret, I believe, died with him. As to the gold, I have been told of a prospector who goes regularly every year to Victoria with gold dug by himself. He has kept the secret, but it is to be hoped it won't die with him. I should have been glad if Dr. Dawson had told us what he thought of the gold of Vancouver Island itself. There was a quantity of gold taken out of Leach River in 1865, but mining was not continued there beyond a few months, although there must be still gold there. I may say, in conclusion, that those who have any idea of investing money in gold or coal mines, in my opinion could not do better than go to British Columbia.

Major WILLIAM CLARK: I have not had Dr. Dawson's experience of British Columbia, neither have I his scientific knowledge; I have not lived so long in that province as my friend Sir Joseph Trutch, and have not at any time held the position of Agent-General which Mr. Beeton so worthily occupies; but I do not yield to any of these gentlemen in the faith I have in the future of British Columbia. I have to thank Dr. Dawson for the paper which he has just read: it strengthens my faith in what I myself believe, and one is always ready to take hold of evidence in support of his own conclusions. We must remember that Dr. Dawson occupies an official position, and must, therefore, be extremely guarded in his statements. Were he free to "boom" British Columbia he would, no doubt, have let his tongue loose, and have said things which would have been more suitable for the promotion of mining companies; but it is right, and all the more valuable, that so high an authority should keep well within the mark. We have read somewhere that the Queen of Sheba, when she came to see the glory of Solomon, exclaimed that "the half had not been told" her; and I dare say, if any of this audience not personally acquainted with British Columbia were to go out and examine into matters as carefully as Dr. Dawson has done, the Queen of Sheba's certificate

would be the most applicable. We have been recently informed that Her Majesty belonged to a highly mineralised country, and it may have been that the Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of her dominions was her cautious informant. Joking apart, I feel sure that this contribution to our knowledge of British Columbia comes at an opportune time. We have lately heard a great deal about South Africa and of the sums invested in the development of that portion of the Empire, but I firmly believe that it will well repay those who are pinning their faith on South Africa to follow up the lead which Dr. Dawson has given us to-night. I have nothing to say against South Africa, but investors will be quite safe to go on the information Dr. Dawson supplies; and, considering the nearness of British Columbia, I would strongly recommend it as another basket into which part of the investors' eggs could with safety be deposited. Dr. Dawson has only had time to-night to indicate what possibilities lie in that province, and to touch on some of its leading features as a mineral country. He has passed over the question of placer mining with a few remarks regarding the early days of the placers, but it would be a mistake to infer that he considers these as by any means exhausted. I think Sir Matthew Begbie is authority for the statement regarding the "flour" or "scale" gold, that there is not a spadeful of soil on the benches of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers that isn't auriferous; and I believe that when proper appliances are brought to bear upon these benches and on the channels of the upper country, the results will outweigh those realised by the crude methods of the past. Working with shovel and cradle for the most part, and with no capital but the result of their daily toil, the miners had to be content with the products of the upper gravels. In many cases, where they were able to break through and reach the older deposits, as in Lightning Creek, the miners were "drowned out" when the pay was at its best. These claims remain to this day, and there are hundreds of miles of gravels within the province capable of returning large dividends on capital judiciously applied to working by more modern and scientific methods. It must be gratifying to everyone present—remembering that British Columbia is an integral part of the British Empire—to be made aware of Dr. Dawson's estimate of the country from the forty-ninth parallel to the Alaskan frontier. His words are in the highest degree encouraging, and indicate that when mining results have passed their zenith, in that equal stretch on the American side of the boundary line, British Columbia will be mounting upwards to greater prosperity, enriching the province and the Em-

pire. The province, as has been remarked, is Imperial in its dimensions. It is about one-third larger than the German Empire. It stands on four pillars as regards its future, for besides its wealth of minerals, it has its forests, its fisheries, and its agriculture to support its population. This province, with its enormous extent and its equally enormous resources, contains only about 100,000 people, and the value of its resources can best be realised from the fact that this handful of people—less than half the population of an ordinary English town—were able to export last year surplus products to the value of over six and a half millions of dollars. Results so remarkable surely serve to indicate that there is room for the application of capital, and especially of British capital, for the development of these varied resources. Ever alive to what will pay, our American friends are steadily gaining a foothold. They cannot be blamed, but we will be liable to blame if we do not step in and do the work which it is peculiarly England's duty and England's privilege to accomplish; and for my own part I would rejoice to see some really practical outcome in that direction as the result of to-night's meeting. There are unique opportunities for the investment of capital in the mines and forests, and in the industries to which their products lead. These will eventually give employment to a large population, which will be the best guarantee for a home market for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The wants of the present population are inadequately supplied, and each year large quantities of every kind of farm, orchard, and garden product have to be imported. It will readily be understood that the prospect of a permanent home market will attract agriculturists, as against other districts which have to rely on export prices for their returns. The range of land suitable for the farmer of small means is limited, but large areas exist which would form the basis for profitable returns on capital employed in converting these into manageable holdings, to the benefit alike of the capitalist and the country. I will not venture to say anything of the fishery wealth of British Columbia, or the bearing which this resource has on the future importance of the province. I am afraid I would get too enthusiastic, but it is without doubt that these fisheries will constitute one of its most permanent sources of revenue. In the departments of fishing and agriculture there are opportunities for colonisation which, if prudently carried out, will be productive of the happiest results; and I am sure that patriotism, philanthropy, and cold capital, with an eye to dividends, can safely join hands in furthering these truly Imperial interests. It has been my good

fortune, under the guidance of our Chairman, the High Commissioner for Canada, to follow closely in recent years matters relating to the colonisation and development of the Dominion, and in working out these interesting and important problems, and I am proud to recall the fact that it has been my privilege to serve under such a master.

Dr. RANKINE DAWSON: I fear that I am not qualified to add anything of value to what has been already so well said, as regards the mineral wealth of British Columbia. As, however, the discussion has not been confined to this point, I may perhaps be allowed to say something of another characteristic of this great province for which, I venture to think, it will in future be as famous as it will undoubtedly be for its mineral wealth—I refer to its scenery. We have been told, as regards its mineral wealth, that much of it is at present inaccessible. The same is true of its scenery. Two sections of the country are, however, easily reached at the present time by the ordinary traveller, and of these only I shall speak. One is the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which crosses at right angles three distinct mountain ranges on its way to the coast: the other is the coast itself, which extends some 500 miles from the international boundary on the south to Alaska. The mountain scenery is as fine as any to be found on the continent of America, and, so far as I know, is excelled only in grandeur and impressiveness by that of the Himalayas as seen from the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. The Canadian Pacific, with the foresight and enterprise for which that company is justly famous, has provided hotels at different points of exceptional beauty or interest, where artists, tourists, or sportsmen can obtain comfortable accommodation. Such are to be found at Banff and at Field in the Rocky Mountains, at Glacier, at the summit of the Selkirks, and at North Bend in the Coast Range. The scenery along the coast is of a different kind; there, long fjords and inlets cut up the coast-line in the most fantastic way, whilst innumerable islands extend along its length, and form in many places natural channels, through which the traveller can pass for many miles without catching any glimpse of the open sea, whilst on either hand pine-covered mountains rise, almost precipitously, to a great height. In two other parts of the world only, so far as I know, will similar scenery be found—viz. in Norway, and on the Western Coast of New Zealand. This voyage along the coast is already becoming a very popular one with tourists, and comfortable steamers ply at regular intervals throughout the summer season. Few things, perhaps, are more difficult to

describe adequately than mountain scenery. It is not difficult to heap up adjectives, or to gradually advance from positive to comparative and superlative; but it is difficult indeed to convey real or definite conceptions to the mind of the listener. I shall make no such attempt to-night. This whole region well deserves the name which, in writing to the *Times* some two years ago, I ventured to give it: that of the Canadian Alps. In conclusion, I can confidently advise anyone who appreciates nature in its grandest and moos impressive moods to take the earliest opportunity of visiting this great province for himself, and can promise him that he will not come away disappointed.

Mr. JOSEPH NELSON: I made my first visit to British Columbia in the autumn of 1856. I worked the cradle on the Fraser River for the purpose of discovering gold, and I made the acquaintance of Sir James Douglas and Captain Cooper. The evidence I obtained I laid before Lord Taunton, then Secretary of State for the Colonies; a committee of the House of Commons having at that time been formed for the purpose of inquiring into the possibility and feasibility of colonising the great North-West and British Columbia and Vancouver. I never formed a more favourable opinion of any country than I did of Vancouver and British Columbia during my short visit, and when I came back I wrote a handbook on the subject. At that time the discovery of gold was only beginning, and the result of the information which I had personally collected or received from various correspondents, and which I published, was that there was a considerable emigration to these parts. But the time came when the alluvial deposits were exhausted, and then they had to resort to more expensive methods. Gold was discovered up in Cariboo, but it was far removed from any means of communication, and the consequence was, the miners suffered great hardships. But that there was enormous mineral wealth there cannot be denied. I am speaking on the authority of one of the most successful miners of the present day—Mr. Mylchrest, who afterwards went to California and Australia, and then to South Africa, and who is now known as the great Diamond King. He was one of the pioneers, and had to undergo all these privations in consequence of the difficulties of getting provisions and the like. I was talking to him a few days ago on his visit to London—he is now one of the principal landowners in the Isle of Man—and he said: “I shall never forget the days I spent there; they were days of great privation; but there is a great future for that country when communication by rail is really opened up, and I have no doubt it will become one of the

great gold-producing countries of the north-west coast of America." On my return after my visit in 1856 I wrote a handbook, as I have already stated, and I said, "What is this distant country? The first thing to be done is to have steam communication with San Francisco," and I got up a company and spent a considerable sum of money, but did not succeed. The next thing I said was, "We will start a bank," and I obtained a Royal Charter. That is the Bank of British Columbia. I also proposed the construction of a railway, and that now forms part of the Canadian Pacific. Being a modest man, I will say no more on these matters, but this I must say—that I have read Dr. Dawson's contributions to geological knowledge with infinite pleasure. I may add that the present Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is practically experienced in mining matters, and when I heard of his appointment I felt that the right man had been put in the right place. Under him, I believe that there is a great future before British Columbia. At the same time, we must always remember that mining is ephemeral, while the fisheries are perennial; still, as I have said, I believe that the mining industry will be developed, and that in this as in other respects the country will go on and prosper.

The CHAIRMAN: A very agreeable duty now devolves upon me. It is to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Dawson for the very able and interesting paper he has presented to us this evening. I may mention that more than twenty years ago the Government of which I had the honour to be a member appointed Dr. Dawson a member of the Commission for the survey of the international boundary, and we were not disappointed in the result. On the completion of that important work, he presented the world with a most valuable volume on the scientific points which had presented themselves in connection with the flora and natural history and other important matters connected with the survey. From that time he has steadily ascended, step by step, until he has attained very nearly if not the same rank as his distinguished father, Sir William Dawson. I have no hesitation in saying that he has done most valuable work for Canada and for British Columbia, and for every person interested in that important part of Her Majesty's dominions on which the paper has treated. As a man of science he has been cautious, and has not over-coloured his picture; but although I am not a prophet, I venture to say that the mineral resources of British Columbia will continue to attract more and more attention until the world is astounded at the developments in that direction. I have great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Dawson.

The motion was cordially passed.

Dr. DAWSON: I have to thank you for the attention with which my paper has been received this evening, and to express also to gentlemen who have joined in the discussion my appreciation of the terms in which they have spoken of such work as I have been able to do in British Columbia. It has been particularly gratifying to find how many friends of British Columbia are present. Had we a longer time to discuss the prospects and resources of that province, many additional points of interest upon which it has been impossible to touch would occur. My difficulty has been, in endeavouring to speak on so large and important a subject as that of the mineral wealth of British Columbia, to know where to stop, for in a general sketch such as that attempted to-night it is not possible to include details which must always be more interesting than the mere skeleton of the subject. It is now my pleasing duty to ask you to join in a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Sir Charles Tupper's work in connection with Canada is so well known, his interest in this Institute, as well as in all other matters connected with the welfare of the Empire at large, is so fully recognised, that it would be presumption on my part to say more in submitting this motion.

The Chairman thanked the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

RELATIONS WITH THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Fellows was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Monday, 27 March, 1893, in pursuance of a Requisition duly signed by "at least twenty-five Fellows of the Institute" in accordance with Rule 54.

The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., presided.

Amongst those present were the following :

Mr. James Adams, Sir Augustus J. Adderley, K.C.M.G., Messrs. J. F. Aldenhoven, John Alger, Dr. F. H. Anderson, Messrs. W. Herbert Anderson, J. W. Arbuthnot, J. F. Arnold, J. T. Arundel, James Ashbury, W. G. Devon Astle, J. Astleford, Hugh W. Austin, A. J. Barber, Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Messrs. Henry H. Beauchamp, F. Faithful Begg, Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G., Messrs. J. H. Blackwood, William Blyth, Henry Bois, Herbert W. Bond, G. W. Booker, Harold Boulton, S. B. Boulton, F. Boyle, F. R. Bradford, Dr. A. M. Brown, Messrs. S. B. Browning, J. H. Butt, Rev. A. Caldecott, Sir George W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Messrs. A. Campbell-Johnston, C. S. Campbell-Johnston, W. H. Carter, Colonel Henry Cautley, R.E., Messrs. E. Cayford, E. J. Challinor, Edward Chapman, Charles Clark, J. McCosh Clark, Major William Clark, Messrs. Henry Clarke, Arthur Clayden, R. B. B. Clayton, N. L. Cohen, W. R. E. Coles, G. E. Colebrook, C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., J. Astley Cooper, George Cowie, Nicholas Cox, J. T. Critchell, W. S. Cuff, C. E. Cullen, A. J. Cunningham, F. H. Dangar, General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B., Mr. T. Harrison Davis, Dr. Rankine Dawson, Messrs. H. A. De Colyar, H. H. Dobree, F. A. DuCroz, Frank M. Dutton, Frederick Dutton, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., J. H. Fawcett, J. A. Ferguson, Dr. M. I. Finucane, Messrs. Ernest Flower, Hugh Fraser, E. F. B. Fuller, A. C. Garrick, A. E. Gawthrop, C. T. Gedye, H. O'H. Giles, John Girdwood, W. D. Glossop, Raymond Godfrey, G. R. Godson, F. G. Goodliffe, Joseph Graham, Cardross Grant, Henry Grant, George Green, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Messrs. W. S. Sebright Green, E. Haggard, John Hall, H. B. Halswell, Thomas Hamilton, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart., Messrs. T. J. Hanley, George Hardie, Dr. E. A. Hardwicke, Mr. R. E. Haslam, Commander G. P. Heath, R.N., Mr. W. H. Heaton, Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Messrs. James Hill, John Hughes, W. Hughes-Hughes, F. Hogarth, G. Holdship, Wm. Holman, George N. Hooper, J. E. Hopgood, F. Hovenden, Dr. C. Inglis, Dr. E. M. James, Messrs. W. W. Jenkinson, Percival Johnston, R. M. Jones, H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Charles J. Keep, Wm. Keswick, Wm. King, Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Messrs. T. C. Kitto, H. A. Krohn, F. P. de Labilliere, J. R. Laing, Jnr., Surgeon-Major J. J. Lamprey, Messrs. W. G. Lardner, T. Lark, J. Laughland, P. Lemberg, C. H. Lepper, G. Collins Levey, C.M.G., N. Levin, A. Levy, J. Stanley Little, M. Little, Hon. H. S. Littleton, Messrs. M. J. Lothian, J. R. Love, M. W. Lowinsky, Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Messrs. J. L. Lyell, N. Lubbock, W. R. McComas, Matthew Macfie, Joseph McGaw, W. G. MacGregor, J. P. McIntyre, A. Mackenzie Mackay, Rev. Robert Mackay, Messrs. W. B. Marks, James Martin, A. P. Matheson, Colonel R. L. Matthews, Dr. H. W. Maunsell, Messrs. W. Melhuish, F. E. Metcalfe, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

Messrs. Thomas Mills, S. Vaughan Morgan, Alexander Morten, C. H. Harley Moseley, J. R. Mosse, Dr. F. J. Mouat, Messrs. R. Muir, J. Muirhead, J. Murray, A. Myers, Henry Osburn, W. W. Oswald, Right Hon. Sir Arthur J. Otway, Bart., Mr. P. Berry Owen, Capt. Wm. Parfitt, Mr. Henry Parker, Major J. Roper Parkington, Messrs. H. Pasteur, H. M. Paul, Walter Peace, Walter Pears, C. Perring, Sir Robert J. Pinsent, Messrs. C. A. Pritchard, A. Radford, Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., Messrs. G. T. Rait, T. H. Hatton Richards, T. F. Roberts, A. O. Robinson, Capt. W. P. Roche, Messrs. William Rollo, Freeman Roper, Sir James Russell, C.M.G., Messrs. A. Saalfeld, C. S. Salmon, E. G. Salmon, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Colonel J. H. Sandwith, C.B., Messrs. C. Schiff, Alexr. Selanders, Walter Severn, James Shand, John L. Shand, Charles Short, Samuel Shortridge, Charles Sidey, Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Messrs. C. H. Sippe, Henry G. Slade, Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Messrs. T. E. Spencer, J. S. Sprent, W. J. Stanford, J. W. de Vere Stevens, Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Dr. C. E. Strutt, Messrs. John Stuart, G. W. Taylor, J. V. E. Taylor, Percyvale Taylor, L. W. Thrupp, George Tinline, T. F. S. Tinne, Frederick Tooth, E. B. Tredwen, W. K. Tweedie, Wyndham Vaughan, Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., Messrs. B. C. Wainwright, W. Leslie Whyte, Alfred Wilkins, G. W. Willcocks, A. Williamson, J. Wilson, Leopold Yates, Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The Secretary read the following notice convening the Meeting.

Royal Colonial Institute.
Northumberland Avenue, London,
March 18, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (in pursuance of a Requisition duly signed by at least 25 Fellows of the Institute) a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Institute will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole—entrance in Whitehall Place—on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1893, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To consider the present position of the Royal Colonial Institute as regards its relations with the Imperial Institute.
2. To take the opinion of the Fellows as to whether either an amalgamation or merely arrangement for the harmonious working of the two Institutes, whilst each maintains its own independence, is desirable.
3. To amend the Rules so as to allow the Votes of Non-Resident Fellows to be taken, either by Proxy or Voting Papers, upon this question, and, if thought desirable, upon other questions of grave importance.
4. To adjourn the Special General Meeting to a day to be fixed, for the purpose of obtaining the Votes of Non-Resident Fellows upon the principal Resolutions submitted to the Meeting.

By Order of the Council,
J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

LORD BRASSEY: This meeting has been convened by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, in compliance with a requisition

signed by twenty-nine Fellows, and for the objects stated in the notice which has been read. I was one of the Fellows who signed the address drawn up by Mr. Severn. I most earnestly desired that nothing should be left undone which could be done to bring the Colonial Institute and the Imperial Institute together. To a large extent it may be said that we exist for common objects. And as members of the Colonial Institute, we can have no other sentiments but those of cordial goodwill towards the Imperial Institute. Let us consider what were the circumstances under which the Imperial Institute was called into existence, and what are the objects which it is designed to promote. When our beloved Queen reached her jubilee, many loyal subjects desired that the occasion should not pass by without some permanent memorial. The jubilee had called attention most especially to the expansion of the British Empire under the present long and happy reign; and it was decided to commemorate it by the creation of the Imperial Institute. The ideas, the objects, the sentiments, the sympathies, to which it was thus designed to give material representation, are most cordially approved at the Colonial Institute. We can have no jealousy of the new undertaking. On the contrary, we wish it every success; and we should seek by every practicable means to give it our support and co-operation. Gentlemen, when I signed the address to which I have referred, I hoped that it might be possible in some practical and immediate way to give effect to the views which I have expressed. I knew that our Journal, which is so widely circulated and highly appreciated, must continue to be published. I knew that we must continue our occasional meetings for the reading and discussion of papers, preceded by the customary social gatherings. These meetings must be held in a central spot. For this purpose no arrangements could be better than those actually adopted. I knew that our present staff was most efficient and must be kept together. But I did entertain the belief that it might be possible to take advantage of an offer of a noble suite of rooms, within the walls of the Imperial Institute, where our library might be placed, where our ordinary business might be transacted, and which, in short, might be the official domicile of the Royal Colonial Institute. ("No.") Further inquiries have convinced me that such a change would not at present command general approval. For the convenience of all our members, and especially of that great majority living in the Colonies, a central situation is essential. Our members make use of the present building as an address for their letters, for the perusal of Colonial journals, and for many of the purposes of a Colonial Club.

They would not do so if we moved to South Kensington. I am therefore, I confess reluctantly, led to the conclusion that at present no very definite steps can be taken for combining the Royal Colonial with the Imperial Institute. While, however, we cannot do much in our collective capacity, as individuals we may all help to promote the success of the Imperial Institute by enrolling ourselves in its list, I am happy to say a rapidly swelling list, of Fellows. I rejoice to know that already very many of our number have adopted this course, and that not a few of us have been liberal contributors to the building fund. For the present we must be content to act in the way I have indicated, leaving it to the future to show what further and more direct action it may be practicable and desirable to take. We have the assurance that the friendly sentiments which animate us are warmly reciprocated. We have within the last few days had evidence of the existence of these sentiments through a letter received from the Council of the Imperial Institute. This letter will doubtless lead to further communications; and I need not say that any action which may be taken by your representatives will be largely influenced by to-day's proceedings. While a warm and earnest supporter of the Colonial Institute, I am one of those who have a confident belief in the future of the Imperial Institute, although as yet no definite and comprehensive plans for the utilisation of its noble building have been framed. It is wise to allow ample time for the development of plans. As a suitable place for future Colonial exhibitions, as a library, as a museum, as a social centre for those interested in our Empire beyond the seas, the Imperial Institute must certainly prove valuable. We, of the Colonial Institute, will always wish it well. Many of us will do our best to support it with such moral and material aid as we are able to give while preserving our own autonomy.

Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN: Being primarily responsible for the framing of the requisition under which this meeting has been called, it is my privilege to introduce the first resolution. I must preface my remarks by saying that requisitionists are glad to find by the speech which has just been delivered by our noble Chairman, that his Lordship has somewhat changed his opinions. I must confess that many of our party were overwhelmed with consternation when they heard that Lord Brassey was to take the chair at this meeting, for they knew that his Lordship's name was appended to what we call the amalgamation circular, and they had seen the report of his speech with reference to our library being removed to South Kensington. But his Lordship has dissipated all that feeling

by his speech, and things are as they were. I may say I was not greatly alarmed myself, because I was sure that in Lord Brassey we should have an able and thoroughly impartial Chairman ; in fact, I was rather gratified than otherwise, for I felt confident that he would not take the chair if he were really against preserving the autonomy of this Institute, and I strongly suspected that, to use a popular phrase, his Lordship had "found salvation." I will state briefly the reasons which induced the requisitionists—whom I may call the Constitutional party, inasmuch as they are desirous of preserving the constitution and the autonomy of the Institute—I will state the reasons which led us to ask for this special meeting. We had recently read the circular issued just before the late annual meeting. It was signed by a number of the Fellows of this Institute, some of whom are held in great respect, and among them were two Vice-Presidents, noblemen whose opinions are well worthy of the highest consideration. We found that the opinion was gaining ground that this Institute was doomed—that it was supposed to be an effete, worn-out affair, which was going to be absorbed and swallowed up by the larger and younger Institute. I may mention that inquiries were actually made as to whether the buildings were likely to be on sale. A more egregious "sell" for the purchaser in all probability could not be imagined, for he would have bought a Chancery suit, with at least 3,000 Fellows of this Institute united as one plaintiff against him. Be this as it may, the speculative club promoter scented the opportunity and was eager to buy the property. Well, this feeling that we were to be sold was gaining ground, and we feared that non-resident Fellows, reading the reports in the newspapers, would begin to feel we were as utterly negligent of their interests as of our own. They would form the impression that our apathy arose from our belief that the cause was lost. How far that is from being the fact this great meeting testifies. We have faith in this Institute, and we mean to maintain it in its integrity. We did not know that another circular might not be issued penned by the same hand as the last, the writer of which evidently wrote under some authority, for does he not say in his letter to our Secretary—"If the amalgamation of the two Institutes could be brought about, I should expect you as Secretary and the Treasurer to be continued" ? If this circular were not written with some authority, or at all events under some inspiration from South Kensington, how did the writer come to hazard such an expectation ? I am unable to conceive otherwise how he dared to give expression to it. Another point I would mention. We could not help remark-

ing that, although full publicity was given in the press to the circular in favour of amalgamation in the report of our annual meeting, yet very few of the papers gave one word that was said against amalgamation. Following upon these reports were other paragraphs plainly intimating that this Institute was doomed. I have now stated some of the circumstances which, we think, justify us in calling this meeting. We want once for all to put an end to these underminings and workings in the dark. We wish to have the matter openly discussed, and to hear who are for, and who against, any sort of amalgamation that may lead to our extinction. I may remind you that this Institute has existed a quarter of a century without any outside assistance; that our financial position is exceedingly good—second to the position of no Institute in London; and that we have done excellent work during the period I have named in the diffusion of knowledge concerning the Colonies, and are doing it still. The Institute buildings occupy the most central position in London—the most convenient centre of meeting for Colonists who are sojourning in the metropolis, and the most convenient place for their correspondence, as they almost all reside somewhere in this neighbourhood when they come to London. Moreover, this is the most convenient place for those seeking information about the Colonies. Perhaps many of you are not aware how many persons come to our Secretary for information about all sorts of matters relating to the Colonies, which information they obtain readily and gratuitously, and in this connection I refer not merely to the Fellows, but to others who naturally apply here for what they want. Would these inquiries be answered as readily if the Institute were removed to South Kensington? Would our Colonists find that as convenient a centre for their communications? If our library were removed to rooms there, we should lose the very kernel of our building. If they take the kernel, let them take the shell also. It may be that many Fellows who frequent the Institute are not aware of the very extensive and admirable Reference Library—a library, I may say, that is the best Colonial library in the world, and situated in the very centre of London, and therefore of the British Empire. The building itself is second to none in an Avenue of palatial buildings; its foundations are of solid granite, and the superstructure is admired by everyone. It is built, in fact, as if we meant to stay there. And let me say, sir, that the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, both resident and non-resident, do intend to stay in this building, which suits them so well. Improve it—add to it, if you will, but do not attempt to alienate it; do not

destroy it. The feeling of uneasiness to which I have alluded was perhaps a little enhanced by the fact that eleven members of our Council were also members of the governing body of the Imperial Institute ; although we have no member of our Council actually representing us on the Imperial Institute. Whereas twenty-five organisations and institutes in London are actually represented on the governing body of that Institute, we are left out, for ten out of the eleven members of our Council, who are also governors of the Imperial Institute, represent different Colonies, whilst the Earl of Rosebery is nominated by Her Majesty, but not as representing the Royal Colonial Institute. A member of our Council was elected on the Organising Committee, in whom we have perfect confidence, and we, Fellows of this Institute, are sorry to see that Mr. Nevile Lubbock was not appointed a member of the governing body to represent this Institute. The main point in the resolution I am about to move is that we wish to preserve the autonomy of this Institute. To the Imperial Institute we have no hostility. We desire that it shall go on and prosper. We also desire that it will let us alone. Let us do our work whilst they do theirs. We shall be perfectly willing, I am sure, to aid them in every way we can, but we do not want to be swallowed up. We hope that the Imperial Institute may have a grand future before it, but we feel confident that we ourselves have a grand future before us also. We have not lost members since the Imperial Institute was started. It is true that many of our members have joined the Imperial Institute, but they remain Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, although we are threatened—by the author of the new amalgamation scheme—that many of our members would resign and join the Imperial Institute. We are told that if we do not make terms speedily with the Imperial Institute, we shall not obtain as good terms as we should now. That may or may not be ; there is one solution to this difficulty : we may remain as we are. So far as I can see, we have nothing particular to gain by any amalgamation. As to honorary fellowship of the two Institutions on mutual terms, I do not think—although the subject was mentioned in the resolution—that it would work well or smoothly ; though possibly some scheme might be arranged by which a limited number of Fellows of the one Institute might be admitted Fellows of the other on certain terms. I beg to move :—
“That the Royal Colonial Institute, having been founded as a self-supporting institution for the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies, and the maintenance of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the outlying parts of the British Empire, and having successfully carried out the sound principles laid down by

its founders twenty-five years ago: This meeting, whilst desiring that the Royal Colonial Institute should in every possible way work harmoniously with the Imperial Institute,¹ either by admitting the Fellows of the Imperial Institute to Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute upon terms of mutuality, or in such other way as may be arranged by the Council, with the consent of the Fellows, is of opinion that the *independence* of the Royal Colonial Institute should be *strictly maintained* in the future, as it has been in the past. It is, therefore, resolved that it is inexpedient that any amalgamation, which might endanger the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute, should be entered into with the Imperial Institute."

Mr. ARTHUR CLAYDEN: After the speech delivered by our Chairman this afternoon, I feel that the wind is taken out of my sails, and I wonder that my friend Mr. Sebright Green was able to give us the admirable speech he did. It seems our case is won, and what is there for me or any other advocate of the *status quo* to say? I took the opportunity last Monday of visiting the Imperial Institute, and had a quarter of an hour's conversation with Sir Somers Vine, and I must say he met me very courteously—much more so than I deserved, because at our annual meeting I was led into some rather unparliamentary language in characterising that Institute, and my apology to him is my apology to you this afternoon. The question of amalgamation was sprung upon us, and some of us were perhaps led into speaking more strongly than we would have wished. Certainly nothing would be further from my mind than to speak disparagingly of the Imperial Institute. It is unquestionably a most magnificent pile of buildings, and one could not help rejoicing in the enterprise, patriotism and loyalty of which it is so glorious an expression. Its great fault seemed to me that it was altogether too magnificent, too ambitious, as a self-supporting Institution, and I almost envied Sir Somers Vine his cheery optimism in the matter. I came away with a deepened conviction that it would be simply suicidal on the part of this Institute to seek any amalgamation with it. I go entirely with every word that has been said by our Chairman as to our being in full sympathy with the leading idea of the Imperial Institute. I see no reason on earth why any Fellow of this Institute should be otherwise than most friendly with it. I only ask that we may be left severely alone, and that this Institute may leave the Imperial Institute severely alone, so far as any responsibility is concerned. I

¹ For modified resolution see p. 278.

am glad to find Lord Brassey so enthusiastic about the Imperial Institute, because it seems to me that it will stand in need of the sympathy—the practical sympathy—of a good many millionaires. I am not going to inflict a speech on you, but will content myself with just mentioning some reasons why, I think, we should remain as we are. I might sum them up in the words of the old proverb, “Leave well enough alone.” We are a prosperous Institution, and have a noble building, with about £1,500 paid off last year more than we needed to pay off, and I think we stand to the good rather over £30,000. We have a large membership roll—something like 4,000 members; this we have attained without any pressure, but if we chose to exert ourselves in securing new members, both at home and abroad, I have no doubt the membership could be greatly increased. If, however, the membership were to fall below its present number, we should still go on and be a prosperous Institution. It is extremely satisfactory that we should have this opportunity of a free interchange of opinion, and I for one heartily thank the Council for affording it. Let us improve our Institution as far as we can; let us make it more popular: let us throw open the door a little wider, but let us remain as we are, so far as our constitution is concerned, preserving inviolably our independence, and working out our destiny on our own lines. I beg to second the resolution.

Mr. C. S. SALMON: When I first thought of addressing this meeting, I did not expect that the question would take the exact turn that has been given to it by the speech of our Chairman, and under the circumstances we need not say very much. I was in hopes after the Imperial Institute had been started on its prosperous career that certain questions formerly raised regarding our Institute would have died out. There were some who thought it would be impossible to have two Institutions in London, but I myself never took that view. When I looked at the enormous extent of the British Empire—our independent Colonies and our Crown possessions, and their great commerce, and everything connected with them, it struck me that there was room not only for the Royal Colonial Institute but for the Imperial Institute and possibly hereafter for some others, especially when we considered the social and other wants of those coming to London. I did not think our friends would be gratified if the Royal Colonial Institute were done away with, for that is what it means—the words such as “terms of amalgamation” and other words used in connection with this matter being mere euphemisms to express the same thing, and that is the destruction of this Institute. In a document read at the last meeting we were told in one of the paragraphs that “while

we fully recognise the importance of the work which has been done by the Royal Colonial Institute, we are decidedly of opinion that its continuance as an Institution entirely separate from the Imperial Institute is very undesirable." This document was sprung upon us, and I must say, when the signatures were read out and I found amongst them the names of two Vice-Presidents of this Institute, I was really surprised, because I am one of those ordinary people who think that gentlemen acting as Vice-Presidents of this Institute are supposed to serve the interests of this Institute and not desire its destruction. We are well aware that there are gentlemen of eminence—eminent by social position and by service rendered in the Colonies and elsewhere—who are much sought after not only that they may do honour to such Institutions, but that they may render them service. When, by any combination of circumstances, these gentlemen find that the interests of the different Institutions with which they are connected do not quite coalesce, their position becomes a somewhat delicate one, but no doubt they know the right thing to do under the circumstances. But when I saw this document I said—"Here we are asked by the Council of our Institute to give them a free hand to deal with this question ;" and up to the moment I heard the document read I had entire confidence that the Council might be trusted to act with perfect impartiality. I must confess, however, that I then began to have considerable doubts. It was true that the names of only two of our Vice-Presidents were appended ; but the question was how many more of them held the same views, for if any more did hold those views the negotiations with the Imperial Institute could not be conducted on a footing of equality. Again, we must remember that the Royal Colonial Institute is a private and self-supporting Institution, while the Imperial Institute is practically a State-supported Institution. ("No.") Well, it has received large sums from Indian sovereigns and princes and others, and from the Colonial Governments, and I believe the only reason which prevented an application to Parliament was that the moment was not deemed opportune. There is, moreover, a general impression that the Imperial Institute, even with help from abroad, will not long be able to continue on its present magnificent basis, so that the result of amalgamation would be that we should lose the Royal Colonial Institute and should have only one Institute, an Institute which would not serve all the purposes that are now served. The Colonists who come to England are very much like other people. They come for business or pleasure, and they do not all live at South Kensington, any more than at Clapham or any one place. They want a place

in the centre of London, and the Royal Colonial Institute is in the very kernel of London and of the Empire. It is in the very heart of the literary, the artistic, and the club district of London, and also of the greatest hotel and dining centre in the world. I understand from certain gentlemen who spoke at the last meeting that they object to dine at this hotel. I cannot condole with them. Would they prefer South Kensington? I have no doubt after a course of dinners at South Kensington they will change their opinion, and if they do I have no doubt the Royal Colonial Institute will be glad to welcome them back. In conclusion, I say the Royal Colonial Institute has done a great work in the past and is likely to do a still greater work in the future. The question of "amalgamation" was a grave one; but, since the speech of our noble Chairman, I think there is no longer any danger. I am very glad of it, and I think throughout the Colonies and the British settlements there will be a feeling of relief that the threatened danger is averted.

Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G.: I would like to say a few words on this question, which I think is one of very large importance. It seems to me it would be a mistake to pass the resolution. I do not think it is fair to place before the non-resident Fellows a proposal so one-sided as that embodied in the resolution. If we submit such a resolution to the non-resident Fellows, we should also submit an alternative proposal showing the conditions on which an amalgamation can be effected; therefore, I think the most desirable conclusion the meeting can arrive at is to appoint a committee to confer with the Imperial Institute to see whether some plan could not be devised and placed before the Fellows, resident and non-resident, for their opinion. I believe, myself, that amalgamation is desirable. The Imperial Institute covers all the ground of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a great deal more. There is no question which will be the more influential, and I do not believe there is scope for the two Institutes to prosper and flourish together. The Fellows of the Imperial Institute will enjoy larger advantages than it is possible for the Fellows of this Institute to enjoy; in short, I believe it will be to the advantage of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute that the amalgamation should take place. But even if it be possible that the Royal Colonial Institute should come out successful in the contest, I am much mistaken if there be many, indeed any, of the Fellows of this Institute who would wish, directly or indirectly, to come into conflict with an Institution which is Imperial, which was founded to carry down to far generations a memorial of the virtues, and the sagacity, and of the glories of the

reign of the greatest monarch that ever sat on the throne of England. I do not believe the majority, or any great number, of the Fellows of this Institute would desire to enter into any rivalry with such an Institution. We have heard something said about independence and property rights. There is no question of the kind. It is simply a question of the convenience and enjoyment of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and if, as I believe to be the case, they will enjoy greater advantages as members of the consolidated Institute, it seems to me there is no question what the decision should be. As to the conditions of amalgamation, the one important point seems to me to be that the building in Northumberland Avenue, which has proved so useful to a large number of the Fellows, should be perpetually, or for a very long term of years, dedicated to the purpose of a library of reference and to the meeting of the members; that it should be used as a place where they may receive correspondence and write letters, and where they may have interviews; in fact, for *quasi* business purposes, so to speak, the premises in Northumberland Avenue would be found very convenient. That, I think, should be made a condition of the amalgamation. But, as regards the reading of papers, the holding of dinners, and the annual conversazione, I am of opinion that it would be more dignified and more convenient that they should be held in the Institute's own premises rather than at an hotel. Indeed, there seems to me something almost ludicrous in the fact that annually the most distinguished colonists, the most distinguished residents in various parts of our dominions, should form a sort of supplementary addition to the splendid collection of birds, beasts, and fishes at the Natural History Museum. I do trust an opportunity will be given to Fellows who are not present to-day to consider not only the declaration of independence recited in this resolution, but a proposal for the amalgamation of the two Institutes, which, I say, would be convenient and advantageous to the members of both, and especially to the members of the older-established Institute. I think there is another—I will not say condition, but concession, which should be adopted, and that is that the Imperial Institute should make Honorary Fellows for life of all who are Life Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and I think also it would come with good grace if the Imperial Institute would make Honorary Fellows the members of the Royal Colonial Institute for periods of years according to the time they have been members of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Field-Marshal Sir LINTORN SIMMONS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. : I rise

as one who signed Mr. Severn's proposal to say that I haul down my colours. I signed that paper from what was stated at the head of it—that it was due to the proposal of the Prince of Wales. I have the greatest possible respect for the sagacity of the Prince of Wales, and I imagined that he had sounded this Institute and that it was with his consent that this proposal had been brought forward. From what I have heard since, I find I was mistaken, and am satisfied it is utterly impossible to bring about amalgamation—certainly not at the present time. But I think a great deal may be done to bring about what the noble Chairman has indicated—a good feeling between the two Institutes. It is very desirable, I think, that the members of this Institute should have full access to and be free in the Imperial Institute, and *vice versa*—that members of the Imperial Institute should have access to the splendid library of the Royal Colonial Institute. I think a mutual arrangement of that sort would result eventually in bringing about a very good feeling between the two Institutes. I have heard a distinguished member of this Institute suggest—I throw it out merely for what it is worth—that it might be desirable that Fellows of this Institute should become Fellows of the Imperial Institute at a reduced subscription, and *vice versa*. I have only spoken to one or two gentlemen about it, and it has commended itself to them as a possible means of bringing about a good understanding. I belong to both Institutes myself, and I think it is a very good thing that as many gentlemen as possible should belong to both of them, as I have no doubt that community of members will bring about a better understanding.

Mr. L. W. THURPP: I do not purpose to go into the question of amalgamation, for I think our Chairman has so admirably expressed the views of the great majority of members that discussion of that matter is quite unnecessary. I rise to draw your attention to some words in the resolution, words which I think it is very inadvisable should remain. They are these :—"either by admitting the Fellows of the Imperial Institute to Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute upon terms of mutuality." I think the idea is that the subscription should be, say, 3*l.* for the two Institutes; but how would that work? I myself am a member of both Institutes, but if the members of one Institute are made members of the other, it will be quite immaterial to the members to whom they shall pay their money. A member will get all the benefits of the two Institutes, no matter whether his cash is paid to the funds of our Institute or to the funds of the Imperial Institute. Now, however flourishing we may be now, we ought not to commit ourselves

to anything which may have a detrimental influence in the future; and I ask the meeting to consider whether the proposal I have just named may not have the effect of leading to a scramble for subscribers. We, of course, lose members from time to time by death and otherwise, and the roll must be recruited from year to year. It is therefore most important we should do nothing which will render a loss of members the probable result. It is not unfair to suppose, I think, that if there is a scramble for subscribers the more impecunious Institute will be the more active. I fear that if we insert these words we shall be pledging ourselves to the principle, and in the result we may find that we have done something which will compel us, after all, to amalgamate. It would be wiser, therefore, in my opinion, to omit the words, and to leave our committee free to decide what would be the probable effect of members of one Institute becoming Honorary Fellows of the other, or of a joint subscription covering the two Institutes. The resolution would then read:—"That the Royal Colonial Institute having been founded as a self-supporting Institution for the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies, and the maintenance of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the outlying parts of the British Empire, and having successfully carried out the sound principles laid down by its founders twenty-five years ago: This meeting, whilst desiring that the Royal Colonial Institute should in every possible way work harmoniously with the Imperial Institute, in such way as may be arranged by the Council, with the consent of the Fellows, is of opinion that the *independence* of the Royal Colonial Institute should be *strictly maintained* in the future, as it has been in the past. It is, therefore, resolved that it is inexpedient that any amalgamation, which might endanger the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute, should be entered into with the Imperial Institute."

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I had not intended to take any part in these proceedings, being anxious to hear the views of different Fellows rather than to express my own, which you have frequently heard. I rise merely for the purpose of saying that I so completely concur with the observations just made by Mr. Thrupp that I would ask the mover and seconder of the resolution whether they will not consent to expunge the words to which exception is taken. It is, after all, a matter of detail, which must be worked out in some way, but it would simplify matters if the words were omitted from this resolution, in which, with this exception, I entirely concur.

MR. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN : I have consulted the seconder, and we are ready to adopt the suggestion to omit the words.

MR. FREDERICK DUTTON : The resolution in its original form had my hearty support, and it will have my support in its amended form ; although personally I am inclined to think a scheme of Honorary Fellowship might be desirable. It is impossible to consider the question before us except to some extent in connection with matters that occurred in 1889. Most Fellows will remember that in that year we were asked to approve an arrangement provisionally come to by the Councils of the two Institutes for adopting certain bases of concerted action, and I myself somewhat strongly criticised the arrangement then proposed. I did not do so—as I believe has since been attributed to me—as in any sense hostile to the Imperial Institute ; quite the contrary, for I have great ideas of the Imperial Institute. I consider it a noble conception, and the building itself as a grand monument to hand down to future ages of the jubilee of our Queen ; but whilst allowing all that, and being a member of the Imperial Institute, I was then and am now of opinion that it is quite possible for the two Institutes to proceed without any amalgamation and without the necessity of any active competition between them. The feeling of the meeting was strongly against the proposal. Since that time not much has been done. Sir Frederick Young, at the last annual meeting, reminded us of the events which have since happened, and the criticisms which we ventured to offer on that previous arrangement were amply borne out by its being shown that in its most important particulars it could not be legally given effect to, and it was in consequence of those difficulties that further consideration of those bases has not been proceeded with. It was thought desirable by the Executive of the Imperial Institute, and I think wisely, that until the constitution of that Institute had assumed a more settled form, it would be hardly possible to consider the question of any harmonious working arrangement, so as to be able to produce anything like a tangible proposal for acceptance. The position has a little altered since then, from the circumstance that the Council of this Institute have now received a letter from Sir Frederick Abel, intimating that the Council of the Imperial Institute are now desirous of further discussing these questions with the Council of this Institute ; and I may also mention for the information of the meeting that, when this previous arrangement was under consideration, a committee of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute was appointed to meet the Council of the Imperial Institute, in order to thresh out the details, and that committee is still in existence.

Thus a practical means exists for the further discussion of the question, if that is desirable. The supporters of the resolution mostly agree in saying, Why not leave well alone? In some respects I think it is very difficult to leave well alone, and in this sense—that so long as the Royal Colonial Institute was the only Institute, as it undoubtedly was at one time, for carrying out the objects of its charter, everything was very well indeed, and we prospered exceedingly under wise management, and the loyal support of members, but everybody must see that a difference at all events was created when the Imperial Institute was founded. Of course, in some respects, the two Institutes run on similar lines. I will say where I think the divergence lies. I think the most important feature of the Imperial Institute lies in the advantage which that Institute derives from the possession of its magnificent building, of being able to create in London a splendid Imperial museum, and to facilitate in connection with that museum the diffusion of information and the expansion of Imperial trade. We must at once recognise that this is a matter entirely beyond our power. Here the Imperial Institute has an enormous work, which would not in any way clash with our work. But while I think that, I think there is some danger, and that we should not be altogether wise in leaving well alone, in the sense of leaving the Imperial Institute severely alone. I am afraid, whether we wish it or not, that there would be a danger of a feeling of rivalry and competition springing up between the two Institutes. It may even spring up in the sense of its being suggested there is such rivalry, and those feelings very soon grow. Therefore, to prevent any calamity of that sort, I think it is desirable to consider if there is not some way in which the two Institutes can approach one another a little more closely, and yet at the same time steer clear of any suggestion of amalgamation or of the giving away of the independence of this Institute. Some of my friends have told me I am credited with having an amalgamation scheme in my pocket. Inasmuch as it bears on the motion, I would like to state what is the scheme which suggested itself to me after thinking over the matter, in consequence of my believing there were dangers from this spirit of competition. Under the arrangement suggested in 1889, and which was not at all approved, we were invited, first of all, to contribute a portion of our revenue to the Imperial Institute. That was strongly opposed—certainly while we had a debt; and, moreover, we were told we could not legally do it. Secondly, the old arrangement provided that Fellows of the Imperial and of the Royal Colonial Institutes should become full Fellows each

of the other Institute. The objection was that, inasmuch as the Fellows of the Imperial Institute might largely exceed us in numbers, there was a danger of our existence being completely undermined. It was further proposed that the Imperial Institute should appoint a certain number of representatives on our Council, and that we should have a certain number on theirs. This was recognised as being entirely out of order, inasmuch as the members of our Council must be duly elected in accordance with our rules from among our own Fellows. These and other objections existing, it would naturally follow that if any scheme of action is to be considered at all, it must be a scheme which will fall short of the old one ; and in considering carefully the rules of our Institute and also the rules of the Imperial Institute, I did think, and do still think, it will be possible to have an arrangement under which the Fellows of the Imperial Institute may be Honorary Fellows of this Institute and Fellows of this Institute Honorary Fellows of the other. It is quite likely, although we may start with the idea, that objections might be suggested which would have to be dealt with. Mr. Thrupp apprehended such an arrangement might lead to a scramble for Fellows. If such a circumstance arose, it would no doubt be sufficient to determine it. It has also been suggested there should be a small extra subscription to enable any Fellow of one Institute to become a Fellow of the two Institutes, and that the Finance difficulty there might be got over on the principle of the division of the entire sum between the two Institutes. At all events, the scheme I have suggested, and which I should be prepared to support, subject to consideration of details, provided simply that Fellows of the Imperial Institute should be Honorary Fellows of this Institute, and *vice versa*, so that in that way they would have no control over each other's business proceedings. Then I provide for the appointment of a working committee, the Council of each Institute nominating a certain number of members, and this committee would arrange matters of detail and as far as possible prevent any clashing. Lastly, I provided that either Institute might determine the arrangement by giving a certain specified notice, and further that the notice might be given by the Council of either Institute, and that the Council should be bound to give the notice if the Fellows requested them so to do, thus leaving the ultimate determination of the matter in the hands of the Fellows. Those are the practical suggestions which occurred to me, and I believe they might form the basis of discussion. At all events, I thought it right to take the opportunity of making these remarks, because the question will have to be considered whether we are to leave the Imperial Institute severely

alone, or whether there is not some arrangement by which we could work together.

The CHAIRMAN : It has been suggested that it would be interesting to the meeting to have read the letter from Sir Frederick Abel on the part of the Imperial Institute. I referred to the receipt of the letter, and said it would be considered and dealt with by the Committee, mainly influenced by the tone of this very important meeting. It will interest you to know that the Committee representing this Institute comprises the following names:—Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Mr. Frederick Dutton, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Mr. F. P. de Labilliere, Mr. Neville Lubbock, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. J. R. Mosse, Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.¹

The SECRETARY read the letter as follows:—

“Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom,
the Colonies and India, Imperial Institute Road,
London, S.W., 17 March, 1893.

“DEAR SIR,—

“On the 9th August, 1889, I wrote you, by direction of the Organizing Committee of the Imperial Institute, to the effect that it was proposed to leave in abeyance the subject of further steps relating to the proposal of a basis for concerted action between the Imperial Institute and the Royal Colonial Institute until the affairs of this Institute were in a more advanced condition, but that I should have the pleasure of communicating with you on this subject later on.

“The attention of my Council having been directed to reports in the public press of discussions bearing upon this subject, held at recent Meetings of Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, I have received instructions to inform you that the Council of the Imperial Institute is now quite prepared to enter into further communication with the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

“I am, Dear Sir,

“Yours faithfully,

“F. A. ABEL,

“Secretary.

“J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.,

Secretary,

Royal Colonial Institute,

Northumberland Avenue.”

¹ Lord Brassey's name has since been added to the Committee.

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE : As I travelled eight hours on Saturday by sea, and am not the best of sailors, for the purpose of standing up in defence of the independence of this old Institute, I should like to be permitted to say a few words. I wish to protest against the idea that those of us who desire to maintain the individuality of this Institute have any hostile feeling towards the Imperial Institute. I have always endeavoured to take the broadest possible views of Colonial and Imperial subjects, and therefore I rejoice at the establishment of every Institution which tends to promote the great objects we have in view—the extension of knowledge respecting the Empire, and of the feeling that its unity must be permanently maintained. I believe that the Imperial Institute—worked upon proper lines, and not brought into collision with us—may do an enormous amount of good, and if it will only leave us on our own ground, we also shall continue to do the great work upon which we have been for years engaged. It must be borne in mind that the success of this Institute in leavening the public mind with healthy views on Colonial and Imperial questions, has rendered the foundation of the Imperial Institute a possibility. Without our uphill and laborious work in the first instance, its existence would have been an impossibility ; and now, when we have succeeded so well, it would be rather a hard thing if we were to be extinguished. If, however, by the extinction of this Institute—much as we are attached to it—the great objects we all have at heart could best be promoted, we might entertain the question of amalgamation ; but I think the work will be better done by having two Institutes, so long as they both are fairly and properly supported, than by merely having one. The Imperial Institute has more of an official character than this Institute. I do not say that to claim greater credit for ourselves, because I hold it is most desirable there should be what I may call a great official Institute like the Imperial Institute, and that there should be also, working on somewhat similar lines, an independent Institute such as ours has always been. For the purpose of discussing public questions, we can offer a freer and more impartial platform than could be provided by an official Institute like the Imperial Institute, which must be more or less under the direction of the government of the Empire. The two Institutes should never be allowed to clash. The only objection against the Imperial Institute in the past is that it might have been steered a little differently, so as in no way to take the wind out of our sails. I hope that may be avoided in the future.

At the close of Mr. de Labilliere's remarks there were general cries of "Vote."

The CHAIRMAN: It is the evident sense of the meeting, I think, that we should now take a vote.

The resolution as amended was then put to the meeting, and carried with three dissentients.

Mr. MATTHEW MACFIE: It would seem from the tone of several of the speakers that the meeting is now satisfied that there is no serious ground of apprehension in this matter, and for that result we are largely indebted to the conciliatory speech of the Chairman. As the resolution which I had consented to move is of a somewhat drastic character, and was suggested by events as they formerly stood, it is a question whether I should not be in a somewhat anomalous position in proceeding with it. At the same time, as there were one or two circumstances which especially weighed with us in asking for this meeting, and as the minds of Fellows have been somewhat diverted from the condition of affairs as they existed at the time of the late annual meeting, I may be allowed to recall to your minds how affairs then stood. You will know there never has been on our part any interference up to the present with the conduct of the affairs of the Imperial Institute. We have left it severely alone, thinking that in so doing we were following the path of wisdom. But it can hardly be said, as it appeared to us at the last annual meeting, that that policy has in all respects been reciprocated by the friends of the Imperial Institute: for there was sprung upon us a mine in the form of a letter from Mr. Severn, in which we were called upon to agree to amalgamation as an imperative duty. Since then we have discovered there have been other parties at work in the same direction; and at the meeting in question there was a significant remark dropped by one of the members of the Council of this Institute which set us a thinking. He requested that the Fellows should allow the Council to have "a free hand." We naturally thought our interests were in danger. A good deal has been said about maintaining the autonomy of this Institute. Now, I for one can hardly see how the autonomy of the Institute is to be effectually maintained unless the two Councils are completely different from each other. Unless we are resolved on amalgamation, I am not at all certain as to the expediency of one half of our Council being either members of the Council of the Imperial Institute or members of Committees connected with it. It is not that we consider our views infallible and the views of those who differ from us necessarily wrong, for we desire to give them the fullest credit for seeking to promote the interests

of the two Institutes from their point of view. At the same time, we cannot help thinking there would be a more effectual safeguard against the possibility of amalgamation if membership of the two Councils did not coincide, and if the two bodies were entirely separate; in other words, if it were determined that members of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute should not be members of the Council of the Imperial Institute, and more particularly if it were determined they should not seek amalgamation. However, as I have said, the whole aspect of events has changed. I leave myself entirely in your hands. I do not desire even that you should hear my resolution as a matter of history, but I may state that the object of the resolution was that, in order to ensure the perfect autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute, the members of our Council should not be members of the Council of the Imperial Institute, especially if those serving on the Council or the Committees of the two Institutes desire amalgamation. Under all the circumstances of the case, I would venture to suggest that I should be allowed to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. E. CULLEN rose to move—"That it is expedient that the opinion of all non-resident Fellows be taken upon the question as to whether or not any amalgamation which might impair the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute should be entered into with the Imperial Institute. The Council are therefore hereby requested to take immediate steps to obtain the opinion of non-resident Fellows upon this question, and to make such opinion known to the resident Fellows in due course, and that this meeting be adjourned until November 27 next for the purpose of receiving information respecting such opinion."

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: I would appeal to Mr. Cullen not to proceed with his motion. After the resolution that has just been passed, there can be no object in doing so. Either the non-resident Fellows would agree, in which case the poll would be useless, or they would disagree, in which case we should have to have another meeting, and we should be put to great trouble and expense.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is by leave withdrawn.

Mr. G. R. GODSON: I would like to state that in 1889 we never gave the Council full power to arrange with the Imperial Institute. We limited them, and they were not to go into the question financially. That was passed.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK: It is forgotten that we can make no arrangement with the Imperial Institute but such as will require a three-fourths vote of our Fellows, so that the Fellows may be

quite easy in their minds that we cannot commit them to anything they do not approve.

The CHAIRMAN: By the first resolution the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute is guaranteed.

Mr. WALTER SEVERN: One of the speakers referred to the memorial as imperatively demanding amalgamation. I wish to correct that; the memorial merely asked for a joint Committee to consider the subject.

The CHAIRMAN: There is no further resolution. I think you will be satisfied that a most exhaustive discussion has taken place, and a most pronounced opinion placed on record.

On the motion of Mr. W. S. Sebright Green, seconded by General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B., and supported by Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., a vote of thanks was given to Lord Brassey for presiding.

The meeting then separated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 11, 1893.

Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., a Member of Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 17 Fellows had been elected, viz. 2 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. Robert W. D. Moir, George B. Rennie.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. E. N. Buchanan Boyd (Gold Coast Colony), Joseph F. Boyle (Sierra Leone), Robert C. Cleghorn (Natal), Frederick G. Durnford (Straits Settlements), Adam Jameson, M.B., C.M. (Western Australia), Arthur Rogers Jenkins (Natal), Frank E. Lochner (Mashonaland), Darent H. McDonald (British Honduras), Edward Musgrave (British Columbia), George T. Plummer (St. Lucia), Henry E. Reuben (Jamaica), Theodore Reunert, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E. (Transvaal), Hamble C. Sawyerr (Sierra Leone), Henry R. Shipster, R.N., Rev. Montague Williams (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c. had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to have to announce that Lord Albemarle, who promised to take the chair this evening, is unavoidably prevented from being with us. As a Member of the Council I have been called upon to take his place, and more particularly I suppose for this reason—that I am an old Queenslander (the oldest Queenslander living in England, I imagine, or anywhere else), and New Guinea is near to Queensland, so that there is supposed to be some affinity between them. Before I call on the lecturer I ought to tell you that at a meeting this afternoon the Council unanimously determined to open the doors of the Institute from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening for eight months—that is, from May 1 to December 31, except in August and September, when the majority of Colonists are out of town. This is a sort of tenta-

tive measure. It will be attended with a considerable amount of expense; still, there has been a demand for this convenience; a certain amount of pressure has been brought to bear on the Council, and this is the outcome. I hope this experiment will answer satisfactorily, and that the Fellows of the Institute may feel inclined to take full advantage of it. Introducing Mr. Hatton Richards, I will ask you to bear and forbear with him. We have been disappointed. A gentleman had promised to read a Paper, but unfortunately he was attacked by what I think they call the influenza, and so was unable to appear this evening. Our friend Mr. Hatton Richards came forward at the last moment, and like a second Mettus Curtius he leaped into the gulf. I am sure we are all very much obliged to him. You will see he is in very good health. He is not quite so stout or so—well, what shall I say?—well-favoured as your chairman, for Mr. Hatton Richards is only about half his size. I sat next to Mr. Hatton Richards at dinner this evening. He told me stories that made my hair stand on end. What do you think, ladies? It is impossible to rear a winged fowl or turkey in New Guinea in consequence of the mosquitoes. These mosquitoes are so large, so enormous—they occupy so much space in New Guinea—that you cannot have a chicken, or a duck, or a turkey on the table. It is a wonderful country. Mr. Hatton Richards tells me there are mountains no less than 18,000 feet high and rivers 700 miles long. This country—this island or continent—contains about 350,000 natives. I must not go on, or I shall be told I am taking the wind out of Mr. Hatton Richards' sails; but I may say that New Guinea, while one of the most newly-acquired, is also one of the most interesting Colonies in the British Empire. There is present to-night a friend of mine (Sir James Garrick) who represents Queensland, though I am sorry to say he will not much longer continue in that position. Well, some years ago Queensland stepped in and hoisted the British flag over New Guinea—a very proper and plucky proceeding, but I am sorry to say the Colonial Office interposed and ordered the flag to be taken down. What is the result? We have got only the tail-end of the island. The Dutchmen and the Germans have the best parts. However, we have the tail-end. It won't prove a greasy tail, for we mean to stick to it. It is a pity, though. I won't say what Government this was, for this Institute, amongst other virtues, claims to be non-political, and we try to make it so. I believe myself that New Guinea will become a great Colony, and perhaps at some distant date she may claim Home Rule. However, I now

introduce Mr. Hatton Richards, and I am sure you will be greatly interested in his Paper.

Mr. T. H. HATTON RICHARDS then read his Paper on—

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

A GREAT change has taken place in connection with New Guinea since the Royal Colonial Institute was last addressed on the subject by the Rev. James Chalmers in January, 1887. On that occasion the lecturer spoke of *New Guinea*; to-night I am going to speak to you of that portion over which the Queen's sovereignty has since been proclaimed, and which, as a result, is now known as *British New Guinea*.

It is not my intention to refer to the early history of the country, for I suppose no society or institution knows more of it than the Royal Colonial Institute, which, not only as a body, but through some of its individual Fellows, has ever taken a keen interest in all that concerned the place and its annexation by Great Britain. But in order to more clearly place before you the exact condition of this comparatively new possession to-day, I would ask you to bear with me for a few minutes while I briefly review the events of the last ten years.

In the rivalry that existed for supremacy in this great island, Holland claimed the whole of that portion lying to the west of the 141° of E. longitude; Germany also wished to have a portion of the island. The warm and united interest taken by Australia in the matter will not soon be forgotten; while the earnest feeling of Queensland on the subject prompted the Government of that Colony in power at the time to send an officer to New Guinea to annex the country, and accordingly Mr. Chester (at that time Police Magistrate at Thursday Island) hoisted the British flag on April 4, 1883, at Port Moresby. This act on the part of Queensland was, however, not upheld by the Imperial Government.

At the Inter-Colonial Conference held at Sydney in December of the same year, resolutions were passed urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea by Great Britain; and it being subsequently arranged by the Colonies to contribute £15,000 a year towards the expenses of a Protectorate, Commodore Erskine proceeded in H.M.S. "Nelson" to the country, and formally annexed the south-eastern portion of New Guinea with adjacent islands on November 6,

1884. General Sir Peter Scratchley was appointed Special Commissioner for the newly-acquired territory, but very shortly after entering upon his duties he succumbed to malarial fever. He was succeeded, after a short interval, by the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., of Queensland.

At the Colonial Conference, held in London in 1887, the Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales undertook to guarantee the sum of £15,000 a year, for ten years, for the purpose of covering the cost of an administration of the territory if Her Majesty's Sovereignty was proclaimed. This was agreed to by the Imperial Government, who also consented to contribute towards the expenses alluded to by giving a steam yacht and an annual allowance of £3,500 for three years towards its maintenance. This grant was subsequently increased, as also the term, which at present expires on March 31 next. In the same year, Queensland passed an Act intituled "An Act to make provision for the Indemnification by the Colony of Queensland of Her Majesty's Imperial Government against the expenses of the Government of British New Guinea." In this Act Queensland became responsible for the annual sum of £15,000 for ten years from the date when sovereignty should be proclaimed, and in the second schedule to the Act lies, I may say, the basis of the Letters Patent, regulating the constitution of the Possession. As a result of all these arrangements, the Queen's Sovereignty was proclaimed by Sir William MacGregor on September 4, 1888, and the boundaries of the new Possession declared. The area so acquired by the Crown is not confined to the mainland of New Guinea. The Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands are specially named, and all other islands lying between the 8th and 12th parallels of South latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of East longitude, *but*, as the proclamation goes on to state, "not forming part of the Colony of Queensland." This is due to the fact that the jurisdiction of that Colony was extended in 1879 to certain islands in Torres Straits, and which include islands within three miles of the Southern Coast of New Guinea. The islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of S. latitude are also included in the proclamation.

Germany having also annexed a portion of New Guinea, we find the whole island, which has, roughly speaking, an area of just over 300,000 square miles, divided between three nations, Holland possessing the largest portion, Great Britain the next, and Germany the smallest.

The head of the Government in British New Guinea is an Administrator under the Governor of Queensland.

In the Possession (which is the term officially used to describe British New Guinea instead of the word Colony) the Administrator is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown. The number of members of each council is limited to five, exclusive of the Administrator. The appointments to these councils are for terms of six years from date of appointment.

It will, therefore, be seen that the position of British New Guinea is somewhat exceptional. Certain Colonies of Australia pressed for annexation, and evinced their sincerity by agreeing to pay for the expense of a Government for ten years. As a return, those Colonies are consulted through Queensland in the Administration of the Possession; while financially, their return consists of the local revenue of the country and the refund of any unexpended portion of the £15,000 there may be at the end of the year. I might here mention that Western Australia also pays a small amount annually, although not bound to do so. The contribution, however, is really a continuation of the older agreement, in which she was a party, to defray the expenses of a Protectorate.

The seat of Government is at Port Moresby, and as it is, therefore, the principal point of the Possession, perhaps I may be permitted to give a short description of it. Its position is about 9° 27' S. The locality had been selected by Sir Peter Scratchley, chiefly, I believe, because it was the only place where any attempt at permanent civilisation had been made. The London Missionary Society had had their headquarters established there for some considerable time, while, as regards climate, speaking in comparison with other parts of the Possession, it may be regarded as fairly healthy. There is a tolerably good harbour which is margined by surrounding hills. These hills are very irregular, covered for the most part with forest trees, which seem at once to remind the traveller of the Australian gum. At certain times of the year these hills are terribly barren, but during the wet season they become rather picturesque, for they add a green and refreshing landscape to the general contour of the scene. Government House is best seen from the harbour. It is a most unpretentious building situated at an elevation of about 150 ft. The principal European settlement is to the right of the harbour on entering. The houses are built either of wood or corrugated iron, or both. The first thing that strikes the traveller as he approaches Port Moresby is the very mountainous aspect of the country. In

the distance can be seen a high range of well-defined mountains, seeming to assert the greatness, or perhaps I should say the vastness, of the comparatively unknown country. Jagged and notched in their topmost outline, they present a weird front to the person who beholds them for the first time.

The headquarters of the Government being, as I have said, at Port Moresby, the next principal stations are those situated at the eastern and western ends of the Possession. In the former, a small island called Samarai, and in the latter a place called Mabudauan, are the points from which the magistrates in charge of those districts do their work.

It may be appropriate here to draw attention to the magnitude of the Possession that has to be controlled. The area of the whole, as described by the Proclamation of Sovereignty, and which of course includes islands—is about 203,253 square miles. Of this about 86,374 square miles form the mainland, leaving as a result an aqueous area, with numerous islands scattered about, of 116,879 square miles. Bearing in mind that the mainland is in parts very thickly populated, that the chief islands are equally so, and also the distances very great in many cases between the islands and the mainland, or the islands themselves, you may possibly be able to form some vague idea of the vast extent of the Possession to be governed, and of some of the difficulties of administration, which are increased by certain exceptional local conditions. The great majority of the people have lived, and do live, in strange independence of one another. Different dialects, different habits and customs in detail have separated one tribe from another, till they either live in enmity or fear. There are no recognised chiefs as in other countries. Each district has to be dealt with separately, the people brought together themselves, and confidence in one another established. Such a country could not be governed from an office in Port Moresby, but requires constant travelling and supervision on the part of the Administrator, while it is not the work of a day or a year: it must be gradual.

I think, however, there are very few places on the coast from the British Dutch boundary on the south, and the British German boundary on the north, where the natives do not know something about the Government. Their ideas and conception of it may vary according to the opportunities afforded to the Government of visiting certain parts more frequently and easily than others, but the great barrier of complete ignorance of our intentions may be said to be

breaking, and is broken in many places. When this is all completed, it follows that it is easier to encourage settlement in those parts brought thoroughly under control. It is not only essential for a good result to the administration of such a country, but of benefit to the settler himself, who has the way prepared for him, and who has not to combat with difficult native questions which will arise in such new countries, and which he could not so well deal with as an organised body having all through a consistent line of action.

In the tours of inspection undertaken for the purpose of bringing the whole Possession under the control alluded to, a vast amount of new ground has of necessity been broken, and much useful knowledge of the country and its inhabitants obtained. It is not my intention this evening to give you an account of any of the expeditions that have been made under the leadership of the Administrator, for when you remember that each small trip made would give material for at least one paper of interest, you will see how impossible it would be to attempt anything of the kind, even supposing I were in a position to do so from actual experience, which I am not, as I have been in comparatively very few expeditions. I may, however, remind you of the result of two or three. The Owen Stanley Range was ascended in 1889 by Sir William MacGregor, who, with less than six followers, reached the summit, the highest point attained being 13,121 feet. The Fly River in the west of the Possession was ascended for 610 miles, being some miles further than the distance attained by Signor D'Albertis in 1876. This river runs for some distance out of our territory into that of the Dutch, crossing the boundary about latitude $6^{\circ} 59'$ S. and returning into our Possession about latitude $6^{\circ} 20'$ S. A new and important river was discovered to the west of the Fly, and since called the "Morehead." Although the mouth is over one hundred miles from that of the Fly, the course of the river is such that at the head, which is 120 miles up, the traveller is only about thirty-five miles in a straight line from the Fly, 130 miles up, just about the position of the Fairfax group.

These instances, however, by no means represent one-sixth of the work done, which of course must comprise small efforts as well as big, while the smaller ones are by no means the least important by reason of the objects in view at all times.

It may here be interesting to you if I give a very brief description of the Papuan.

The Papuan race is not confined to New Guinea, but embraces other adjacent islands; at the same time New Guinea may be said to be the home and centre of this fine people. There is, however, much diversity of manner and habits amongst them, so my remarks will be confined only to those with whom I have been brought into contact in my wanderings.

The Papuan is of medium height and well-built. The prevailing colour is a dark chocolate inclining to black, but quite distinct from the negro. In some places, however, the colour is not so dark as in others.—The celebrated Tugeri tribe, for instance, that we met inside the Dutch territory three years ago, were quite the lightest I have seen.—The features are large and well formed, the nose broad and prominent but not flat, and the lips are wide. The hair is thick, and may be either long or short. It also frequently grows in patches. When long it is often curled or brushed straight up, while, in order to prevent it coming over the eyes, it is sometimes shaved about two inches off the forehead. Little hair is grown on the face, and what there is, is often in patches like that on the head.

The natives are practically men and women about the age of twelve years, at which period they sometimes marry. In marriage the woman would appear to have very little voice in the matter, the suitor dealing directly with the girl's parents, and if he is considered well off the girl is sold to him. To constitute a "well-off" man means that he must possess two or three pigs, and a good garden, or a fair share in one. If the suitor cannot pay all at once for the girl, he can do so by degrees. When the girl is married she cuts off all her hair, so on entering a village one can generally distinguish the married from the unmarried women. The men are industrious in their gardens, but the women are the hardest workers. They commence their labours early in the morning, and go out to bring in wood and water, the latter being carried sometimes in jars of their own manufacture, but more generally in unbroken cocoanut shells with a small hole at one end. Each woman will carry about a dozen of these in a net bag on her back by means of a piece of string running round the forehead. The men are fond of decorating themselves. Their principal ornaments consist of armlets and anklets of shells or plaited grass; necklets of small shells, dogs' teeth, or Job's tears; spindles of shell, bone, or grass are often worn through the septum of the nose, while the lobes of the ears are pierced in such a way as to admit of the insertion of a piece of wood or bamboo. Some of their head-dresses are very gorgeous, and often made of feathers of the bird of Paradise. Both men and

women are tattooed, but in the case of men it is chiefly when they have taken a human life; the women are marked with very tasteful and often intricate designs.

By nature the Papuans are first-rate agriculturists. They clear the ground, till, drain and fence it in a most excellent way. Their gardens are really their chief industry, and they are perfect in order and neatness. In the larger gardens can be seen the storehouse in which yams, taro, sweet potatoes, &c. are placed as they are dug. To dig the ground small spades are used about four feet long, three inches wide at the bottom, and about half an inch thick. This narrows up towards the handle, which is round and about an inch in diameter. It is astonishing the amount of work that can be got through with this primitive implement. Another principal tool the native uses is the stone axe. This is constructed by getting a small branch with a well-formed crook. To the crook a long, thin, evenly ground stone is lashed in a very ingenious manner, and will last for a considerable time. With this instrument trees can be cut down, canoes built, framework and floors for houses made.

Their weapons vary. In the Western portion of the Possession those principally employed are bows and arrows, which can be used with wonderful accuracy and at a considerable distance. Sir William MacGregor took great pains to ascertain the exact distance these arrows could be effectively shot. After careful measurement it was found that the arrow used for fighting purposes could be sent 170 yards, while the lighter arrow could be sent 196 yards. In some subsequent trials even this distance was increased. In the eastern part of the Possession spears and clubs are used, while every man carries a shield. This is often as high as the man himself, and in that case is narrow, but the smaller shield is wider than the long one. They are neatly made, and often tastefully decorated with feathers of the cockatoo. These shields would be useful against their own weapons, but quite the reverse for anything in the form of a bullet. The spears are often long and heavy, and can be used with great accuracy and effect at a good distance.

The native idea of architecture is somewhat primitive in general, but not so in detail. Wherever it is decided to lay out a village no obstacles are allowed, not even that of water. All the houses are built on piles varying six to ten feet in height from the surface of ground or water. As a rule, on the coast a village will be found wherever cocoanuts will grow, and to the traveller these trees are therefore often a great guide, for where he sees them he may expect to come across natives, and find fresh water.

The floors of the houses are made of small saplings or roughly-hewn logs, while the side and roof are thatched with sugar-cane leaves or palms. There is generally a platform either at the side of the house or projecting at one end. A house will often have an upper room, which is used as a sleeping apartment and reached by a sort of trap-door in the floor of the second story. The only light obtainable, therefore, "upstairs," is the very subdued one which finds its way up through the aperture by means of which the upper apartment is reached. A village will consist of any number of houses. The usual number is about fifteen. A strong palisade is often placed round each village, constructed of saplings from three to six inches thick, and twelve to fifteen feet long. These saplings are placed very close together, and sunk two or three feet in the ground and securely lashed to one another. Thus erected, these palisades would withstand the strongest onslaught that could be made by another native tribe. The entrances are composed of small gates which slide up and down, and which can be made secure at night. Each village generally has two or three tree-houses with platforms. These are built in the trees about sixty feet from the ground, and are seldom used for habitation, but for fighting purposes. In them are kept reserve stores of weapons and food, and in times of warfare they are a decided advantage to those who hold them. In the Western portion of the Possession the houses are somewhat different. They are much larger, and capable of holding many families. It is not an uncommon thing for a house to be two hundred feet long, while one was seen about fifty miles from the mouth of the Fly River, measuring five hundred and twenty feet long and thirty wide.

The character of the Papuans is infinitely better than is generally supposed. They have a keen sense of justice, and possess good traits in their disposition, which tend to make them a comparatively easy people to get on with, if they are approached in the right spirit. Amongst themselves they are very affectionate. I have seen some very heartrending instances of this. Most decidedly they are not bloodthirsty, and the thrilling tales one hears of cannibalism should be received with great caution; while one should also be slow to place credence in tales of so-called savagery, without knowing what has happened in the past (perhaps years ago) to lead up to what might appear, without the knowledge of both sides of the story, to be acts of inhumanity. The Government have found the natives to be useful workers. The constabulary force in the Possession is being formed out of their numbers, and they appear

to respect the trust reposed in them, while in moments of difficulty or danger they have been proved to behave admirably.

The climate of British New Guinea is moist, enervating, and must be regarded as unhealthy, and the early hardships so often attendant on a new country have certainly not tended to make it less so to those who have had to endure them. Malarial fever is the principal and most troublesome ailment. It may be possible to fight against it for some time, but it will come sooner or later. Its attacks are often sudden, without any premonitory symptoms, while it will often lie dormant in the system, and not appear till one has left the country. Those who travel about, or have travelled, in the country suffer most. A lengthened residence does not seem to acclimatise one. The man who has been ten or fifteen years in the country is just as liable to suffer from it as the man who has been the same number of days, weeks, or months. Albeit, the death-rate from fever is extremely low. Possibly, however, its worst feature is that there seems to be no finality to it, either in or out of the Possession. It leaves traces which may be answerable for anything. Still, there is no great reason why the climate should not improve in the future, as the place becomes more civilised and opened up, and better means exist to enable one to contend with it. At present, fresh food of any kind is almost unknown; nearly everything in the way of provisions has to be imported in tins. It can, therefore, be readily understood that this fact in itself is sufficient to render one less able to fight against other elements.

The prevailing winds are from the N.W. and S.E. The former often commences in December and continues till April, after which the S.E. comes in. It is at this change of the season when the place is the most unhealthy. The grand mean temperature in Port Moresby for the year 1891 (according to the latest report to hand on the observations taken during that period) was 83°, while the highest shade temperature recorded was 96·2°, and the lowest 72°. The rainfall was 72 inches. At Samarai in the east end the rainfall from April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, was 126½ inches, the highest shade temperature being from 91° to 94°. At Mabu-dauan, the Government station in the west end, 53½ inches of rain fell during 1891.

A paper of this kind would be quite incomplete without some reference to missionary efforts in the Possession. These were first commenced on the Woodlark Islands by the Roman Catholics,

about the year 1847, but the Mission was a failure, some of the members being murdered, others dying of fever.

In 1871 the Revs. A. W. Murray and S. McFarlane placed Polynesian teachers in certain places on the south-east coast, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1874 the Rev. W. G. Lawes went and took charge of the Mission, establishing the headquarters at Port Moresby. In 1877 the Rev. James Chalmers arrived from Rarotonga.

To those who have been in British New Guinea, and seen by personal experience what has to be endured in the way of hardships and dangers now, it is possible to form some small idea of what must have been gone through by those men who have devoted the best portions of their lives to the cause of missionary work. If ever men were entitled to the admiration and respect of their fellow-men, it is these pioneers of mission work in New Guinea.

In connection with the London Missionary Society there are now six gentlemen (including Mr. Lawes and Mr. Chalmers) over a large number of teachers actively employed carrying on the work so nobly started. Mainly due to the efforts of the Rev. W. G. Lawes, the whole of the New Testament has been translated into the Motu dialect (the one most known), while many hymns have also been translated by the Rev. James Chalmers.

In 1885, the Roman Catholics started a mission at Yule Island in Hall Sound, in connection with the order of the Sacred Heart. This mission has been doing much useful work, but I deeply regret to say that since my arrival in England I have heard of the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Verjus, who was the most active member of the mission. He was a young, broad-minded, energetic father of the Roman Catholic Church, and one of whom that Church had every reason to be proud. His death is not only a loss to them, but a serious one to the Possession.

In 1891 the Wesleyans, who did such wonderful work in Fiji, commenced operations under the lead of the Rev. W. E. Bromilow at the east end of British New Guinea, and their progress since starting has been marvellous. Later in the same year the Anglican Church started a mission on the north-east coast. This body, however, received a great blow in December of that year, through the death of the Rev. A. A. Maclaren, who was in charge. He succumbed to malarial fever on board the Government steamer when on his way to Cooktown to obtain change. He, too, was a man whose death has caused a great blank. He possessed one of the finest and no-

blest characters, and his heart was thoroughly in his work. It is in the death of such men as these that the progress of work in new countries is so often retarded, and the efforts of Institutions so terribly blighted. The Rev. Copeland King is now in charge of the Anglican Mission.

That the missions have done good there can be no doubt. From a statistical point of view the results may not be very large, but all mission work is a question of time, and the slowest part is at the commencement. Still, the progress in British New Guinea has been steady, and much good has been done by that civilising influence which accompanies the teacher of religion.

The aims of the various missionary bodies are almost identical with many of those of the Government, and thus they work hand-in-hand, each helping each, unity giving greater speed to progress, till we may reasonably look forward to no very distant date when the Papuan will have advanced to a far higher state of civilisation.

As a great deal in the future of a new country often depends on its early legislation, I may perhaps be permitted to make a brief allusion to that of British New Guinea, and which may possibly be interesting to you.

The first Ordinances passed were those necessary to place immediate restrictions on the supply to natives of firearms, ammunition, explosives, intoxicating liquors, &c.; to regulate dealings in land; to prohibit the removal of natives from their own districts; and to adopt certain Acts of Queensland, making them thereby law in the Possession. Many of these latter Acts are used now in the administration of affairs, but as time has gone on, other Ordinances have been passed, to deal more minutely with the country in accordance with its requirements and circumstances, as experience has shown to be necessary, and to meet cases where the Acts of Queensland would have been inapplicable. Among the most important, therefore, passed by the Legislative Council in Port Moresby are those relating to Customs, Land, Labour, Prisons, Constabulary, &c. I propose to give you a brief outline of three which appear to me likely to be of the most use as affording information on points possibly affecting future settlement.

The Customs Ordinance, passed in 1889, regulates the tariff, which is a most reasonable one. The actual necessities of life, such as meat, flour, unsweetened biscuits, &c., are admitted free, as also machinery, building materials, furniture, agricultural implements, &c. Trade tobacco, which is the principal article used for dealing

with the natives, is admitted at 1s. per pound. No one, not even the Administrator, is exempt from liability to Customs dues.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, passed in 1890, regulates all dealings in land. Provision is made for dealing with claims to land acquired before the Protectorate was established in 1884, and before Sovereignty was proclaimed in 1888. The acquisition of land in any other way than through the Government is forbidden. The prices at which land may be obtained are fixed, and without conditions of improvement attached are:—

	£	s.	d.	
Agricultural land	0	10	0	per acre
Pastoral land	0	2	0	"
Land for trading and fishing purposes	5	0	0	"
Land for the planting of cocoanuts	0	5	0	"

Land can be procured for agricultural purposes at 2s. 6d. per acre with certain conditions to be fixed, at the time of negotiation, by the Administrator in Council. It may also be leased for agricultural purposes unconditionally at an annual rental of not less than 1s. per acre; while, with conditions, it may be leased, free for the first three years, and not less than sixpence per acre for the remainder of the term, but for no period in either case exceeding twenty-five years. Special facilities are also given for the lease of land for the planting of cocoanuts, but for no period longer than sixty years. All these leases issued for agricultural purposes may contain a purchasing clause. Land for pastoral purposes may also be leased, without a purchasing clause, at a rent of not less than twopence per acre, but for no term exceeding fifteen years. All land granted or leased is subject to a reserve to the Crown of all gold or silver in or under the land.

The third and last Ordinance to which I am going to refer is certainly not the least important of any law in the Possession. I allude to the one "To Regulate the Employment of Native Labourers and the Dealings between Natives and others." This Ordinance was passed in May of last year, and received the gracious assent of Her Majesty in August. It repeals the Ordinance of 1888, "Prohibiting the Removal of Natives from their own Districts," and affords special facilities to settlers or others wishing to employ natives. Under it, provision is made for the removal of natives from one part of the Possession to another, if engaged before a magistrate. No term of engagement can be for a longer period than twelve months, while if the term of employment will not exceed one month, or the distance the native is to be removed from his home does not exceed twenty-five miles, such engagement need not be made

before a magistrate. Only persons having a residence or place of business in the Possession can engage natives for a longer period than one month. A native working for such a resident under an agreement entered into before a magistrate may be removed (on a permit being obtained) beyond the Possession for fishing in the Torres Straits, or to proceed to Cooktown or Thursday Island as a personal attendant or seaman. Residents so removing natives from the Possession must give security that the services of the native removed will not be transferred to anyone else; that the native will be duly brought back to the Possession, and that if he be employed on a vessel he shall not be worked on any other vessel than the one named in the permit.

The native population of British New Guinea is, up to the present, quite a question of conjecture. Sir William MacGregor, who has had the best opportunities of forming an idea on the subject, by reason of his extensive travels in the Possession, has put it down at certainly not less than 300,000, while he thinks that 350,000 would be a nearer estimate. The non-native population in April, 1891, was about 272, made up as follows:—

British	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
German	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Italian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
French	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Other Europeans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Americans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
West Indians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Chinese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Malays and Javanese	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Polynesians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
									<hr/> 272 <hr/>

I do not think this has increased much, if at all, since that time.

The value of the exports from British New Guinea for the year ending 30 June last was £11,289 10s., being an increase of £2,855 9s. 8d. over any of the three previous years. Among the principal articles of export, bêche-de-mer, copra, gold, pearl-shell, curiosities, sandal-wood, and turtle-shell may be mentioned. Gold, however, which was found some little time ago, in fair quantities, on some of the islands (principally Sudest and St. Aignan) is falling off, as will be seen by the following comparative table:—

		1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
Ounces	.	3,850	3,470	2,426	1,235
Value	.	£14,389	£12,440	£8,371	£4,322

As the export of only a small portion of this gold was reported in the Possession, the total value of exports is short by the value of the quantity of gold not reported, but entered inwards in Australia, and which information was afterwards obtained to enable the above table (which I have taken from the last Annual Report) to be prepared.

The imports to the Possession consist chiefly of food-stuffs, drapery, building materials, and "trade" goods, which term includes a great variety of things. The total value of imports for the year ending 30 June last was £23,756 6s. 11*d.*, or an increase over any of the three previous years of £7,652 3s. 11*d.*

The revenue derived from the Possession for the same year was £4,783 16s. 5*d.*, showing an excess of £1,768 3s. 1*d.* over the best of the three previous years. This increase was most satisfactory, as it was due to quiet genuine progress, and without any exceptional fact occurring during the year to cause it. I see no reason why this state of affairs should not only continue, but still more improve. The progress was well maintained up to the time of my departure. The principal item of revenue is due to the Customs collections, which amounted to £4,428 14s. 11*d.* in the last year of which I have been speaking.

The greatest trade is with the east end of the Possession, and from Samarai we derive the largest portion of revenue.

In Australia, our nearest ports for trading purposes and mails are Cooktown and Thursday Island, but the former is the one most used. Albeit, mail communication with British New Guinea is very irregular. To be without a mail for two months is no uncommon occurrence, while I have known one instance in which we were twelve weeks without one. Since I left, however, I have heard that a contract has been entered into by the Government for an eight weekly sailing service. The vessel, which must not be less than one hundred tons, is to leave Cooktown, go to Samarai in the east end, and then proceed to Mabudauan in the west end of the Possession, calling at Port Moresby and other places in between, and then return to Queensland.

In British New Guinea the only ports of entry are Port Moresby and Samarai.

And now let me offer a few remarks of a general character.

For the land speculator British New Guinea has no opening, but there is absolutely no reason why the Possession should not receive its share of attention as a likely place for settlement, though in

considering this question certain facts must be borne in mind. Contrasting it with other countries, British New Guinea almost stands alone. The wealth of any country without commercial prosperity must depend upon the condition on which its lands are occupied. In the greater portion of Australia, for instance, the future welfare will depend on the use that is made of the soil, and of which nearly every foot is available. In British New Guinea, on the other hand, a great deal of the land is already occupied, well tenanted, and industriously tilled by a highly intelligent race of people. It is, moreover, the policy of the Government that the title of the present occupants shall be respected. Allow me to give you a passing illustration. If the Government becomes desirous to acquire land for any purpose of its own, it will be requisite to purchase the land from the natives, and have it formally transferred to the Crown. The only exception to this is in favour of waste and vacant lands. In this way our holding is strengthened by the fact that we respect the title of previous occupation.

At the same time, there is a great variety of land available for agricultural settlement, and as far as the Government is able, every inducement and encouragement is given to the *bonâ fide* settler. All that legislation can do has been done, but so far the attention directed to the country is disappointing. Land may be found for almost every tropical product, but not in the same large areas that are dealt with in Australia, for instance. To the man, however, with experience and a little capital, who chooses a moderate quantity of land with care and prudence after personal inspection, good results should issue. He would find two great things in his favour. First, the country is never visited by cyclones, which so frequently in other parts of the world lay waste lands cultivated at great expense, and thus very often destroy the results which should, and would otherwise, accrue to the labour of years. Secondly, with care and tact on his part he should always be able to obtain a plentiful supply of good labour at an extremely moderate rate. But the man who goes to New Guinea must be prepared to rough it in the truest sense of the word, to be ready to put his hand to anything, and wait patiently for the fruit of his labours.

About the chief difficulty to be encountered is the one of climate, but beyond this there is really nothing else that could not be overcome; while as far as the climate is concerned, I have already said I think this may improve in time as the Possession is opened up by settlement, and it becomes more possible to use the hilly portion of the country for purposes of change. Of course, the primary care in

a country like the one we are considering, and which is, as I have said before, so exceptional in its conditions, is to get on well with the natives. In British New Guinea this would, to a great extent, depend on the settler. The people must be treated fairly and honourably and with consideration, not as a race supposed to have less feeling or intellect than ourselves simply because they are of a darker colour, but regarded as fellow-creatures possessing senses and feelings quite as fine and sensitive as our own. First impressions are everything, and whether it be the passing traveller, or the intending settler, let him bear in mind that the smallest thing is remembered. The pioneer may succeed in his journey, and escape its perils, but others may suffer years after for any indiscreet act or want of judgment on his part. There is a civilisation which exists for the dark man which is wholly distinct from our own, and this might also be usefully remembered by those who visit strange people in the far-off isles of the sea. It is in the clear realisation of little, but such important, points like these, that so many of the difficulties experienced in a new country may be minimised, if not overcome, and untold assistance rendered to those who follow hereafter.

Let me, in conclusion, commend British New Guinea to your close and careful attention, for there is no reason why it should not, in years to come, take a prominent and important position amongst the vast possessions of Her Majesty.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views representing the scenery and aboriginal races of the country.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. HENNIKER-HEATON, M.P.: In listening to the very modest and unostentatious, yet interesting, account of New Guinea given to us by my friend, Mr. Hatton Richards, my only regret was that, as a Government official, he was unable to begin the story at an earlier date. I trust that, before the evening is out, Sir James Garrick will tell us of the almost criminal act of Lord Derby in allowing New Guinea to be in its present position. New Guinea—I speak from personal experience—consists politically of three divisions, one half being held by Holland, a quarter by Great Britain, and the remainder by Germany. If the spirited actions of the Government of Queensland had prevailed, I have no hesitation in saying that not only should we have held half of New Guinea,

but we had had strong prospect also of obtaining on fair terms the half held by Holland. Had I had notice, I should have liked to give you a short account of the pioneers and heroes of colonisation in New Guinea and of the men who are now doing such excellent work there. I have collected the roll of these men, not the least remarkable of whom was my friend and your friend, Sir Peter Scratchley, who lost his life in civilising the place immediately after we had taken possession. Mr. Hatton Richards said nothing about his own work in New Guinea. The Chairman referred to his personal appearance. Well, I knew Mr. Hatton Richards many years ago. He was then a stalwart, strong, healthy young fellow and when he came back his mother would hardly know him. So much for the climate. His loyal services to the Colony and to Great Britain may be estimated from the fact that when he went there he found agrarian disputes only equalled by those of Ireland, and Sir William MacGregor paid him the highest compliment on the result of his labours. I hope that one outcome of this admirable paper will be that steps will be immediately taken to place New Guinea on a more satisfactory footing in respect to its relations to this country.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G. : I entirely concur with the remarks concerning the modesty of my friend Mr. Hatton Richards. He has not said one single word about himself, and I think one following him can hardly allow this to pass unnoticed. Mr. Hatton Richards has, under the command of his very able and zealous chief, Sir William MacGregor, done very admirable service indeed in New Guinea. You might imagine that the work of its Treasurer, where the direct annual receipts do not exceed £4,000 or £5,000, cannot be of an overwhelming character, but you must remember that Mr. Hatton Richards has not been satisfied with doing his duty as Treasurer. He has recognised the necessity of doing work far outside the mere routine of his office, and he has done service to New Guinea by devoting himself without stint to the preparation of a scheme of land registration. It was a difficult matter, because—although I cannot say with Mr. Henniker-Heaton that the agrarian difficulties at all equalled those of Ireland—there were tribal and family conditions to be considered, and I believe they have been efficiently dealt with by Mr. Hatton Richards. Mr. Henniker-Heaton anticipated that I would speak in the most pronounced way about the “almost criminal” act, as he called it, of Lord Derby in not following up the annexation of New Guinea. Now I must observe the rules of the Institute, remembering the

injunction of our Chairman to avoid politics. I shall certainly not criticise the action of the Imperial Government that was in existence at the time the Ministry of Queensland hoisted the flag in New Guinea. But this I may say. Reference is made in the Paper to the Inter-Colonial Convention of 1883, which held its sittings in Sydney. I happened myself to be one of the delegates, and I well remember with what enthusiasm we entered on the consideration of the questions before us. One of these was the desire on our parts to move the Imperial Government to accept the protection of New Guinea. It would have been a very easy matter indeed a few years before that time for this country to have acquired most of the waste or unoccupied lands of the globe, without a word of protest from any of the great nations of Europe. But after Germany had succeeded in consolidating her Empire, she commenced at once to look about for the means of extending her trade, and adopted, as one of those means, a colonising policy. France also, under the guidance of the ministers of those days, was anxious to wean Frenchmen from ideas of revenge, and to engage them in the policy of extending the Empire, with a view to the extension of trade. The result of this change of policy by two great nations of Europe was, that when the Convention endeavoured to impress our own country with its view of taking possession of New Guinea, we at once aroused the attention of Prince Bismarck, who expressed astonishment at the aggressiveness of Australasia, and immediately intervened diplomatically, the result being that we had to enter into negotiations on a question which shortly before might have been settled without the slightest difficulty, and without one word of complaint from any of the great Powers; and in the end we had to accept half instead of the whole of the eastern part of New Guinea. Passing to the Paper read, I am rather sorry Mr. Hatton Richards has drawn so gloomy a picture of the climate and sanitary condition of New Guinea. I do not think his chief, Sir William MacGregor, has drawn so gloomy a picture, and Mr. Hatton Richards himself has said that the sanitary difficulty may not be an insuperable one. All new countries of this character present almost the same difficulties more or less, but when opened up these become in great part removed. At the present time New Guinea is supported by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland; and by the Imperial Government, and in some small part by Western Australia. Queensland is what is called the guaranteeing Colony—that is to say, she becomes liable for the total sum provided by the Colony for the administration of New Guinea, collecting their quota from

New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. This arrangement, by which the Colonies help to provide for the administration of New Guinea, will terminate five or six years hence. The Possession at present is very far indeed from a paying position; and I do hope that, when the time arrives for the reconsideration of this arrangement, the revenue will be more substantial in amount than is the case at present. In a Colony or Possession like New Guinea, you are met with one of two difficulties. The main source of progress must, of course, be the land; but we find that the conditions are entirely different from those that obtain in Australia. In New Guinea there is a native population of from 300,000 to 350,000; in fact, a comparatively close settlement. They are a race altogether different from the natives of Australia: they are more provident, they practise agriculture, and hand down their lands from father to son. Now, as you have been told, New Guinea is not the place for the land speculator. That I am glad to know; but I am also glad to know that there is really much good agricultural land there and much room for *bona-fide* settlement. You must either, then, improve the race, improve the people you find there, so as to develop the agriculture of the country, or you must hold out strong inducements to people outside to go and settle. Now, what has been done is, no doubt, of a liberal character, and, to judge from the zeal and administrative capacity of Sir William MacGregor, much more will be attempted. I shall not detain you longer except to refer to one matter, and that is the great value of the mission work in New Guinea. The names of the distinguished missionaries are not few, and I am glad to say they belong to all Churches. It has been complained in some quarters that the Government of Queensland desires to look upon New Guinea as a recruiting-ground for black labour. I have had from time to time to contradict this statement, and I am glad to find my contentions endorsed by Mr. Hatton Richards, who says: "The aims of the various missionary bodies are almost identical with many of those of the Government, and thus they work hand-in-hand, each helping each, unity giving greater speed to progress, till we may reasonably look forward to no very distant date when the Papuan will have advanced to a far higher state of civilisation." I ask you to accept the statement made by Mr. Hatton Richards of the aims and objects of the missionary bodies, and that they find themselves in accord with the Government in endeavouring to improve the condition of the people in the island. We are told that five years have passed since

anything has been said about New Guinea before the Royal Colonial Institute. I can only hope that, when next the subject comes before you, the report may be that, thanks to its indomitable spirit in all colonising enterprises, the Anglo-Saxon race has succeeded in New Guinea as in other parts of the world.

Mr. H. O. FORBES : It has given me great pleasure to come here and listen to Mr. Hatton Richards' paper. Having myself spent some three years in New Guinea in exploratory work, and as an official under the Protectorate, I have ever since taken the greatest possible interest in the country ; and I congratulate Mr. Hatton Richards and the other officers of its Government on the splendid opportunity and the high privilege they enjoy in having to build up this Colony from its very foundations, and to lead its genial inhabitants out of the night of their barbarity into the light of civilisation. I agree generally with most of what has fallen from Mr. Hatton Richards to-night. I am afraid, however, I am not quite so sanguine as he that the climate of New Guinea will ever so improve that white men may live and make a permanent home there for their wives and families ; but, however that may be, I hold that we must always retain New Guinea as a base for protecting the highway by Torres Straits to our Australasian Colonies. I was extremely gratified to hear Mr. Hatton Richards' opinion of the Papuans. I thoroughly agree with him regarding the character of the people of New Guinea, for I have always, as I have expressed in "Blackwood's Magazine" last year, considered them an affectionate and trustworthy people ; and the acts of retaliation one hears of as perpetrated by the Papuans are, as he says, based to a great extent on unjust and treacherous acts and doings against them of people with whom they have had dealings before New Guinea came under the protection of Great Britain. As regards the exports of the Possession, I am of opinion that, in the future, the greater proportion will and must be derived from the cultivation of the cocoanut or of forest products, and that other forms of produce, such as gold, and bêche-de-mer, and pearl-shell, which now go to make part of the exports, will probably largely decrease. Notwithstanding the loss of even all its exports, I believe the Possession could eventually meet the guarantee of £15,000 a year by the cultivation of the gutta-percha tree (*Palauquium, spp.*), which is now almost extinct everywhere. It requires nearly thirty years for this tree to attain its full growth and to yield gutta-percha in full quantity. It is therefore an industry for the Government to undertake. If the Government were to plant a few acres per annum in the region just beyond the Astrolabe Mountains, the produce within thirty years

would be much larger than the whole contribution now received from the Australian Colonies. I have calculated that at the present price of gutta-percha it would require from 30,000 to 40,000 trees to produce the amount of Queensland's yearly guarantee; the harvest of a few years would repay all the previous expenditure as well as the interest of its thirty years' dormancy, leaving for the greater part of half a century an unfailing revenue, which the Papuans themselves, with very little instruction, would, under a European overseer, be competent to collect. Nor am I at all sanguine as regards settlement on the land in New Guinea by Europeans. The area possible for cultivation is too circumscribed for Europeans to settle upon, so long as the Australasian colonies, and especially New Zealand, are not fully occupied, and can offer so much better a climate, and labour is too uncertain. Although New Guinea has attracted little attention from the settler and the trader, scientifically considered, it is one of the most interesting countries in the world. Its flora and fauna are slowly but inevitably becoming better known. It has already provided us with forms of birds not only unexcelled for the gorgeousness of their plumage but also unsurpassed in their purely scientific relations. Sir William MacGregor's expedition to Mount Owen Stanley was rewarded by the discovery of several of the most remarkable species yet obtained in that country; and one singularly interesting bird (*Paramythia montium*, De Vis) was obtained during the attempt made under the Administrator's auspices to ascend Mount Suckling. Perhaps no group of the avi-fauna after the birds of paradise has excited more interest and curiosity than the Bower-birds of New Guinea, several species of which—especially the "Gardener," as one of them has been named—adorn their domed and moss-surrounded playing-grounds with bright flowers and fruits, which they renew every day. Instead of bright objects, occasionally a species, such as the *Amblyornis subalaris* (Sharpe), which I have had the gratification of seeing in its native forests, prefers dark colours, and decorates its bower with black twigs, black seeds, and the shining wing-cases of black beetles. Mammalian life is less abundant, or at all events obtrudes itself less on the traveller. In the lower and Eucalyptus-studded lands, small kangaroos (Wallaby) are abundant, but in the wooded regions they are rarely if ever seen, their place being taken by the black-haired tree kangaroos, which are easily trained and become delightful pets. The echidna, or native hedgehog, is also found here. It belongs to the same family as the duck-billed platypus of Australia, which has not yet been found in New Guinea. Cuscuses, and lovely flying opossum-like phalangers,

and curious prehensile-tailed rats, are among the other forms which one encounters at some distance from the coast. Of not less interest is the flora of New Guinea, both from the brilliancy of many of the flowers and from its intrinsic scientific importance. Perhaps one of the most interesting results obtained from the collection of plants made on the higher reaches of Mount Owen Stanley was the discovery there not only of Himalayan, and to a less extent of Australian plants, but of European and Antarctic forms growing side by side. Isolated there as prisoners now during long cycles of time, they are of extraordinary interest. They have been driven at one time from the northern regions, and from doubtless a once extensive continent around the southern pole during ages of cold in their respective hemispheres. I shall not detain you with any further remarks, except to express again the pleasure I have had in listening to Mr. Hatton Richards' Paper, and how much I envy him and his fellow-officers in having a share in the founding of our youngest Colony under an Administrator of such sagacity as Sir William MacGregor.

MR. J. T. ARUNDEL: I have never been in New Guinea, but having been some twenty years, more or less, in the Islands of the Pacific I may say just a few words. It is a curious thing that I have met several of the members of the Government of New Guinea, but never in New Guinea—they always happened to be out of it. It reminds one of the uncharitable saying about colonial bishops—you may meet them everywhere except in their dioceses. I have had the pleasure of meeting Sir William MacGregor on two or three occasions, and do not think that any Colony was ever blessed with an Administrator with a greater love of hard work than he has. The last time I met Sir William was in Brisbane. He was very much "run down"—in fact, the members of his staff were said to be glad to think the Iron Governor had at last succumbed. I have always heard that he is a most indefatigable worker, and a most indefatigable walker, and anyone who went with him on his expeditions to the interior and who fell back at all was certainly not much sympathised with. However, at last the strongest man must yield; and Sir William at last felt the effects of his great exertions and of the New Guinea climate. When I saw him last in Brisbane I was going to New Zealand, and I urged him to accompany me in order to set himself up. He said, "No, Mr. Arundel; it is work, work, work; I am going back to New Guinea next week." Another member of the New Guinea Government I had the pleasure of travelling with across the Pacific last year was the Hon. Anthony Musgrave, the

Colonial Secretary. I had met him previously in Brisbane, and I do not think the climate or the mosquitoes had had very much influence on him. Certainly, on the last occasion he was returning from a visit to Canada, which had of course set him up. I was very much pleased when I heard Mr. Hatton Richards speak about the mission work. There is a saying in the "Old Book" about "Kings being their nursing-fathers and queens their nursing-mothers." I often think of early Indian days when the Government would not allow a missionary to go out on any pretext, but Sir William MacGregor is said to be never so happy as when two or three missionaries are travelling with him on his pretty ocean yacht, the *Merrie England*. I remember being in Cooktown, North Queensland, on one occasion when he arrived from New Guinea, having on board with him the Rev. A. Maclaren, head of the Church of England Mission, and the Rev. George Brown, D.D., head of the Wesleyan. Mr. Chalmers is one of my oldest and best friends. I first met him in Rarotonga over twenty years ago. He and his first wife went to New Guinea later on, and Mrs. Chalmers before long was obliged to yield to the influence of the climate and return to Sydney to recruit. It was, however, too late. Mr. Chalmers, who remained at his post, on one occasion went to Thursday Island to get his mails, and in the first newspaper he opened read a paragraph headed "The Death of a Noble Woman." It was his own wife, who fell a victim to the New Guinea fever. Others have shared the same fate. The mortality among the native teachers has, I believe, been very great, and it says a great deal for missionary work in the South Seas that for every one who has fallen in New Guinea twenty volunteers are ready to take his place. As to the labour question, I remember many years ago hearing the calumny that Queensland simply wanted New Guinea as a recruiting-ground for black labour. I am sure her Government never entertained the idea. My own notion is that it would be a pity to go there, when there are hundreds and thousands in British India ready and anxious to go and work in any place where a living can be made. This is the first time for many years I have been at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute; and I hope it will not be another five years before you have the privilege of hearing such an excellent lecture on New Guinea, coupled with such excellent illustrations.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: In common with everyone present, I have listened with intense interest to Mr. Hatton Richards' valuable Paper. In one of the opening paragraphs, Mr. Hatton Richards alludes to the fact that the Royal Colonial Institute has

always taken a deep interest in New Guinea, and would hardly be right to allow this meeting to separate without recalling to your recollection an incident illustrative of the fact. Shortly after Admiral (then Captain) Moresby, in the early part of 1875, came home, and gave an account of the discoveries he had made in the eastern part of New Guinea—more especially the discovery of a new route from Australasia to China, saving 300 miles—I had some personal connection with him which induced me to feel the greatest possible interest in that particular part of the world, and, in conjunction with a member of our Council, Mr. de Labilliere, organised on the part of the Institute an important deputation to the then Colonial Minister, Lord Carnarvon, urging the assumption by Great Britain of the Protectorate of the eastern half of this important island. I entirely agree with Sir James Garrick, that we might at that time have annexed any unappropriated portions of the globe without question, and that this might have been done as regards New Guinea had the then Government listened to the representations made to them on behalf of this Institute. I hold in my hand the volume of the “Proceedings” of the Institute for the year. It gives a very succinct and full report of the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State, “to urge on him the necessity of at once annexing the eastern half of the Island of New Guinea to the British Empire.” A remarkable incident occurred on this occasion, for the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, afterwards Lord Kinnaird, made this prediction, viz.: “that it was a very serious thing to omit a good opportunity. Germany was determined to be a great naval Power, and would look to colonisation as the principal means to that end, and if she looked to New Guinea we may lose a very important Colony.” I thought we could not close this meeting without recalling that incident, and reminding you that, had our advice been listened to, we should to-day have held the whole instead of only the half of the eastern portion of the island.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we will close the proceedings by giving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hatton Richards for having, at short notice, prepared and read to us his able and interesting Paper, and I think we ought not to forget how delicately and modestly he has dealt with his own share in the work of the Government. I was glad to hear Mr. Arundel speak so warmly of Sir William MacGregor. Only a few minutes before I came here I met my old friend Sir Robert Herbert, who was for twenty years permanent Under Secretary for our Colonies, and he said to me, that one of the most able administrators ever appointed by the Colonial Office

was Sir William MacGregor. Everybody will tell you the same. He is a hard worker and, as somebody has said, a hard walker—I believe nobody has ever beaten him. There he is struggling on under many and unheard-of difficulties, frequently holding his life in his hand, doing his duty to his country and his Queen in that distant province. I am sure you will join in giving a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. HATTON RICHARDS : I thank you very much for your vote of thanks. I may just refer to one or two points. Sir James Garrick spoke of the annual receipts as being about £5,000, but it should be remembered that the contribution from the Colonies is £15,000, and that in addition we are receiving £5,000 a year from the Imperial Government, making a public revenue (including what may be called our own earnings) of nearly £25,000 a year. Mr. Arundel has observed that he never met the Government officers except out of New Guinea. Perhaps this is explained by what he himself told us, that he had never been to New Guinea. Mr. Arundel also made a remark in reference to Sir William MacGregor, to the effect that his officers were rather glad he was unwell, because he had treated them sometimes rather mercilessly. I have been in New Guinea since 1889. I went there first as Sir William's private secretary. I have been with him in moments of anxiety and difficulty which perhaps you could hardly realise, and I say if ever there was a kind-hearted, thoughtful man, that man is Sir William MacGregor. I only hope that my future lines in life will be cast among men who have even half the consideration for their fellow-creatures that he has. In conclusion, I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN having responded,

Mr. ARUNDEL said : I would like to say one word. I have not the remotest idea of saying anything disrespectful of Sir William MacGregor. He is a very good and an old friend of mine. I simply repeated remarks I had heard made, but they were both made and repeated in the kindest spirit, and, as I thought, were rather in praise of his Excellency than the reverse.

The meeting then separated.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 9, 1893.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 23 Fellows had been elected, viz. 5 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Mr. Mannington Caffyn, M.D., Rev. R. Percival Durnford, F.R.G.S., Messrs. Wm. Forbes Lawrie, George R. Parkin, M.A., Joseph Richards.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. James Angus (New South Wales), James Wm. Attwell (Cape Colony), Allanson Bailey (Ceylon), Wm. Henry Bawden (Grigualand West), Victor Cohen (New South Wales), Capt. A. J. Dodds (New South Wales), Messrs. Frederick Dodds (New South Wales), Edward M. Earle, J.P. (Jamaica), Wm. Hamilton Goode (Grigualand West), Joseph Gouldie (Grigualand West), C. Lawrence Herman, M.B., M.R.C.S.E (Cape Colony), Paul Koenig (Mauritius), George R. Perrins (Cape Colony), John Pigdon (Victoria), Richard Pizzighelli (Transvaal), A. Temple Roberts, M.A. (Mauritius), E. A. O. Travers (Straits Settlements), John F. Wilkinson, M.B., Ch.B. (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c. had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I will now call on Mr. Boyd-Carpenter to read his Paper. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter is one of the lecturers to the Cambridge University Extension. You are aware that this Institute has on its part done all in its power to promote in the Universities the greater study of Colonial questions, and on their part the Universities, like several of our great public departments, have done their best to promote this great object. We have among us to-night one who, I think, will prove to you that he does thorough credit to the work which, under the direction of the University, he has taken in hand. Unfortunately we have not with

us to-night Professor Seeley, who of all men is probably the most competent and learned in connection with all questions relating to the history and development of our Colonies; I know he wished to be here. At any rate we have in Mr. Boyd-Carpenter one who has been intimately associated with him, and who will, I believe, put before you views which are thoroughly shared by Professor Seeley. I will now call on Mr. Boyd-Carpenter to read his Paper on

THE INFLUENCE OF COMMERCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

"THE two great forming agencies of the world have been the religious and the economic,"¹ and it would not be hard to show that both have had a great effect upon the building of our Colonial Empire, and indeed have influenced deeply the colonial policy of Europe, since the discovery of the New World.

There is one point concerning the origin and the development of the British Empire that I venture to think seems hardly to have received the attention it deserves, and yet surely it is a remarkable fact that the Empire was acquired not by the efforts of an individual ambition. If we contrast our own Empire with the great States that have passed away or now exist, we shall find for the most part that the military genius of a great leader, or the good fortune of dynastic alliances, called them into life; but our Empire is the result of the energy and enterprise of the race. It is not the offspring of a personal ambition, but the nursling of the race. The story of its growth clusters with great names, but they are the names of those who strove to fulfil in their efforts the hopes of the race, which treasures their memories. Hence it would seem that in the recognition of the fact that our Empire is the work of the people themselves, we find an element of permanence and stability we cannot afford to overlook. But how could an Empire be gathered, developed, and organised under the impulse of a popular ambition? How could there have been any wise control in moments of success—any steadfastness of aim? There must have been some great underlying feeling among the people thus to have directed their efforts with such consistency; there must have been a great purpose, common to the race, for it thus to devote its energies and strength with such tenacious and unswerving determination for so many years, amid so

¹ Prof. Marshall, *Economics of Industry*.

many trials. What was that purpose? Surely it was the fixed aim to make themselves a great industrial people.

It is not to be thought that a definite line of national action was formulated at the commencement of our imperial growth and always followed; but it seems undeniable that after the great changes brought about by the Revival of Learning and the Reformation, when man began to discover himself and the world he lived in, the strength of the English character, which had displayed itself in military enterprise and agriculture, began to be employed in manufacture; in other words, the great change to modern life witnessed the first efforts of industrial expansion. Then commenced that eagerness for trade outlets which, growing in intensity, was to split Western Europe into antagonisms that resulted in a desperate struggle for the ownership of the New World and the unsettled portions of the Old; and in the midst of the fierce rivalries of the Western Powers the first serious efforts at national expansion were made.

The foundation and origin of our early Colonies can be traced easily enough; but I may be forgiven if I shortly point out how important an influence was the spirit of commercial enterprise.

It is remarkable to notice that England was behind the other Western Powers in the early struggles to share in the treasures of the New World, and equally remarkable to observe that the first serious effort at colonisation made from these shores had distinctly in view the commercial benefit of the country. Sir Humphrey Gilbert urged on Elizabeth and her Council the advantage of planting settlements outside the borders of the country, for, rightly appreciating the difficult questions of his day that were perplexing the grave statesmen at home, he maintained that colonisation would effect the relief rendered necessary by the pressure of a growing population, and that such settlements would in themselves be fresh markets for English industries, while the explorations needful for such settlements would have a stimulating effect upon the country's trade by opening up communications with the most distant parts, and he concluded his appeal to the Queen and Council with the words, "He is not worthy to live at all that shunneth his country's service and his own honour." I venture to think that, though at different times other motives may have predominated in our colonial expansion or influenced the plantation of a particular settlement, there lies in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's appeal to the Council the real motive power of our national extension, and it was such a spirit

pervading the progress of the movement that caused it to appeal so deeply and so continuously to English hearts, and made the building of the Empire the fulfilment of an ambition inherited from generation to generation of the race.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert's effort left us in the nominal possession of Newfoundland, and his half-brother took upon himself the duty of attempting to establish plantations in the New World. Like Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh was to meet with no success. The genius and inspiration of the individual were not sufficient to overcome the difficulties that faced the enterprise. Characteristically the people were slow to move, slow to adopt so novel a line of action as was then suggested. It seems almost as if the attempted settlements were regarded in the same light as the adventurous expeditions to the Southern Seas to prey on Spanish commerce, and failed to be so attractive, as they offered less opportunity of speedy return, less possibility of adventurous and brilliant exploit. So it was that when Elizabeth died her reign left the glamour of romantic enterprise, but of no solid achievement in colonisation.

The individual effort of Gilbert and Raleigh had failed, and for a time there was a pause in the attempts at colonisation. It was the success of a great commercial undertaking that restarted the enterprise. When it became evident that the London merchants who had formed the East India Company were on the high road to commercial profit, Sir Thomas Gates, other merchants and adventurous spirits, formed the idea of planting a settlement in the region of Raleigh's attempted enterprise. Thomas Gates and Company soon gave place to the Company of London Merchants, who, with a charter from the King, succeeded in establishing the nucleus of a settlement at James Town, but from the first the idea was rather of founding a basis for new commercial effort than the idea of extending the national territory, and the company, unable to appreciate the difficulties and hardships of the settlers, were constant in their reminders to their representatives of the necessity of transshipping goods to London; indeed, they seem to have been ill-pleased with the small returns that met their outlay, and the heavy demands on them for supplies and support. Nor were they alone in the field; the West of England had produced a rival company in the shape of the Plymouth Company, and other companies were springing up, all with the same object of opening up commercial relations with distant parts. Hence we may fairly say, granting the love of adventure and other motives in individuals, that the first English colonial scheme owed its origin and foundation to the commercial

enterprise of the day, and once it was seen that settlements could be made that would afford opportunities of successful existence, other motives led to the increase of settlements beyond the English seas. Foremost among these motives was the desire for religious freedom, and though for a time the erection and growth of the New England colonies dwarf other features of our expansion, the commercial spirit of the race still worked on and led to the prosperous settlement of the Bermudas under another City of London trading company.

Colonisation had begun in America, as Mr. Lucas says, "in sober earnest with the incorporation of the trading companies."¹ Another trading company, after the failure of the Dorchester merchants, led to the plantation of Massachusetts, and in a few years the favourable reports of one of the new settlers led to an extension to Connecticut and the erection of an independent colony. "Hereing of ye fame of Conightecute river, they had a hankering mind after it."

The trading companies gradually disappeared, and the evidence of the important influence of commerce on our colonial growth is seen perhaps most vividly in the contrast of our expansion with the settlements of our rivals and in the character of the struggles with Holland, France, and Spain.

PORTUGAL.

Religious feeling and trade interests played an equally great share in the colonial schemes of the other European races. It was the eagerness of Portugal to rival Venice in her trade enterprises that led her statesmen to inaugurate the exploring parties and maritime expeditions which year after year patiently traced out the shores of Africa, and at length discovered the new route to India. The Portuguese found settlement in India an easy task. It was purely a commercial speculation, and the maintenance and foundation of a wise political system were lost sight of in the contentment of successful trade. The great possessions were soon wrested from her grasp by the other Powers, and she was left with a few shadowy claims and isolated stations as a memorial of the time when she had been supreme on all the coasts of Africa and Asia.

SPAIN.

Even more brilliant in acquisition and results were the territories which Spain brought under her rule ; but the effect of the gold and

¹ C. P. Lucas, *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*, vol. ii.

silver so easily and rapidly gained in Mexico and Peru made Spain rich so speedily that she neglected her manufactures, and her people became demoralised by the enjoyment of a wealth acquired with so slight an effort. The richness of her mainland possessions was fatal to her in another way: she neglected the islands where she had first established herself, unable to appreciate the latent possibilities of their soil and position; she allowed them almost without protest to be appropriated by nations whose energies were to make them later some of the most cherished portions of national expansion. Again, is it not remarkable that Spain should become a great colonial Power at the same time as she ceases to be a great industrial country? The Moors and the Jews, the great industrial classes of the country, were expelled from her midst, and a rigid system of trade regulations was established that starved her settlements, and made her colonists rejoice when a military or naval disaster rendered her unable to enforce the monopoly, which failed also to stimulate her own industrial enterprises.

FRANCE.

The religious sentiment entered deeply—more deeply perhaps than in any other colonising nation—into the colonial schemes of France. It was not only one of the most effective influences in bringing about colonisation, but it was also from another point of view distinctly hostile to the development of the French plantations. Though early in the seventeenth century it had been urged that colonisation would be useful to France in securing fresh markets and outlets for emigration, and though the plea had been advanced that the formation of privileged companies as national agents would be the most effectual in planting the Colonies and securing trade in foreign and distant parts, still the religious feeling of the people had a far deeper influence on the erection of their Colonies than their commercial ambitions. The introduction of, and the instruction of the natives in, the principles of Christian belief was a determining motive in their colonial schemes, allied with the political hope of counterbalancing the power and wealth of Spain's New World empire. It was a strong ground of appeal for support from the French people that the Company of New France was engaged in a great missionary undertaking as well as in the promotion of the fur trade. So strong indeed was the religious influence in the new settlements, that complaints were made by the industrial community against the zeal of the missionary movement overriding the interests of trade enterprises. Again the strong religious feeling

of the country led to the refusal to allow any form of faith that differed from the belief of the majority. The Huguenots were excluded from any share in the official colonial schemes, and the memories of their own betrayal in Florida were sufficient to deter them from any further attempt of separate plantations. Hence it came about that the most industrial portion of the population were prevented from participating or assisting in French colonisation, and when Louis XIV. revoked the Edict of Nantes they were forced to take refuge in the countries that were the rivals of the land of their birth. It is a striking fact that religious differences and intolerance in England led to an extension of our settlements beyond the seas, while the religious antagonisms of France checked colonial development. The Huguenots passed over to Holland and to England, to the Dutch settlement at the Cape, where they introduced the vine of their native land, to Virginia and New York.

Thus both Spain and France, while engaged on great colonising schemes, were expelling from their midst the industrial classes, whose presence might have enabled them to maintain a trade sufficient to supply the wants of their settlements and to encourage the enterprises of their colonists, whereas their policy was in reality giving to the English and the Dutch a commercial advantage, and a power of development by reason of the new industrial element thus introduced.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch, like the English, commenced their colonial system in the New World under the auspices of a trading company. Fourteen years after the English settlement in Virginia the Dutch West India Company, whose charter of incorporation bade it "to advance the peopling of those fruitful and unsettled parts," and to "do all that the service of those countries and the profit and increase of trade shall require," took up the isolated stations which early Dutch enterprise had secured, and, uniting them, soon transformed them into a group of flourishing commercial Colonies. Apart from the natural rivalry between two commercial countries, the fact that the Dutch held the geographical centre and separated our northern and southern Colonies only served to accentuate the antagonism between the two races. In the relations of the English and Dutch we get a further insight into how completely in the seventeenth century England regarded her Colonies and Plantations as necessary for their value to her commerce. The earliest Colonies had been exempted from the restrictions imposed on the transit of goods in

favour of English ships ; but James I. had revoked these privileges. Domestic difficulties had hindered the Mother Country from paying any attention to the enforcement of the restrictions, and the colonists had paid no heed to them, and, in consequence, the colonial trade by degrees passed into the hands of the Dutch. As soon as the internal difficulties allowed England to observe the state of affairs, it was seen that the Dutch were amassing great wealth which in the opinion of those days should have been exclusively reserved for Englishmen. The result of this observation was the passage of the Navigation Acts and other Acts, which enabled England to be the agent between her Colonies and foreign markets, and took away from the Dutch the advantage they had hitherto enjoyed. The policy did not pass without protest ; the inhabitants of Barbados protested against the violation of the freedom of their harbours in the interest of the Mother Country, and stoutly maintained that the Acts were detrimental to their interests in cutting them off from the use of the Dutch carriers, to whom they owed so much : "All ancient inhabitants know very well how greatly they have been obliged to those of the Low Countries for their subsistence, and how difficult it would have been for us without their assistance ever to have inhabited these places or to have brought them into order." To England her Colonies were outlying markets for her trade, and their value as Colonies was that she had a supreme control over these distant markets ; the colonist was important in so far as he was a purchaser of English manufactures ; English efforts on behalf of colonisation were to be rewarded by securing the monopoly of the purchasing power of the new settlements. The Navigation Acts were the first effort to check the commercial rivalry of the Dutch ; the next step was the acquisition of the Dutch Colonies themselves, which thus gave the English colonists a continuous seaboard and strengthened the Mother Country's hands for enforcing the commercial system throughout the American settlements.

CONFLICT WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN.

But hardly had England successfully secured herself against her Dutch rivals than she began to feel the pressure of her other colonial rivals in the north and south. As the English Colonies grew in strength and expanded they came in contact with the French settlements. It is needless to give any detailed account of the long years of conflict, but it is suggestive that, whatever were the official reasons assigned for the wars which followed, both countries showed an eagerness to damage each other colonially

whenever an opportunity presented itself. Moreover, it is worthy of notice that, in the earlier years of rivalry, it was seriously proposed by the colonists on either side that they should take no part in the contests of the mother countries, but the clash of interests was too strong for such a proposition to be carried out. If the war of 1702-1713 was nominally about the question of the Spanish Succession, the commercial jealousy stirred by the prospect of seeing French influence established over the Spanish Indies and the great possessions of Spain in America was strong enough to unite Holland and England in an effort to prevent it. It would have been possible, nay, even probable, that had France the command of the treasures of colonial Spain, she would have had the power to overthrow, or at any rate seriously damage, English commerce. Yet when the Treaty of Utrecht was signed England accepted without any apparent reluctance the accession of a French prince to the Spanish crown because she was conscious that her naval successes had put it out of the power of France to seriously damage her position on the sea; because she had been able to seriously check the colonial schemes of her rival; because she had ended the dual ownership in one of the most important of the West Indian Islands, and exacted the recognition of her ownership in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. She recognised Philip as King of Spain in return for the great expansion of the colonial possessions. How strong the commercial spirit of the war was can surely be seen in another portion of the negotiations between the contending Powers. England secured not only Gibraltar and Minorca from Spain, but was awarded the contract for carrying the slaves to Spanish America. Was it not only of a piece with the policy which created the Navigation Acts? The slave contract and the breach in Spanish commercial monopoly gained by the right of sending one vessel a year to the Spanish Colonies are really commercial transactions; the one, like the Navigation Acts, a stimulus to English maritime enterprise, the other the slender opening for English merchants which time might widen into a prosperous market. Commercial fears had inspired the war, and the satisfaction of commercial ambitions on the part of England brought the strife to a conclusion. The war of the Austrian Succession presents the same features, but success was not so pronounced. Conquests were restored on both sides, yet even here both sides strove to prevent the acquisition of any fresh commercial openings. The declaration of the neutrality of four of the West Indian Islands seems to have been the attempt by both countries to reserve them for a future

moment when one or other might be in sufficiently strong a position to occupy them. Again, in the next great war, the colonists on both sides had engaged in open conflict months before either England or France recognised the fact openly. It seems as if the attempt to localise the struggle in the New World was really the effort to let the commercial rivalries of the two countries be fought out in the districts affected. And when the war became general the same principles were to be seen working. English people grumbled at the subsidies to Prussia because they could not for the moment appreciate the aims of Pitt. Men and money seemed to be wasted in Europe which might have been spent in America. Peace brought the completion of the policy commenced at the Treaty of Utrecht. France was practically expelled from North America ; the resolve that the English colonists had made seventy years previously was attained ; the north of the New World was reserved solely to the English. It has been said that France in her colonial policy thought more of extensive dominions than industrial expansion.¹ Yet the facts of her long struggle with England prove that her Ministers and leaders fully realised the value that attached to the new lands, and the struggle in India, coincident with the great colonial struggles, was between the great trading corporations of both countries. England perhaps had grasped more thoroughly the significance of the contest, yet France in her efforts showed that she was not far behind her rival in her estimation of the true meaning of the conflict. "England and France stood in direct competition for a prize of incalculable value."² The prize was the control of the new markets of the world ; a control which could only be secured by a supremacy on the sea.

BRITISH COLONISATION.

It is customary to speak of England's colonial schemes as divided into two portions. The story of the first Empire culminates in the conquest of Canada. Commercial enterprise had inspired its commencement, had nerved colonists and Englishmen at home for the unwearying effort to secure its extension, had led the people to enormous expenditure of strength and energy which could only be regarded as satisfactory in the light of a great investment on behalf of future generations.

The first Empire was shattered in twenty years, and the reasons of the revolt of the American Colonies are well understood,

¹ Vide *Edinburgh Review*, April 1893, p. 365.

² Prof. Seeley's *Expansion of England*.

and here, too, commercial causes worked to bring about the result. The rigid enforcement of the Navigation Laws and the restrictions on colonial trade in favour of the Mother Country were serious additions to the political dispute. It seems curious that the merchants at home, anxious as they were for the industrial extension of the country, could not realise that the colonists would have the same desires and feelings as themselves. Twenty-five special Acts to regulate the traffic and trade relations between England and her Colonies, all made in the interest of the home merchants, are only further evidence of how completely the colonial expansion was regarded as an opening for domestic commerce. Though the Colonies were to be the markets for English merchandise, manufacturers and industrial enterprise which might compete with English goods were repressed. Here was a constant source of irritation. "The constant irritation felt in the Colonies over the gradual application of commercial thumbscrews—turned at last beyond the point of endurance—was one of the chief causes of the Revolution."¹ Thus the enterprises of commerce, which were a leading motive in the erection of the first Empire, contributed when overstrained to bring about its downfall.

But though colonial expansion seemed for the moment to have received an irreparable blow, it revived into fresh life under the progressive spirit of commerce. Though the long war with Napoleon was really a fight for existence, the people of Great Britain never forgot that that existence was intimately connected with trade enterprises. The losses of the previous war were, as far as might be, repaired: if we had lost the control of the American markets, we gained the entrance into South Africa; if we had had to lose some of our settlements to our ancient rival, we revenged ourselves by sweeping the seas until France was stripped of all her Colonies. And when the Master of Europe found that military genius and naval preparations could not overwhelm us, he realised that our strength lay in our commercial enterprises, and inaugurated a commercial war against us. The effect of Napoleon's decrees may be summarised as no trade whatever with England, to which line of conduct England replied by using her naval supremacy practically to prevent all trade save with herself. Napoleon had announced to the world his intention of overthrowing England through ruining her trade, and the supremacy of the seas was the means by which his determination was successfully thwarted.

¹ R. G. Thwaites, *Epochs of American History*. The Colonies.

The effect of the great contest was to give us the outline of our second great Empire, which we have ever since been filling in or extending. If the first Empire, built up amidst the clash of arms, was so largely effected by commerce, still more so was the second Empire, which has enjoyed a peaceful development in marked contrast to its predecessor.

The penal settlements of Australia rapidly changed their character after the introduction of sheep-farming by John McArthur; the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria led to a still greater development; the copper mines of South Australia revived the fortunes of that Colony after the breakdown in the first period of settlement. The Colony of New Zealand is a further proof of the industrial enterprises of the race. As the prosperity of New South Wales grew traders began to flock to New Zealand, but it was not till some 2,000 English settlers fringed the coast that the Government at home took upon itself the duty of formally organising the Colony, of including it within the political system of the Empire. The same motive power was at work in our acquisition of the Fiji Islands. English settlers had arrived there in 1835; the native king offered the political sovereignty of the islands to the Government in 1859, an offer which was declined. But shortly after, when the great contest between the North and South broke out in America, and the consequent scarcity of cotton began to press severely in Lancashire, it was found that cotton could be grown in the Fiji Islands, and fresh settlements were made, and a few years later the islands which had previously been refused were formally annexed. "Trade follows the flag" may be true in many instances, but in the colonial expansion of the nineteenth century, at any rate, trade seems to not infrequently attract the flag.

South Africa developed under the same influence. The growth had not corresponded with the development of the Australian Colonies, and it had been decided that for a time at least no further additions of territory should be sanctioned, but the determination was forgotten at the discovery of the diamond mines, or, if not forgotten, was discreetly ignored.

Even in the great political movements of the Empire, commerce plays a part. When the question of the union of the various Colonies in British North America was under discussion, one at least of the most powerful inducements to British Columbia to join the Dominion was the guarantee that the distance and want of communication between her and the sister Colonies should be bridged by the building of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, an under-

taking as great in its political effects as in the commercial opportunities it affords.

These are but the most prominent instances of the influence of our trading spirit upon the expansion of the present century.

But there is one portion of the Empire which has not developed in the same manner, where advance seems to have stopped. The West Indies, which, after the peace of 1783, appeared to be the gems of our Colonial Empire, which enjoyed so much prosperity during the Napoleonic wars, have lost their pride of place.

Figures can prove anything, and I am diffident of the task of trying to construct a theory on them. Still, it cannot be denied that the islands, where trade was once so prosperous, are no longer regarded as the centre of great commercial enterprises. And, moreover, there seems to be a tendency on the part of the English race to leave the islands; it has even been suggested that in the future the West Indies will be peopled alone by the black race. It may be said that the movement of the white race is natural, that the climate is not one entirely suitable to Englishmen, and that in our spacious Empire the English can all find room in regions where the climate affords no drawbacks. Yet that condition and opportunity existed two hundred years ago, and the white race chose the West Indies as the places of their settlement. Is it not really the decay of commercial prospects that accounts for the diminishing numbers of the English? As far as opportunities have allowed, I have collected some figures which might be not unduly used in demonstration of such a suggestion. Perhaps the most startling instance is in the case of the island of Jamaica. In 1834 the white population was returned at 35,000, while the exports and imports amounted to seven millions. In 1812 the exports alone had been estimated at £7,269,661.¹ In 1881 the white population numbered 14,433, while the exports and imports amounted only to £2,571,263. In the intervening period, when the commercial depression was more severe, the white population was appreciably lower than in 1881.

The same features may be noticed on a less marked scale in Antigua. In 1834 the whites numbered 2,000, with an export and import trade amounting to £450,000 (in 1825 the figures were £601,217).² In 1890 the white population, despite an increase in the intervening period, had fallen to 1,795, and the united exports and imports had declined in value to £390,126.

In Dominica the exports and imports were valued in 1834 at £202,000, with a population of 840 whites; the last returned value

¹ Montgomery Martin, *History of British Colonies*, vol. ii.

² *Ibid.*

of export and import trade is £95,507, with a population declining in numbers.

In St. Vincent the whites were returned in 1884 as about 1,300, and the exports and imports were valued at £430,000; the white population in 1881 was 2,693; but since 1846 the custom of introducing Portuguese labourers, over 2,000 of whom settled in the island in a comparatively short time, would account for the increase; the whites in the last return in 1891 were 2,445, and the exports and imports were £201,771.

In 1694 the Virgin Islands were reported to contain 5,000 white inhabitants: they numbered one-tenth of that figure in 1884, with exports and imports estimated at £40,000, the value of which is given in 1890 as £8,981. The whites numbered 471 thirty years ago, and the population has since steadily declined.

On the other hand, in Grenada, the tendency seems the other way, the exports and imports of 1834, equalling £300,596 in value, have risen in 1890 to £437,175, and the population is increasing; and it is worth noting that Grenada was among the first of the West Indies to speedily adopt other industries, in fact she has "long ceased to be a sugar-producing Colony."

And close at hand the Bermudas show a still more marked contrast. The white population now numbers 5,384, as against 4,000 estimated in 1834, while the exports and imports have more than trebled, having risen from £107,381 in 1834 to £353,731 at the present time.¹

^a Jamaica,	1834, white population	35,000	. Exports and Imports	£7,000,000
"	1881, "	"	14,432	" 2,571,263
"	1891, "	"	14,692	" 4,091,571
Antigua,	1834, "	"	2,000	" 450,000
"	1890, "	"	1,795	" 390,126
Dominica,	1834, "	"	840	" 202,000
"	1890, general population shows decline	"	"	95,507
St. Vincent,	1834, white population	1,300	"	430,000
"	1881, "	"	2,693	" 276,600
"	1891, "	"	2,445	" 201,771
Bermudas	1834, "	"	4,000	" 107,381
"	1881, "	"	5,384	" 353,731
Virgin Islands, }	1694, "	"	5,000	" —
"	1834, "	"	500	" 40,000
"	1861, "	"	471	" 8,981
general population declining since 1871				
Montserrat,	1834, white population	320	"	48,000
"	1890, "	"	not stated	" 43,264

It would almost seem from such figures that English colonisation can only be maintained as long as commercial opportunities and success are possible. In fact, with the facilities for communication and locomotion, no settlement can hope for the presence of English settlers unless possessing industrial advantages; and it is even possible that, where the natural treasures and resources have been exhausted, or where the progress of time has completely changed the circumstances or habits of life, a plantation may be abandoned. "Colonisation has been rarely successful unless accompanied by the spirit of commerce,"¹ and a Colony, it might further be added, cannot progress or maintain its position unless it continue to be allied to the commercial movements of the time.

The motives for colonisation have varied from time to time, but in looking at the development of English colonisation, one might almost be tempted to define it as the expression of the industrial ambition of the race. We have become the leading Colonial Power because we have made ourselves a great industrial nation. We have become a great naval Power because the sea was the natural highway for the enterprises of an island people; and though commerce has played so deep a part in the building of the Empire, it has been assisted by another great characteristic of the race. The veneration for freedom, the love of liberty which induced the Pilgrim Fathers to make their early settlement, has played its part in our expansion also. Surely one of the greatest reasons for our industrial success lies bound up in our careful fostering of liberty. For where liberty is secured, commerce is the more likely to prosper, and so where commerce is great the love of freedom seems to be correspondingly great. The principles of liberty secured to commerce its elasticity and freedom.

The commercial instinct of the race combined with the love of liberty are the mainsprings of our Empire. Therefore the relations of industry and commerce between the different portions of the Empire, apart from the considerations of *mere wealth*, are of the highest importance. It was the maintenance of commercial privileges against the true principles of freedom that was one of the leading causes in the overthrow of our First Colonial Empire. Ought not the interests of trade so vital to the well-being of our Second Colonial Empire to be carefully preserved and guarded? The commerce of the Empire should be regarded rather than the trade of an individual portion; that could be attained in the gradual recognition of the Empire as an unit for trade purposes. The tendency of the moment

¹ Merivale, *Lectures on Colonisation*.

would seem to be rather the local interests than the wider and more important concerns of imperial affairs. The smaller rivalries of imperial commerce are perhaps no real danger, but their encouragement is a departure from the true spirit of our commercial life. We shrink from a step which may entail a temporary loss, and yet our forefathers had no hesitation in facing the loss of the moment for the gain of the future. No one can gaze at the great building of the British Empire and satisfy himself that it is complete, with the vast territories that are as yet only fringed with population and hold within their limits the possibilities of unimagined advance. Hence I venture to think that each portion of the Empire owes something to the whole, and, for those broader interests which are at stake, should be prepared to meet with some curtailment for the universal good.

We are the great industrial nation of the world, and some seem afraid to recognise the fact, and refuse to see with one of our English poets¹—

“ . . . the deep-ploughed furrows of the main
Bristling with harvest funnel, keel and shroud,
Heaving and hurrying thither through gale and cloud
Winged by their burdens, argosies of grain,

Antarctic fleece and equatorial spice,
Cargoes of cotton, and flax and silk and rice,
Food for the hearth and staples for the loom :

.
Summoned from every sea to one sole shore
By Empire's sceptre ; the converging store
Of Trade's pacific, universal spoil.”

And yet the recognition of our greatness would enable us more efficiently to guard against attack and develop our powers for good.

It has been my object to show that our Colonies were for the most part due to the commercial enterprise of the race, and that their growth has been assisted by commercial efforts and a fostering of freedom in their midst, and hence to suggest that, besides the link of our common kinship, one of the strongest bonds of our imperial connection is to be found in the maintenance of our commercial relations. How far does this touch upon our industrial life at home ? We look upon our manufactures and industrial enterprises as the cause of our national well-being, but ought we not to con-

¹ Alfred Austin.

sider them from a wider point of view as playing an important part in our imperial system? Each organisation for manufacturing purposes is adding something to the trade of the country, and the trade of the country is the great stream which pours through different channels through the Empire. It might almost be called the life-blood of the British Empire. Each organisation, each industry, has its part to play, and hence the dislocation of such organisations, the interruption of any manufacturing enterprise, is a damage to the main body of our trade. It is like the damming of a tributary to a great stream, and in the consequent fall of the waters the necessary work of the stream is not fulfilled. It seems to me, as one tries to realise how deeply trade and its enterprises have entered into the life and development of the Empire, that the constant stoppages in individual enterprises and the hindrance given to other organisations are something more than a local or temporary discomfort. It is a blow to the great motive power of our expansion. If in the interests of the Empire local barriers are to disappear, so also ought every care to be taken to adjust and arrange relations of the parties to industrial enterprise. In the best and widest interests of the race, the maintenance of our commerce in the highest state of efficiency should be a sacred duty, and the creation of some means which would, without the waste and suffering to the individual and to trade which result now from disputes and disarrangements of our industrial system, settle the divisions and points at issue would be a lasting benefit to the commercial well-being of the Empire at large. Such a system of adjusting the relations of those employed in our trade enterprises should be common to all parts of the Empire. As a race we have shown ourselves eager to obtain a dominant footing in the markets of the world. There are few markets we can gain or enlarge our influence over in comparison to what has been achieved in that way. The future lies in the maintenance of our position, in the stability with which we pursue our industrial life. Therefore to avoid the interruptions and the consequent uncertainty of trade due to misconceptions or want of harmony between the employers and the employed is a matter of imperial concern.

We have realised more deeply than other nations the value of commerce. But there are some who still ask, of what use are Colonies? The great French Minister¹ supplies the answer: "Whatever gives Colonies to France supplies her with ships, sailors,

¹ Talleyrand.

manufactures, and husbandmen. Victories by land can only give her mutinous subjects, who contribute only to enfeeble and disperse the national force; but the growth of Colonies supplies her with zealous citizens; and the increase of real wealth and effective numbers is the certain consequence."

It may be too sanguine to hope that war will not disturb the quiet development of our Empire; but it cannot surely be considered too bold to hope that the British Empire, which has achieved so great a result in the patient devotion of its people to commercial enterprise, may inspire the other nations with the wish to emulate the State whose well-being is bound up in the industrial arts of peace.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like myself to say a few words at the end, but I cannot postpone saying with what extreme interest I, an old colonist, have heard this most admirable lecture, and I am sure that, the more we reflect on it, the more will our appreciation of it be increased.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. WIRGMAN, Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth: From my office and surroundings I have not the practical experience of some gentlemen in this room of the inner working of our commercial system, but it is impossible for any man to have lived twenty years in South Africa, as I have done, and kept his eyes open, without having realised something of the condition of the country, commercially, socially, and politically. First, let me say that I thoroughly endorse the remarks which have fallen from the right hon. gentleman in the chair as to the extreme ability and logical force of the Paper to which we have just listened. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter has shown a most accurate knowledge of the history of the expansion of our Colonial Empire, both in its first and second stages; and I think he hit the true mark when he used the words—which I believe are not in the print—that the real basis of the Empire must be some form of commercial union, some common tariff. Now this, I know, is a question fraught with extreme difficulties, and we understand those difficulties more clearly perhaps in South Africa than in any other country, for we cannot get commercial union between the two Republics and our two Colonies. There is a commercial union between the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, but we cannot get our neighbours in the British Colony of Natal to join us, nor yet the Transvaal. There are all kinds of inner reasons for this state of things, which it would take a long time to explain. But the whole question of

the union and vitality of the Empire seems to me to be a matter of tariffs and of commercial policy. I happened about a year ago to be travelling in the company of our Premier, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and, speaking of the danger to the Colonial Empire, especially to Canada, owing to the crushing operation of the M'Kinlay tariff, he said he looked on the whole matter of the unity and well-being of the Empire as depending upon this question of tariffs. I know that the other day our Premier did his best to induce the British Government to make it possible to sell our Colonial wines in England, which at present your tariff practically excludes. As showing how this is connected with the prosperity of the Colony and other problems as well, I may mention that, being called upon to give evidence before a Commission appointed by the Cape Parliament to deal with the question of the liquor traffic especially among the native races, I was struck by the fact that there are a certain number of our colonists who, as the lecturer says, for 200 years—ever since, in fact, the Huguenots came to the Cape—have cultivated the vine on their farms, which will produce little else, and who, as the tariff has prevented them using the produce to make wines fit for exportation, have been driven to the manufacture of cheap and bad brandy. This is sold to the natives, and is a great injury to them. Thus, an equitable readjustment of tariff relations between England and the Cape will, with many other advantages, tend to the solution of an extremely difficult social problem. In regard to the general question, one feels that people will be guided more or less by self-interest. I am inclined to think that some scheme of defensive union may have to precede fiscal union. In regard to South Africa itself, I would remind you that there will be a direct line of steamers between Capetown and the American ports before long, and it is a question whether, if England does not make an effort to secure the South African trade, America will not come in and take a portion of it away. In regard to the prohibitive duties in the Transvaal, I need not tell you that there is a good deal of excuse to be found for the Transvaal dealing rather hardly with the products of any country trading under the British flag. The hand of the British Government has lain heavy on the Dutch population of South Africa, and now that, owing to the mineral discoveries, the Transvaal is in such an advantageous position, we cannot be surprised she should show that she is in command of the situation. But I feel sure that the feeling between the Transvaal and England is improving, and I believe, judging from careful observation, that England has now a golden opportunity of finally conciliating the

Transvaal by showing a generous spirit in regard to Swaziland. A glance at the map will show you that Swaziland is a piece of territory which seems naturally to belong to the Transvaal, and as to the Swazis themselves I feel sure they will be just as well off under Boer rule as under the present system of dual control. There is a great deal of exaggeration in the statements regarding the treatment of native races by the Boers. I remember my friend the late Bishop of Zululand (Dr. Mackenzie) telling me, after the division of the territory, that he knew what the Boers were going to do in their half of the territory; but as regarded the portion under English control he complained that there was no consistency of action in dealing with the natives. I do not say there was any intentional wrong. It was simply bad management, and not knowing exactly one's own mind. I feel sure myself that what we ought to do in order to keep South Africa within the Empire is to recognise the fact that the Dutch inhabitants are worthy of our respect and admiration. With tact and conciliation I am convinced that the Afrikaner part of the population will be welded with ourselves into one compact and united nationality. We must not forget that in the conference of politicians from all the Colonies, held in London in 1887, the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, Mr. Hofmeyr, proposed the scheme for the increase of the Imperial Navy by a slight tax raised upon all vessels entering the ports of the British Empire under a foreign flag, and I feel quite sure that the party Mr. Hofmeyr leads in the Cape Colony recognise the great advantages of the British flag being supreme in South Africa.

The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE BOWEN, G.C.M.G.: I confess when I entered the room this evening I had not the least idea of addressing you, but I also confess that I was so much moved by the very able, lucidly constructed, and lucidly delivered address of Mr. Boyd-Carpenter that I ask your permission to endorse his views from my long experience as a Colonial Governor of thirty years' standing, and to say how entirely I agree with him. He is evidently a worthy son of the able and eloquent prelate (the Bishop of Ripon) whom we are so glad to see among us to-night. Mr. Childers just now gracefully described himself as "an old Colonist," and I am sure we are all glad that so important a Paper should have been read under his presidency. The lecturer spoke of the great importance to commerce of free institutions such as those now established in our chief Colonies, and in this connection I may remind you that Mr. Childers began his distinguished political career in Australia, and should be regarded as one of the principal founders of constitutional

and parliamentary government in that great group of Colonies. There is an admirable poetical illustration of Mr. Boyd-Carpenter's views in three ballads—three of the finest ballads in the English language, but which are not nearly so well known as they ought to be. They were published some fifty years ago by George Smythe—afterwards Lord Strangford, the first leader of the “Young England” party in the House of Commons—whose early death made way for Mr. Disraeli to come to the front. These ballads each begin:—

The land it boasts its titled hosts—they cannot match with these
The merchants of old England, the seigneurs of the seas.

The first ballad describes the early efforts of our merchants in the days of Queen Elizabeth towards the foundation of our trade and settlements in America and in India respectively. The second ballad describes how the efforts of the Pilgrim Fathers culminated in the formation of the United States. I do not know whether there are any American citizens present to-night, but if there are they will be interested to hear an experience of mine in one of the many Colonies I have governed. I recollect that there once arrived an American admiral at the head of a squadron. Of course the officers dined with me at Government House. After dinner I proposed, according to the usual custom, the health of the President of the United States, and after a few remarks I said: I now give you, gentlemen, the health of the President, as an English poet (Lord Strangford) has sung—

That young and strong Republic that has filled the world with fame
And with great praise and marvel of the Anglo-Saxon name!

I well recollect how the American officers cheered, and with excellent taste and feeling waved their handkerchiefs and shouted, “God save the Queen!” The second ballad also shows how the “Merchant Adventurers” of the English East India Company founded the British Empire in India, though the plan of creating a great European Empire in the East was first conceived by the officers of the French East India Company headed by Dupleix, Labourdonnais, and Lally. Lord Strangford speaks of—

Those brilliant dreams of victory which flowed like lava-streams
Through bold Dupleix', and Labourdonnais', and Lally's conquest-
schemes

and then, referring to Clive, adds—

But little they knew what he could do when on fair Plassey's vale :
The bright-eyed young adventurer threw his sword into the scale,
And like the Roman hero the fate of nations swayed
With the glory of the impulse and the greatness of the blade ;
For the fiat had gone forth, and the Orient was to be
The ward of a northern mistress, the island of the free.
And o'er one sixth of all the earth, and over all the main,
Like some good fairy, Freedom marks and blesses her domain.

There were some allusions in his Paper, though the author did not develop the subject fully, to the great question of Imperial Federation, which is the hope of all patriotic Englishmen. I believe that commerce and trade will be, perhaps, the most powerful of all factors in bringing about some such federation ultimately. It is true that the scattered members of the British race are already united by a common language, by common allegiance, by common sympathies, by glorious memories of the past, and by still more glorious hopes for the future. But all who know the Colonies know that these sentimental bonds are not enough. There must be some tangible link of union if the British Empire is to be kept together in the next generation—such links as are supplied by the Congress of the United States and the Reichstag of United Germany. I see sitting near me the distinguished officer (General Sir Bevan Edwards) who a few years ago was sent to inspect the local forces which the patriotism of the Australian Colonies has caused them to create, and of which a detachment was sent to help the Mother Country in Egypt. He will bear me witness that federation is wanted to make the forces of the Empire really effective—some such federation as will be supplied in what, for want of a better term, is called Imperial Federation. There is no doubt that, among many other advantages, British commerce would be extended and consolidated by such federation. Moreover, several leading Americans have said to me that a united British Empire would probably form a friendly alliance with the great English-speaking Republic across the Atlantic. Thus the world would see a *pax Britannica* far transcending what Pliny calls the *immensa Romana pacis majestas*.

Mr. G. E. COLEBROOK (Victoria) : The lecturer has given us a brilliant description of the early enterprises of England, and has shown how carefully the Colonial Empire was fostered for commercial purposes. What is the result to-day ? While England's trade with foreign countries, including the United States, is declining, the trade with the Colonies is rapidly advancing. In 1870, according

to the Board of Trade Returns, the proportion of England's trade with foreign countries was 73 per cent. of the whole, that with the Colonies being 27 per cent. In 1880 the trade with foreign countries had fallen to 53 per cent., while that with the Colonies had risen to 45 per cent. I have not been able to obtain more recent figures, but I am pretty sure they would show that the trade with the Colonies, which twenty years ago was only a quarter, is now more than half. If this be true, it is important to ask what would be the effect upon British trade were the Colonies, or any of them, by any mishap to secede. I think the figures show most conclusively that England would have to transfer the names of such Colonies from the list of countries with which her trade is expanding to the list of those with which her trade is declining. The secession of the Colonies would be, in fact, a fatal blow to British trade, and such a blow would affect, not only her commerce, but a great deal more. We ought, therefore, to watch the tendencies in the Colonies—whether they be in the direction of closer union or in the direction of drifting apart. I have lived for many years in Australia. It is a common thing there to hear England and Englishmen reproached for either indifference or unreasonable prejudice against the Colonies. "You Englishmen," I have often heard it said, "can see nothing good in the Colonies; you don't understand us, you don't appreciate us, you don't sympathise with us, and we heartily reciprocate your kind feelings." I do not wish for one moment to suggest that these sentiments are universal, but they are frequently expressed, and I feel strongly that those who entertain such sentiments, and those who, hearing them expressed, believe them to be without foundation, should take every opportunity of endeavouring to promote a better understanding. We all know how easily misunderstandings occur, and how people allow themselves to drift asunder and to harbour in their minds towards former friends "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness," all perhaps on account of some purely imaginary grievance that would disappear if only they could be brought together to know each other's minds and calmly discuss their differences. It is precisely a danger of this kind which, I believe, threatens us in the Colonies. There is no real, deep-seated disaffection, because there is no real grievance. There is no serious desire expressed for separation either in the press or by responsible public men. The evidence would appear to be all the other way. Yet under the surface there exists—I speak of what I know—I will not say disaffection, because I am anxious not to exaggerate, but an affectation of it; a condition of mind, especially among the rising generation, which leads them

to take offence on the slightest provocation, and is certainly not favourable to the amicable settlement of disputes. There may be nothing serious or alarming in all this. But we cannot ignore it. We want to avoid the very appearance of misunderstanding, and therefore, when it comes within our knowledge that the relations are not as cordial as they might be, it is our duty to face the situation, and to see if we cannot devise some means of promoting interest in place of indifference, and mutual respect and esteem instead of petty jealousy and a disposition to take offence. In the Colonies we enjoy, to a remarkable extent, the advantages of self-government, but I do not think we realise as you do the responsibilities of self-government—our individual responsibilities as self-governing citizens. It is, I think, rather our idea to transfer the whole responsibility to representatives in Parliament. And having elected them, not always wisely, we often imagine we have discharged our duty. So long as our representative looks after our particular Railway Bill or whatever it may be that we desire to get at the expense of the Government, so long as he is faithful to us in these ways, we take very little further interest in either him or in the proceedings of Parliament. True, when some specially important question comes before the country, such as the proposals with regard to intercolonial federation, we may glance at some summarised report of the proceedings and even hazard the opinion that such a scheme would be a very good thing if feasible. And then we return "one to his wife and another to his merchandise," and leave it to a gang of professional politicians to understand if they can—and to decide whether they understand them or not—the most important national questions which for weal or woe will affect the destinies of our country. Under such conditions it is impossible for any deep conviction to exist in the minds of the people either in regard to their relations with England or in regard to any other great political question, and the danger is that when some crisis arises they may act, not on principle, not from deep-rooted conviction, but on impulse, or under the influence of temper, or, worse still, some professional party leader who happens to be in power may act simply from motives of expediency, in accordance with the feelings of the moment, and with a view merely to keeping himself and his friends in office. I feel sure all who realise the importance of Colonial trade and the disastrous effects of secession will agree that we ought to know the facts and understand exactly the problem with which we have to deal. I have therefore ventured to say that, although on the one hand there is enthusiastic loyalty among that

section of the population with whom visitors come most into contact, yet on the other hand there are people—a majority, I fear—who do not trouble themselves to think deeply about political affairs, but who have some kind of vague idea that the mission of Australia is to establish in the southern hemisphere a second United States. It is, however, only a vague belief not entertained because of serious differences with the Mother Country, nor as a result of full inquiry and deep conviction, and it ought surely to be possible for us to divert into a better channel that intense belief in themselves and in their future which is so pre-eminently characteristic of young Australia. We are not all bankrupt in Australia, as some people seem to suppose. We have had mad speculations in our great cities. We have now to take our punishment, and I believe we shall take it like brave men. But the country, which is the true source of our wealth, has not been affected by this depression. Our great pastoral and agricultural resources are untouched. We are under a cloud to-day, but the cloud will pass away, and we shall yet hold up our heads in Australia and look the whole world in the face. But to return to the point. What we have to do is to make the colonists think for themselves on this question. This seems to me to be the great danger—that they have either lost or have not acquired the habit of thinking for themselves on these questions, and of getting some fixed and strong convictions in their minds. We must make them understand that the partnership will never in any way retard their progress; that our interests are bound up together, and that it is to the advantage of the whole Empire and of every part to remain under the old flag of which we have such good reason to be proud. There was a time when it might be said there was a feeling in England not altogether opposed to separation. The Royal Colonial Institute has done splendid service in exploding such notions and in bringing about a rapidly-growing desire in England for closer union with the Colonies. What is now to be done is similar work on the other side. It is no use going to the Colonies at present with any scheme of Imperial Federation, however perfect. You have first of all to create a public opinion in the Colonies on the subject, and to promote throughout the Empire such a good understanding as may be crystallised into united national life whenever the opportunity or necessity arises. We want to realise that wherever there are Englishmen there is England; that as we spring from a common stock we will carve out together a common destiny; that, whatever glory there is in our “rough island story” is shared by those who have established

and are now consolidating an Empire beyond the seas. We want to kindle an enthusiasm for the future of the race—and who shall measure its possibilities? United we stand for liberty; for—as far as may be—equality; for the educating and uplifting of all classes in society; for the advancement of the race.

Mr. S. BOURNE: I came into the room as the lecturer touched on a portion of the Colonial Empire—the West Indies—with which I happen to have been familiar in days long ago, as the tables which he has produced began with the year in which I first became an inhabitant of Jamaica. I am rather inclined to think that the figures for Barbados would not show the same diminution, but, turning to Jamaica, I would remind you that values alone are an insufficient test of the progress of trade, and I venture to think that, owing to the fall in prices, the figures for 1891, as compared with 1834, do not represent anything like the decay that would appear on the surface. It does not follow, either, that the prosperity of the Colonies depends on the imports and exports between them and the Mother Country, because the Colonial trade with foreign countries is a great source of employment in those Colonies, and being largely conducted by means of English capital is a considerable source of profit to this country. Another point I would put before you is, that in 1834, when trade was represented to be so flourishing, the country was just emerging from a period of slavery, and how small a proportion of the products of the country was, as compared with the present time, consumed by the labourers themselves. I think we are under an obligation to the lecturer for the boldness with which he has laid down the principles which ought to regulate the future relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country. I do not think that commerce is the source of colonisation so much as that colonisation is the source of commerce, but I do agree that what we want is to recognise that every portion of the British Empire is joined together and united. I do not know whether federation is the best means of attaining that end. There are great difficulties in the way, but undoubtedly what we want is mutual interchange between the Mother Country and the Colonies unfettered by any tariff framed for the purpose of protection, and “until the Colonies yield” that commerce will not expand as otherwise it would expand. What we want is that each should consider the interests of the whole, so that the prosperity which attaches to each may be shared by the others.

Major-General R. L. DASHWOOD: The lecturer has quoted the old adage that trade follows the flag. The question is, Shall we in the

near future have any flag, in what now are our Colonies, to follow? We are the only people at the present day who have any Colonies where you can send your own flesh and blood, and where they can increase and multiply and grow up stalwart men and women. It is proved very conclusively by Professor Seeley that our great wars in former days were for Colonial Empire. If we were to lose our Colonies, we should lose that part of the world where our surplus population could go and grow up British subjects—people who would trade with us, and who in time of war would help us, and who, on the other hand, if they were not under the British flag would at once become our rivals and possible enemies. In the course of my service I have seen a good deal of many parts of the Empire, especially Canada. So far as I can make out, the older people of Canada who have been to England, and know what England is, have a very strong attachment to the Mother Country; but the younger men, who have been perhaps to Boston and New York, think them “the hub of the universe,” and do not think much of England. Well, in Canada, there are a large number of people who are not English by birth—Swedes, Norwegians, Russians, and French—and there is no reason why they should prefer to remain under the British flag if they think their material welfare will be promoted by connection with the United States. If, therefore, we want the Empire to stand together and to establish an Imperial Federation we must make it worth the while of our colonists. The only way in which we can do that is by giving up something for the benefit of the whole. We must give our Colonies a preference in our markets. It is a mistake to suppose that if we had absolute free trade with Canada, and at the same time Canada had free trade with the United States, we should reap all the advantage; but if Canada would give us a preference in her markets and we gave her a preference in ours the case would be very different. With regard to the Canadians, I believe they are for the most part loyal. Annexation to the United States would mean absorption. It would be like putting a glass of whisky in a bucket of water; whereas now she is a great country with a marine the third largest in the world.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: I am sure all present feel deeply indebted to Mr. Boyd Carpenter for the interesting Paper which he has read, and none the less so because he has treated his subject in a more academic fashion than is usually the case in the Papers laid before this Institute. The lecturer appears to fix on “commercial enterprise” as the pivot round which colonisation turns. Doubt-

less it is a factor, although by no means the only one, in the development of our Colonial Empire. It is a well-known law of providence that where God does much for a country man does but little, and *vice versâ*. Great Britain is naturally poor, so by energy and enterprise must be made rich. Though sea-girt, our coasts are not ice-bound, thanks to the influence of the Gulf Stream. Navigation is, therefore, open all the year round. The want of a seaboard is a great drawback to a nation's development. A salient instance of this is at hand in the case of Russia, who, with longing eyes, desires to develop her maritime power now that the days of caravan trading are ended. Unlike France, Great Britain has for years required to find an outlet for her surplus population, and with ships and sailors at command this surplus has naturally been carried across the seas. In the early years of American colonisation grave mistakes were made and important results followed. In later years wiser counsels prevailed, and the development of the Australasian Colonies was largely assisted by the gold discoveries. Although Australia is at the moment under a financial cloud, given a countenance of suitable emigration, her great natural resources will in the issue enable her to recover. Could intercolonial free trade be established, much would be done towards binding the Mother Country and these Colonies together, the zollverein thus commenced being gradually extended, so as to embrace Greater Britain as a whole. Allusion has been made in the Paper to the want of development in some parts of the West Indies. I cordially endorse what has fallen from Mr. Stephen Bourne in this connection. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The transition from slavery to free labour was so rapid as for the nonce to paralyse the sugar and other industries. Then, after the establishment of free labour, absentee ownership followed. Under this system attorneys enriched themselves at the expense of their principals, and cared little for the application of scientific principles in the cultivation and development of sugar and coffee estates, and where these could not be grown to advantage the owners were not sufficiently enterprising and versatile to devote their attention to other products. In those islands where a different policy has been pursued the decline in trade has by no means been so marked, and in this category the favourable position of Barbados stands out in bold relief. The climate, however, of the West Indies is not congenial to British blood. Great Britain is the carrier of the world, and will continue to be so until the United States become a free-trade nation. The sons of Great Britain will be foremost in the race of colonists so long as they keep

in view the old Roman adage, "Labor vita vitæ est," and retain that energy which is the offspring of necessity.

The CHAIRMAN: We have now concluded the list of speakers, and, in accordance with custom, I ask permission to say a few words about the lecture. In the first place, I heartily congratulate Mr. Boyd-Carpenter on his most admirable lecture, and, if I may be allowed, I would congratulate his Right Rev. father on the admirable principles in which his son has been brought up. *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*. On the subject of the Paper I was particularly struck with the philosophic account of the colonisation and expansion of our race over such a large portion of the habitable globe. I am a hearty admirer of Professor Seeley. I have heard in the address to-night a development of some sentences of Professor Seeley that ought to be studied by any admirer of that eminent man—developments in the historical direction particularly, concerning which Professor Seeley is so great a master, and which his pupil has expressed in the simplest and most convincing language. The progress of Great Britain in the matter of colonisation is very remarkable to those who remember that in the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries England itself used to be called by Spaniards and French a nation of pirates. No one now would describe us as a nation of pirates, but rather, if he wished to ridicule us, as Napoleon did, as a nation of shopkeepers. No one can question now that, whatever may be the cause—and I think the lecturer has stated the cause with great force—the growth of Great Britain during the last two or three centuries is the result, not of piracy, not of mere brute force, but of the steady development of the resources at her disposal, and the development, above all, of her navy, for the navy of England is, in my opinion, one of the prime and most honourable sources of her prosperity. It was due to the adoption of sound fiscal principles—the casting off in later days of those commercial theories of the last century which seemed on the surface to have some value, but which we now know to be delusions—and to the establishment, consequently, of our country in her commercial relations on a basis which, although not attended with prosperity at all times and in all circumstances, has yet tided us over the greatest difficulties, and will, I believe, tide us over still greater difficulties if we have to meet them. Those principles have been connected in the lecture with the attempt to bind together still more the different parts of the Empire. I do not wish to use expressions which may raise controversy, but at any rate we acknowledge the principle that the Empire is one; that the

parts, however different, are parts of a great whole; and that the first object should be to establish that unity still more firmly, always remembering the principles of freedom, without which the parts themselves will never be induced to come more nearly together. Freedom of Colonial policy is of as great importance as freedom of trade or the political freedom of the nation, and it is on that word *freedom* we ought to rest very much of our feelings and principles in dealing with this great Colonial question. If we do so I firmly believe that the prosperity of England—that prosperity which, in spite of temporary checks like the present crisis, has steadily gone forwards during the last 200 years—is destined to go forward still more in the future. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a very difficult matter for one who feels as warmly as I do, and has thought as much as I have on these subjects, to compress into a few sentences his impressions and convictions as to the sound principles for the development of the Colonies. I am tempted to say a great deal more, but at this late hour I content myself with expressing my appreciation of the admirable lecture, which, I trust, will be well weighed and considered by all of us. I move that we give Mr. Boyd-Carpenter our hearty thanks.

MR. BOYD-CARPENTER: In regard to one or two criticisms on my Paper I may say that I should perhaps have made my position stronger in regard to what I said concerning the West Indian Islands had I brought out the figures before 1834. My reason for choosing 1834 was that that was the year in which the slave trade came to an end, and in which they entered on their decline. I am quite willing to admit that there has been a return of prosperity of late years, for they have begun to see the folly of having all their eggs in one basket, and new industries have sprung up. But while trade decayed there was an actual falling-off in the English population. My point was that where there was a commercial decline there seemed to be a decline of the race. Is it not remarkable to look to the present time and see the great companies formed for exploring Africa and other countries—all in one sense reproducing the movement which previously occurred in English history? It seems to me that the great Colonial movement is still progressing on the same lines. It is recognised by the people that the new lands cannot be opened up and raised into great centres of English life and work unless there is an opening for industry, and—I may be pardoned for making the suggestion—when there was considerable talk about withdrawing from a certain portion of Africa, what was perhaps uppermost in the mind of the English people was

that we had been asked to abandon a market that might in the future be of great importance. My point is that trade has played, and is going to play, so great a part in the building up of the Empire that the fact merits greater recognition on our part. In the development of our trading enterprises there should be a recognition of their Imperial importance, and in the recognition of these interests we should see the necessity not only of unifying ourselves as a race but of uniting more closely our commercial interests. I beg to thank you, sir, for the kind words which you have used, and this meeting for the kind manner in which they have received this Paper.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The Council unanimously adopted the following address :—

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., President of the Royal Colonial Institute.—The Members of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, both for themselves and on behalf of the Fellows, desire respectfully to offer to Your Royal Highness their hearty and loyal congratulations on the betrothal of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G., to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, an auspicious event, the announcement of which has evoked universal joy and satisfaction, not only within the limits of these isles, but throughout the most distant parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. They earnestly pray that Their Royal Highnesses may enjoy health and happiness and every earthly blessing, and that they may long be spared to the nation on whose affections the Royal Family possess so firm a hold.

Given under the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute this ninth day of May, 1893.

WILLIAM KESWICK, Councillor,

Chairman of the day.

HENRY BARKLY,

FREDERICK YOUNG,

} Vice-Presidents.

J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

L.S.

[REPLY.]

Marlborough House,
Pall Mall, S.W.

Sir Francis Knollys is desired by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to thank the Members of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute for their address and their kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the betrothal of the Duke of York to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

May 20, 1893.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 13, 1893.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 24 Fellows had been elected, viz. 6 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. P. W. Alsop, H. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A., John Catto, Walter G. Izard, C.E., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stamford, Mr. Leonard Welstead.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. Joseph Chailley-Bert, Henry Dutton (South Australia), Francis C. Fisher (Ceylon), Francis C. Fulton (New Zealand), Thomas S. Garraway (Barbados), James Wesley Hall (Queensland), William Hiddings (Cape Colony), Captain T. S. Howie (Transvaal), Messrs. Harry S. Lyons (Transvaal), Thomas A. Machattie, M.B., C.M. (New South Wales), James Sutherland Mitchell (New South Wales), James H. Part (Lagos), W. E. Robarts (Natal), Edward Saunders (Natal), Edward R. Smith, M.R.C.S.E. (New South Wales), Wm. Frederick Stamper (Cape Colony), Norman M. Taylor, C.E., Wm. John Wallace (Grenada).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c. had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : Never at any of our previous Meetings have I presided with more pleasure than on the present occasion, when it is my good fortune to have to introduce to you my distinguished friend Mr. Selous. He has acquired a world-wide reputation not only as a hunter and explorer, but also as a man of science. His contributions from time to time to the Royal Geographical Society have won for him the Founders' Gold Medal, which was recently presented to him by that Society. But it is chiefly for his wonderful exploits during many long years in the unexplored regions of South Africa that his fame has been acquired. To this unique career he has brought most remarkable qualities. His marvellous endurance, his courage and bravery, have not been less his con-

spicuous attributes than his simplicity of character and modesty of demeanour. The man who could endure, in the lone and pathless land in which he has wandered, the privation of being on one occasion without food or water for four days and three nights, who has had his horse killed under him by an infuriated elephant, who has had other innumerable hairbreadth escapes from the jaws of lions and from the assegais and guns of hostile natives, is a hero of no common stamp. Well and wisely, indeed, was he chosen by the South African Company to be their pioneer leader to Mashonaland. His influence with the great chief of the Matabele, Lobengula, enabled him to guide the expedition safely through the territories of that powerful potentate along the road since honourably called after his own name, to Fort Salisbury, and to a region which promises some day to be so valuable to this country. My own personal acquaintance with Mr. Selous commenced about four years ago, when we made the voyage together to South Africa. In connection with it, I remember with pride and pleasure an interesting incident. During the voyage I induced him (not without much persuasion) to give some account of his adventures to those on board the steamship "Spartan." Accordingly, on a memorable evening, Mr. Selous delivered his first public address in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean—subsequently repeated on board the vessel before our arrival at Cape Town—to a delighted audience of some two hundred people of the passengers and crew, who were fascinated with the graphic stories of his thrilling adventures, told with all the attractive simplicity of his charming style. Such is the gentleman who is with us to-night. I cannot help speaking about him (even in his presence) with enthusiasm, because I admire him so much. I will now call upon him to commence his address.

"INCIDENTS OF A HUNTER'S LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA."

MR. F. C. SELOUS: The Chairman has said so many pretty things about me that I almost doubt whether I am myself. Some four years ago, as Sir Frederick Young has told you, I had the good fortune to be a fellow-passenger with him on a voyage to the Cape, and at his request I one evening related to my fellow-passengers some of the adventures I had met with in the interior of South Africa. When I returned to England a few years ago I was invited to deliver a lecture on Mashonaland before the members of this

Institute. It was impossible for me to do so at that time, but I promised to try to prepare a Paper to be read on a subsequent occasion. Ever since that time I have been so constantly occupied that I have found it quite impossible to fulfil my promise, and that is the reason why I am this evening going to tell you in a rough way some of my hunting experiences, instead of giving you a Paper of a drier though perhaps more instructive character. Some of the incidents occurred in Mashonaland at a time when that country was still an almost uninhabited wilderness. Now—as I think you must all know—the firm foundations have been laid in that distant land of what, before many years are past, must become a rich and prosperous British Colony. It can now no longer be said that an experiment is being tried. The experiment has been tried and has succeeded. Your countrymen there in their persons have shown that the British people of to-day still possess some of the finest qualities of their forefathers, for in spite of many difficulties they have established a British Colony governed by British law, and accompanied by many national institutions in a land where but three short years ago there were—to use a native metaphor—no lords but the lions. In the Mashonaland of to-day you find post and telegraph offices, schools, churches, and hospitals, and at least one circulating library. The thirsty traveller need never go very far before coming across a house of entertainment where he can be supplied with his favourite drink. At Salisbury there is one of the finest race-courses in South Africa, and in every township football, cricket, and tennis clubs are established. I have said these few words about Mashonaland because I wish to interest you in a country which bids fair to become before many years are past the home of thousands of your fellow-countrymen, and because I think the very fact of a British Colony having been established in a country so distant and inaccessible ought to be a source of satisfaction and pride to every patriotic Englishman.

I shall now tell you a few of my hunting experiences. Adventures, of course, do not occur every day even in the interior of Africa, but if a man passes many years of his life, as I have done, in the pursuit of dangerous game, he must meet with a certain number of interesting experiences. It was in 1872 that an incident occurred to me that very nearly precluded the possibility of my going through any further adventures. It was the dry time of the year, and the waters along the road were few and far between. I was travelling with three companions in Matabeleland. We were at a pool of Chicani, and the next water was twenty-five miles distant, so, in order to

give our oxen a chance, we travelled during the night. At daylight, having perhaps ten miles still to go, we loosened the oxen to let them feed. At that time giraffes were very common, and as fat cow giraffe is fully equal to the best beef we determined to ride out and shoot one of them, leaving one of our company to take care of the waggons. Our intention was to make a long detour in search of the giraffes, and to come back by sundown. We rode a long way before we came across any of these animals, but about three o'clock in the afternoon we discovered a fine herd. We at once went in pursuit. At that time I was quite unaccustomed to riding through the forests of the interior, and I got knocked off my horse without shooting one of the giraffes. Presently I found myself completely lost. I did not know where my other two companions had got to. I stopped for some time where I was, and fired three of the six cartridges in my belt as signals. This plan not answering, I saddled up my horse and struck out in the direction where I thought I should find the waggons. I rode on and on until at last the sun went down. I could not understand why the road was so far away. It was getting dark, and I kept my course by looking up at the stars. I began to think I must surely have crossed the road whilst I was looking at the stars. The road was at that time, of course, a mere track. It was now getting intensely cold, for in this part of Africa, although the temperature at that time of the year is very high in the day, the nights are bitterly cold, and I remember that whenever we left a little tea in the kettle at night there was always a skim of ice over it in the morning. I had on only a pair of moleskin trousers and a light cotton shirt. I tied my horse to a tree and tried to light a fire with the three cartridges in my belt. I was no smoker, and therefore had no matches with me. However, I made the mistake of leaving too much powder in the bottom cartridge, and almost blew the whole thing away, so that I was minus three cartridges and had not managed to light the fire. I passed a most miserable night, and never suffered so much from cold in my life. Day broke, and I at once saddled the horse and rode in the direction I was riding the preceding evening. After two hours I felt I must have crossed the road in the night. I turned the horse's head round and rode in the direction I came from. Presently I arrived at one of those small hills that are scattered about this country, and as the horse by this time was tired and thirsty I off-saddled him and climbed the hill to have a look round. There was a vast expanse of forest-covered country, and though I could see several hills they conveyed absolutely no meaning to me. I saw, however, in the direction from which I

had just come, a thin column of smoke rising from amongst the trees. It was the smoke of a wood-fire, and I thought there must be human beings there, so I went down, saddled my horse, and rode in that direction. Of course, on the level ground I could see nothing again, so after riding awhile I climbed a tree and looked round. I could see no smoke then, and thinking I was a great fool to waste time I turned the horse's head and rode to the west. The sun went down a second time. I had now been two days without food or water, but I cannot say I was suffering much from thirst. That night I allowed my horse to feed, and put the saddle over my head and chest for warmth. I do not know how I got through the night, but at last the day broke. I found my horse had wandered off. At that time I was not very well able to follow the tracks of an animal, and the ground was so hard that it took me a considerable time to follow even a short distance, so I soon gave it up. It was now the third day I had been lost, and I determined to leave the horse to get back as best he could, and to strike straight for a range of hills to the south-west. I put the saddle in a tree, and shouldering my rifle I walked away. I walked all that day, and as the sun was very hot and I was perspiring freely I began to get very thirsty; in fact, on the evening of this the third day, I was suffering very considerably from thirst. I had to be continually opening my throat, which seemed to be drying up. Just as the moon was rising above the trees, I came to the base of a low range of hills. I had walked without difficulty or feeling of fatigue on the level ground, but as soon as I began to climb these steep stony hills I felt exhausted. I soon reached the top, however, and going across to the other edge of the first range I saw beyond me a mass of ravines and broken stony country, and I knew if there was water beyond I never should have strength to get there. I then went back to the edge of the hill I had first ascended in a gloomy frame of mind, thinking I was in earnest lost in the wilderness. I lay down behind a big rock, and did not suffer so much from cold as on the two preceding nights. In the morning I rose, and from the top of the hill looked all over the surrounding country. Presently I saw a small hill in the distance, which I thought I recognised. Then I saw some little hills beyond, and I felt sure those were the hills near which we lived a few days before. I now knew that if I could only reach them I was practically safe, but I doubted whether I should have strength to last out. All that day I walked as hard as I could, sometimes ran, and suffered more and more from want of water. Every now and again, too, as I could not see the hills from the level ground, I had to climb a tree, and I found this most

exhausting. At last, just at sundown or a little after, I came close to the nearest hill, and I then knew exactly where I was, and that I should not have to walk more than another half mile before coming to the water. At this time two Kafirs—bushmen—appeared, one carrying a little antelope over his shoulder. It was very lucky I saw them, because although without them I should have got to the water, I should have slept another night without food and warmth. I was not so absolutely exhausted that I could not call out to them, and they turned round and waited for me. When I came up I asked for water, and then walked behind them to their encampment, in a patch of thick bush some few hundred yards away from the waters. I soon saw they were bushmen in charge of goats, which I knew belonged to the chief—not the present enlightened ruler Khama, but his predecessor, a man of a different sort. Directly I came to the camp I saw by the fire the venerable-looking old barbarian, and again said to him, "Water." He at once went into the interior of the encampment, and soon returned with a vessel containing the precious fluid. I again said to him, "Water," but the ingenuous child of nature said, in his own language, "You must buy the water." I was so disgusted that, tired as I was, I commenced to get up, thinking I would walk on to where a pool of water was. However, a little boy came in with a large calabash of fresh goat's milk, and pulling out a clasp knife I said to the old savage, "Sell the milk." I soon got the drink. I have no doubt this is the best thing I could have taken. Since I had bought the milk they gave me as much water as I wanted, and I lay down by the fire with a large trough of water by me, every now and again as I woke drinking a lot of it. I now knew where I was. The waggon road lay 200 yards away, and it was a matter of following it up until I reached the waggons—a distance of twenty-five miles. I had to walk this distance on the fifth day, but this I did without difficulty. My companions rejoiced to see me. The oldest of our party, when he heard how long I had been without food, would not allow me to eat anything but a little rice, which exasperated me very much, because I could smell antelope in the frying-pan. I never suffered from the privations I had undergone with the exception that I had a soreness of the throat, and in fact the next day I rode out in search of giraffes. My horse, strange to say, turned up. I had never thought he would save himself at all, for at that time the country was full of lions, and I thought one of these animals would be sure to kill him, or that he would be torn to pieces by the hyænas. However, he was never of much use afterwards. The bushmen found my saddle in

the tree and took it to the chief, who sold it to one of my friends, and I bought it again the following year in Matabeleland.

In the following year, 1873, I was hunting elephants with Mr. George Wood, the last of the professional elephant hunters in Matabeleland. We had been hunting separately for some time, but had met one another and were hunting together and had been very successful. The experience of which I am going to tell you was one of those unlucky ones which I suppose happen from time to time. We were encamped at a very muddy pool of water, in the dry country between Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi. In the early morning we looked round in search of elephants, which at that time were very plentiful. We came across a spoor of a fine herd of bulls, and about mid-day came up with them standing in some dense thorn jungle. As we came up to the herd we saw a large herd of cows standing in the bush beyond. The ones we wanted to attack were the large tuskers standing on our side. One scented danger, for as we approached them he walked forward holding his trunk up. My companion said, "I will fire at that bull; you take the other," and we fired together. Several of our attendants had also guns, and they fired, so that there was a regular volley. Many of the herd had probably been fast asleep, and did not know from which direction the shots came. Waking up suddenly, they came rushing towards us, some screaming and making a kind of curious rumbling noise. We had each two big elephant guns—heavy old muzzle-loading things. My first had missed fire. In the noise and confusion of the moment my gun-carrier thought the weapon had gone off, and so instead of just putting another cap on the nipple he put a second charge on the top of the first in this young cannon. I did not know that. We all shouted, and the elephants, after coming near, swerved off. I saw the elephant that I had shot at was very badly wounded. It turned round and went in an opposite direction from the main herd, accompanied by four female elephants. Presently the four cows walked ahead through the bush, and the bull walked slowly forwards by himself. I then ran up to him, shouting out and waiting for him to turn. He immediately swung himself round with ears up, and I fired. Then he lowered his ears and rushed into the bush, and I felt sure he never could recover from the shot. I rushed forward; the bushes closed behind him, and suddenly I came under the trunk of another elephant—evidently one of the cows that had walked in front. I saw the trunk coming down, and I rushed forward as hard as ever I could, and I may say that being in perfect condition owing

to the life I was leading I ran pretty hard. I do not know whether you have ever heard a vicious elephant close behind you. If you have you will know they make a frightful screaming noise ; each scream seems to send the blood tingling to the ends of your fingers. I dashed through the bushes at a tremendous pace. Presently I came to a piece of bush I saw no way through. There was no possible time to wait. I took a dive at the bush and went right through. When I came out on the other side I had nothing on but my shoes. My hat was torn off, my leather belt was cut in the projecting branches of the trees, and the whole of my shirt was also gone. There is no doubt, as we found afterwards, that the elephant chased me right up to the bush, and probably even smelt about at the hat, which was still hanging in the bush when we recovered it. My gun-carriers had run away, but on my calling out to them they soon came up. I then said, "Let us now go back and take the spoor of the wounded bull, for I feel sure he cannot be far away." Just then one of them said, "Look at the dust," and I saw the dust rising above the bush and knew the elephants were going through it. We at once ran towards the dust, but as soon as we came on to the spoor of the elephants we saw only the spoor of the four cows. The tracks of the big bull were not there, and there is no doubt that after getting the last shot I had given him he remained behind. I now said to the boy, "Climb up into one of those trees and see if you cannot see the elephant standing in the bush." He could see nothing, so we walked back to look for my hat and for the wounded elephant. Presently we heard the man shouting. We went in the direction ; the shouts came again close to us, and we saw the big elephant bull, with the four cows behind him. I threw up a handful of sand to see which way the wind was blowing, and stood so that the elephant would pass me at a short distance and I could give him a good shot. However, the Kafir called out again, and the elephant swerved and came down to us. The bush was so thick we could do no more than get out of the way, so that when the elephant saw us I fired into his chest. He sank on his knees, but regained his feet and went slowly round sideways. I hastily took the gun—the one twice loaded—and ran up alongside the elephant as he was making his way through the bush, and fired. There were two heavy elephant charges in this old gun, and it simply lifted me off my legs. The stock was broken into three pieces. I found my face badly cut and covered with blood, and I soon found I could not hold out my arm. The elephant, immediately I fired, simply stopped, and he was standing forty yards from where I was sitting on the ground.

Elephants when they are wounded always put their trunks into their mouths, and drawing the water from their stomachs dash it over their shoulders to cool them. This animal kept doing this, and the water which he dashed over him was full of blood. Having got a boy to work my arm backwards and forwards in order to ease it, I took my first gun and sitting down took as steady an aim as possible, but instead of killing the elephant I simply gave him a bad shot—at any rate not a mortal one. He once more began to walk on through the bush. I then ran after him. He was vicious; he kept the ends of the bush off with his trunk, and turned half round and screamed. The boy said, "Leave the elephant alone," and I had to use a good deal of powerful language to make him come up with the gun. Presently the elephant went out into an open space within the jungle, and I said to the boy, "Now you told me about your being able to run; I will take the gun, and you run in front of the elephant and turn him back." This was not a difficult feat, as the elephant was walking slowly, so he made a big circle and standing behind one of the thorn trees in front of the elephant he called out to it. The elephant came walking slowly back to where I and another were standing. We were in the open, about one hundred yards beyond the bush. The elephant came on, and I wanted him to pass me so that I might get a good shot in the shoulder. However, he came straight towards us; I did not dare to move, because I knew he would see me. I have often found that elephants are very distrustful of their eyesight. They may see you, but if you stand absolutely still they will often imagine you are a tree or a stump, and putting down their ears go on as before. He had advanced within seventy yards when he put up his ears and came along slowly. I whispered to my companion, "Stand," and I believe had he stood still the elephant would have gone on. However, he moved, and the elephant came on with a rush. I could hear his feet coming through the grass; he came on with his enormous ears spread out—which is a bad sign with a wounded elephant—he never screamed at all. If a wounded elephant comes without screaming you may reckon he means business. There was now nothing for me to do but stop him. I was so exhausted with the kick from the gun that I could not run, so I simply stood still, and when the elephant was about twenty yards from me I fired for the top of his trunk. Although I had been shaky before, the danger braced up my nerves, for I held the rifle steadily and hit the elephant fairly between the eyes above the top of the trunk. This shot, as I afterwards learned, is a perfectly useless one to kill a charging

elephant. It simply strikes the bone and does the animal no harm. However, it must have given him a sort of shock, for immediately the bullet struck him he stopped and seemed to sway backwards and forwards, looking at us with his ears out. Having fired, I ran towards the bush. The elephant did not follow. My man stood fast behind the tree and did not endeavour to turn him, and I was so exhausted I gave it up. It was some time after this I met George Wood, and it was too late for us to go and look for the bull first wounded. Late in the evening we got to the water, and found an enormous herd of buffaloes wading in it. They had turned the water into mud, and we could not drink until George Wood had filtered it through his shirt. He washed the blood off my face; we had neither sticking-plaster nor needles to sew up the wound. However, the life I was leading had brought me into perfect condition, and next morning the cuts joined and never opened again, having healed by what the doctors call "the first intention," which was a very good one.

I could go on telling stories of this nature the whole evening, but I will tell you now something about one of those lions you see before you. It is not a very exciting story. This is about the finest lion I have killed. It was in 1891, about a year after the occupation of Mashonaland, that this animal began to make his presence disagreeably felt in the neighbourhood of the mining camp. One night he came round to Major Johnson's stables and drove two valuable horses out of the stables. They got so frightened by the lion smelling round that they rushed out to the top of the hill where Major Johnson was living. The lion killed both of them on the hill, among houses where the white men lived. He took a small mouthful out of one and then fed at his leisure on the other. Besides these horses, he killed several others of less value and a great many donkeys and oxen, and was, in fact, a perfect nuisance. He was known as the lion of Hartley Hills. Early in December, 1891, my business of laying out new roads took me there. I asked the mining commissioner if the lion had been doing any damage lately, and he told me the lion for the last six weeks had behaved himself and done absolutely no damage. The commissioner's house was on the side of the hill, and I drew up my waggon at the foot of the hill and within fifty yards of the house. That day Mr. Graham (the commissioner) had to go away to examine some property, and he said, "Sleep in my hut to-night." After seeing my bullocks tied up at the foot of the hill and the horses fastened alongside the waggon, I went up to have dinner and afterwards turned into Mr.

Graham's bed. Two hours before daylight, while it was still very dark, I heard a shot, and starting up I ran to the door and heard another, and then two or three more in quick succession. On my calling out to John, "What is it?" he answered, "The lion; he has killed one of the oxen." I ran to the waggon. The lion, however, had been driven off by John's shot, and it was so dark we could do nothing. I got a cup of coffee and sat up till daylight. I then looked at the ox. It had been killed on the edge of the waggon road and about thirty yards from my waggon. It was a large ox, weighing about 1,000 lb. It was not marked except by claw marks on the muzzle and top of the shoulder. The lion had not bitten the animal, but its neck had been broken and its head twisted under its body. This will give you some idea of the enormous strength of the lion. At daylight we followed the spoor of the lion, but after travelling some distance had to give it up as a bad job. I knew, however, that he would come back; so I resolved to sit up and watch for him by the carcass of the ox. Close by there was a tree which at a little height from the ground branched out into two main stems, and John and I put up a little shelter at the back of this tree, with two places to fire through. I was so close to the ox that I knew if the lion came there even in the darkness I should be able to touch him almost and kill him. I had this all arranged, and thinking the lion might again come down the road, I pulled away some of the bushes so as to leave another hole to the right. I came to the conclusion that the lion would not be bold enough to come until late when everybody was asleep, for all the Kafir boys were making a noise. The little place I was sitting in was so small I could only get the muzzle through one hole, and then take it out and put it in the other hole with the greatest difficulty, at least without making a noise. I thought I should get a chance at the lion coming down the road, and therefore pushed the muzzle through that hole. Thinking I should have a long time to wait, I leaned back against the bushes, but I was astonished to see him suddenly walk past the opening to my right along the road, and within a few yards of me. In another instant he disappeared behind the right-hand stem of the tree, and the next instant his head came out past the opening. I could have touched him on the head with the rifle. He turned his head sideways but never saw me, and turning back looked fixedly at the waggon. I was changing the position of the rifle when he gave a sudden growl, and turning round went quickly back along the road. I pushed the rifle out of the right-

hand opening and pulled the trigger. He was within a few yards of me. Of course, I must have hit him and probably would have killed him, but the hammer just went down with a click, the gun missed fire, and the lion went off at a canter and soon disappeared. You may imagine my feelings! The little hut was not big enough to hold me. I went back to the house, and having found what was the matter with the rifle I set it in order. I did not think the lion would come back until daylight. However, just at daybreak, and as I was half dozing, John came up, smiling all over his face, and said that the lion, when he went away the night before, went up to Major Johnson's kraal and found a lot of sheep—that he had eaten one and carried one with him. I said, "Good heavens! why didn't you tell me?" for I was afraid some of the white men on the hill would follow up the lion and get the first shot. The lion had gone into the kraal, killed seven sheep, seven goats, and one calf—all by bites. He had only eaten one in the kraal, and had taken off the other down the river. I immediately saddled up my horse, and John and I took up the spoor. At the edge of the little stream where the white men bathe there was a low shingly ground, and we could not see the spoor. All at once I heard the lion give a sort of low growl. I jumped off the horse, which bolted, and John ran after it. I ran with my rifle alongside the stream, when the lion came out of a bush straight towards me, as if he wanted to charge. He probably simply wanted to frighten me. He came rushing on, growling and whisking his tail, until he was just about twenty yards from me on the other side of the stream. He offered me a splendid shot, and I hit him in the chest and knocked him right down, and he fell into the water. He disappeared, but his head came up, and as soon as he saw me he made a great bounce through the water. By the time he made the bank he was so much exhausted I saw he was done for. I gave him another shot, which put an end to him. This is the finest lion I myself have ever killed.

I am afraid I have already exhausted the allotted time.—The CHAIRMAN and the audience inviting Mr. Selous to proceed, he said: I will tell you a story of a slightly different character. Some years after I first went out to South Africa I used to practise on a little musical instrument which I had learned to play in Bavaria, called the zither. This I found useful in procuring supplies of milk and eggs from the good wives in the Transvaal. I had a companion who was thoroughly conversant with their language—I also spoke it fairly well—and he went up to ask the ladies if they would like

a piece of music, and I then took my instrument up to the house. My little Bavarian airs always met with a kind reception, and used to afford me butter, milk, eggs, and anything in the shape of provisions. Fresh milk and butter, of course, were always acceptable, but the good wives, as they wanted the milk to make the butter, were loath to part with much, so my companion used to take up an enormous zinc water bucket with apologies for having nothing smaller, and they were obliged to pour in a good deal to make any sort of show at all. This was a good *ruse*. One day we had to spend at a Boer farm. We were very much in want of butter and milk, so my companion, there being an old lady and two daughters, asked them if they would like a little music. They said "Yes," but the Boer himself, being a very sour-looking gentleman, said he could not have music on Sundays. The ladies were most anxious I should play, and at last he said I might play a hymn. I first of all played the Danube waltz. He looked puzzled, and said it did not sound like a hymn. I assured him it was a French hymn. I then played "*Il Bacio*," but this made him angry, for he said, "No, hang it all, that is not a hymn, but a hornpipe." We had great difficulty in quieting him, but the young ladies assured him they heard the same hymn when they went to the big church at Pretoria. He sat down and made no further remarks, and they gave us as much butter and milk and eggs as we wanted.

I will conclude with a brief elephant adventure in 1878 when I was hunting these animals in Mashonaland. We had followed the spoor of a large herd for a long way—almost the entire day, and my horse was excessively exhausted. Ultimately we came upon them. We shot several, and the elephants separating, I found myself with a small number alone. A wounded elephant gave two tremendous screams and rushed forward. I put the spurs into my horse, but was unable to make a quick dash, and just broke into a slow canter. I heard a scream above my head, and that is as much as I know, but the first thing I remember afterwards is experiencing a very strong smell of elephant. The elephant must have rushed right into the horse, struck him with his tusk, and thrown him yards away and I with him. The elephant must have come forward, and seeing me on the ground kneeled down over me. However, she had come a little too far, for I was right between her legs, in fact, right under her chest. My garments, as we afterwards found, were simply soaked in blood. I dragged myself out and ran away. Of course the animal had been very badly wounded and the rush had exhausted it. At any rate it was an almost miraculously narrow escape, because

if the animal had struck me with one of its legs it would have broken my ribs or skull.

I thank you for your very great kindness and for the attention with which you have listened to me throughout this unceremonious address.

[Some beautiful views of South African scenes and incidents were exhibited on the screen.]

DISCUSSION.

MR. H. M. STANLEY : I really do not think there is anything left for me to say, because you have reserved for yourself, sir, the very pleasing task of asking the audience to return thanks to the lecturer. I have been cudgelling my head to find some thoughts appropriate to the occasion, but I am not sure I can think of any. I did think at one time something about the lamb lying down with the lion, but evidently Mr. Selous is not the lamb, so that would be inappropriate. I should like, however, to ask Mr. Selous a question. I remember some three years ago, on my return from Africa, one of the directors of the South Africa Company met me in Brussels, and we travelled pleasantly across the Channel together. He asked for some ideas from me in regard to the South Africa Company and the exploitation of things there, and I suggested—I do not know whether the directors took my advice or not—that they would do wisely and well to levy a strong tax on all people who indulged themselves in the pleasant task of shooting lions. I should like to know whether Mr. Selous paid the tax to the South Africa Company. I understand he shot about 800. The tax I proposed was £10 per head. Now, if he shot 800 head, he would be liable for the handsome sum of £8,000. If I were Mr. Selous, I am afraid I should not be able to lie comfortably abed at nights lest I should have a writ from the directors. Seriously, I do not like the idea of people going into Africa to shoot lions and elephants and hippopotami and other game indiscriminately, especially after what I heard at Zanzibar from the Consul. He said a gentleman had just left there who had shot 850 head. “Where? In the territory we hope some day to call British?” “Yes.” “And in that territory we hope some day to have a railway?” “To be sure.” “And these 850 head would have done to feed the poor workers on the railway?” “Yes.” So I suggested to the Company they should levy a tax of £10 a head. There was an American expedition which had shot 600 head, a Russian expedition which had shot 400 head, and an expedition under

a Dr. Astor had destroyed a multitude. Something like 3,500 or 4,500 head of game had been destroyed—game which would have been admirable support for the poor workers on the railway. But the happy preface with which Mr. Selous began his lecture this evening rather gives another feature to it. He told you about the monstrous behaviour of the lion. Had he lived long enough he would have killed some more horses, and probably some poor human being who deserved a better fate. For the sake of that, and for having rid the world of such a monster, I think the audience will sympathise with him and forgive him, and at the proper time will return him thanks. I am quite sure Mr. Selous, if he had not distinguished himself as a hunter, would have distinguished himself in another vocation. In America I have not the slightest doubt there are hundreds of interested audiences waiting for him. He is a capital lecturer. When I rose I said I had nothing to say. The audience has been so attentive that I will close my remarks now.

Dr. P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S. : I should not like this occasion to pass without saying a word concerning Mr. Selous. Mr. Selous, let me say, is no less distinguished as a traveller, as a geographer, and as a naturalist, than as a sportsman. We all know he is the prince of the present generation of British sportsmen, but you may not all know so well how much he has added to our knowledge of the geography and the natural history in the territories in which he has travelled. I have the honour to serve on the councils of two societies in this metropolis—the Royal Geographical Society and the Zoological Society. At the meetings of both those societies he has given us some excellent Papers. At the meetings of the Geographical Society he has on more than one occasion given an excellent account of the then unknown district of Mashonaland, and before the Zoological Society he has given a capital history of the life of various wild beasts that are found there. Mr. Selous on this occasion has principally confined his remarks to elephants and lions, but there is a large tribe of most interesting animals called antelopes, which are abundant in Mashonaland and all through the Cape. These Mr. Selous is as well acquainted with as with other animals, and has written a most excellent series of notes on them in the Zoological Society's Proceedings. I mention these things because I do not wish you to be led away by the belief that Mr. Selous is a mere slaughterer of animals and does not care about other and more valuable subjects. As regards the observations made by Mr. Stanley I leave Mr. Selous himself to reply to them.

Mr. WENTWORTH D. GRAY: Those gentlemen who have already spoken have left very little unsaid, but there is one thing I would like to add. In the name of Young England, I wish to thank Mr. Selous for what he has done. Mr. Selous is not only a great hunter but a great guide and road-maker, and for these qualities we younger men are indebted to him. He led the pioneer force up through a hostile country without bloodshed, he made roads to Salisbury, and from thence to Umtali, which latter will meet the railway from Beira. I wish, in the name of Young England, to thank Mr. Selous for this country which he has opened up to us, where we can go and farm or mine, and make our living when crowded out from this country.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. WIRGMAN (Port Elizabeth): Mr. Selous deserves the thanks of every South African citizen who desires to see his country progress and the British Empire extended. He is not only a great hunter and a geographer and a road-maker, but he is a great peace-maker, as is proved by the manner in which he guided the pioneer expedition into Mashonaland, and the tact which he showed in smoothing the difficulties of the way. Mr. Selous is a friend to our Colonists, Dutch and English, and is on the best of terms with both European races. Reference has been made to the progress of Mashonaland. Fort Salisbury, I may remind you, is the first stage of the great scheme of Mr. Rhodes for carrying the telegraph over the continent. I heard at Capetown that the telegraph to Fort Salisbury already pays its expenses. That shows that the scheme may be successfully carried out and its difficulties surmounted.

Dr. J. W. MATTHEWS: I met Mr. Selous in Kimberley in 1874, when he was preparing for his second journey to the interior. We all know that extremes meet. It is a curious thing that my first recollection of him is in connection with the little musical instrument to which he has referred, and as he won the hearts of the dear young ladies in the Transvaal he won my heart, for I have never forgotten the beautiful melodies he played. It is of such men as Mr. Selous that we may all be proud, and I fully expect that if Mr. Rhodes carries out his telegraphic scheme across Africa, we shall find Mr. Selous, not shooting the Mahdi, but with his marvellous tact, and perhaps with his zither, so subduing him that he will fall alive into the ranks of civilisation.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my duty to bring the proceedings to a close by asking you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Selous.

I predicted that you would be deeply interested in the lecture, and I am sure you have not been disappointed.

Mr. SELOUS : I would like to say a few words in reply to Mr. Stanley. I find it rather difficult to do, because although the first portion of what he said was evidently intended to be witty or sarcastic, yet at the end of his remarks he was very kind. I therefore will consider he did not wish to say anything offensive to me, and I will say nothing offensive in reply. Some of his remarks are certainly based on want of information. I may say I was hunting in the country where the Chartered Company now reigns, eighteen years before the Company was ever dreamed of, and if it had not been for the knowledge which I gained of the interior of South Africa, and which I took every opportunity of laying before my countrymen, the Chartered Company would never have occupied the territory in which a British Colony has now been established. I went out to South Africa much more a naturalist than a sportsman. I was a poor man, and had to make my own living. I intended to make collections of objects of natural history. I found the only way I could make a living was by elephant-hunting. Of course, it is a destruction which everybody must regret ; still, when a man is young and has to make a living he does not think much of that. However, I have not shot animals for sport. I had to shoot the elephants for the sake of the ivory, and I had to shoot a certain number of antelopes in order to supply my followers with food. I was just as much justified in shooting those antelopes as Mr. Stanley would be in shooting animals to supply the workmen on the railway. As for the Chartered Company putting a tax on the shooting of lions, Mr. Stanley has evidently very little knowledge of the character of those animals. During the two years we have been in Mashonaland very many valuable horses have been killed by those animals. Our oxen and donkeys have been constantly driven away and killed. In fact, so long as lions remain in a country where there is a European settlement, constant war must be waged against them. Just as in the days of King Alfred a premium was put on the head of every wolf killed, so will the Chartered Company before long have to put a premium on the head of every lion killed in Mashonaland. I do not wish to detract from the harmony of this meeting. Mr. Stanley seems to me to have spoken without much knowledge of his subject. Still, I take it that in the latter part of his address at any rate he meant me kindly. I hope I have said nothing to offend him. At any rate, when a man follows elephants and dangerous animals, as I have done, with old, obsolete

weapons like that before you, he takes his life in his hand, and I do not think I have ever done anything in Africa to make me feel ashamed. I beg to move a vote of thanks to our Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, noticed with pleasure the presence of some members of the Cape Volunteers, and accorded to them a hearty welcome.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Twentieth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Wednesday, June 28, 1893, and was attended by 2,114 guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas, performed in the Central Hall; the string band of the First Life Guards, conducted by Mr. J. Englefield, in the Bird Gallery; and the Ladies' Pompadour Band, conducted by Miss Eleanor Clausen, in the Fossil Mammalia Gallery, the electric light having been specially introduced for the occasion into the building. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in the Refreshment Room, the Bird Gallery, and the South Corridor. The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and here the guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

Vice-Presidents.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Members of Council.

Mr. Frederick Dutton.
 Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.
 Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B.
 Mr. R. J. Jeffray.
 Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mr. J. R. Mosse.
 Sir Montagu F. Ommañney, K.C.M.G.
 Mr. Peter Redpath.
 Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.
 Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mr. Frederick Tooth.

APPENDIX.

STUDY OF COLONIAL SUBJECTS.

The following correspondence is published by order of the Council for the information of the Fellows :—

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, London,
December 16, 1892.

SIR,—

I am desired by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to enclose for your information copies of a circular which they have caused to be addressed to the Head Masters of the great Public and Middle-class Schools, drawing attention to the importance of diffusing amongst the rising generation an adequate knowledge of the history, geography, climates, and resources of the British Colonies and India, and inviting suggestions as to how this Institute can best co-operate.

The question is one which, in the opinion of the Council of this Institute, is of vital moment, intimately associated as it is with the maintenance of the unity of the Empire ; and they are hopeful—in view of Mr. Mundella's highly sympathetic letter of February 26, 1883, in reply to a representation from this Institute—that it is the fixed policy of the Committee of Council on Education to give due prominence to Colonial subjects in the curriculum of the Board and Elementary Public Schools of this country.

I am to add that any information you can afford as to what is now being done to stimulate the study of this important branch of knowledge in these schools will be very much appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

The Right Hon. Arthur H. D. Acland, M.P.,
Vice-President of the Committee of
Council on Education.

Education Department,
December 31, 1892.

SIR,—

I am directed to thank the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute for their letter of the 16th instant addressed to the Vice-President, and I am to state that my Lords have shown their appreciation of the importance of teaching in Public Elementary Schools the geography and history of the British Colonies by the provisions which they have introduced into the Code.

I am to request your attention to Schedule II. (and to its supplement) of the Code of Regulations herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. C. HODGSON.

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.,
Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, London,
December 23, 1892.

SIR,—

Observing that certain proposals have been made advocating that special measures should be taken with a view to encouraging a spirit of patriotism amongst those who receive their education in the schools under the control of the School Board for London, and that such proposals have been referred to the School Management Committee for consideration and report, I have the honour to request that the accompanying circular, which has been addressed to the Head Masters of the great Public and Middle-class Schools, may be likewise brought under the notice of that Committee.

I may mention that a copy of the circular has been forwarded to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for his information, with the expression of a hope that special attention is still being given to the teaching of Colonial history and geography in the Board and Public Elementary Schools of this country, in pursuance of the policy which had already been initiated when the Council of this Institute asked for information on the subject some ten years since.

I am, Sir, &c.,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

The Chairman,
The School Board for London,

School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment, W.C.
February 23, 1893.

SIR,—

I am directed to inform you that your letter of December 23 last, with the circular which accompanied it, has been laid before the School Management Committee of the Board.

The Committee desire me to say that they have noted the various educational works, having special reference to the Colonies, mentioned in the circular of the Royal Colonial Institute, and have directed their Sub-Committee, whose function is to consider the suitability of books and apparatus proposed for introduction into the schools of the Board, to give the books due consideration.

In arranging the work of their schools the Board are bound by the regulations of the New Code of the Educational Department, which Code, however, as perhaps you are aware, specifically provides (p. 29) for instruction on "The British Colonies and Dependencies," and at the same time gives managers the liberty of working according to the alternative scheme set out on pages 30 and 31 of the same Code, wherein the work is set out in greater detail.

It may interest the Royal Colonial Institute to know that the School Management Committee, at their last meeting, adopted the following resolution :

"That it be referred to the Chairman to consult with the Board inspectors, and to bring up suggestions for the more adequate instruction of scholars in history and in the duties of civic life, and of the cultivation of the spirit of patriotism by means of suitable reading books and selected portions of English literature ;" and, further, that the Committee have agreed to forward the following recommendation to the Board, with reference to offers of Union Jacks to be placed in the Board's schools :

"That the national flag, the Union Jack, be supplied to the extent of such subscriptions as are and may be offered to the Board for the purpose to each of the boys' and girls' departments of the schools under the Board."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. CROAD,
Clerk of the Board.

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.,
Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, London,
February 14, 1893.

SIR,—

I am desired by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to enclose their Annual Report, wherein reference is made to their recent efforts to draw public attention to the importance of diffusing amongst the rising generation an adequate knowledge of the history, geography, climates, and resources of the British Colonies and India.

The question is one which, in the opinion of the Council, is of vital moment, intimately associated as it is with the maintenance of the unity of the Empire; and they are hopeful that the members of the Civil Service Commission will exert their powerful influence in promoting the study of this important branch of knowledge through the medium of their examinations.

I am, Sir, &c.,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Civil Service Commission,
Westminster,
February 18, 1893.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing two copies of the Annual Report of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and to inform you that the portion therein referred to will be carefully considered by the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. LOCKHART.

The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

University of Cambridge,
Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate,
December 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—

I have read with interest in to day's papers your circular to the Head Masters *re* Colonial history and geography. May I call your attention to the work done in this direction by the Cambridge Local Lectures Syndicate (of which I am Secretary)?

You will see from our list of lectures (which I enclose) that we have no less than four lecturers, offering in all six courses of lectures, on Colonial and Indian subjects. These are in fairly constant demand in the various towns where our lectures are given. For the last twenty years similar courses have been given by these lecturers or their predecessors. A course consists in general of twelve lectures, each accompanied by a conversation class and paper work, and the course is followed by the examination conducted by the University, on which certificates are given. A lecturer draws up and prints a full syllabus of the course, usually a pamphlet of twenty to thirty pages, and the syndicate lends text books, and books of reference. There is thus a fairly complete system of teaching calculated both to interest the general public and to instruct more advanced students. We are also arranging at Cambridge next August a "Summer Meeting" for University Extension and other students, consisting of a month's study at Cambridge, with lectures, &c., by some of our distinguished residents. We are offering courses on Colonial and Indian history, and it is expected that Professor J. R. Seeley will give one or more lectures on the Colonies. We are thus doing something to promote knowledge of the Colonies such as your Council recommend, and we shall be very glad to provide courses on other aspects of the subject if the demand should arise. It occurs to me that you may, perhaps, be willing to give publicity to our work in your publications, or in answer to correspondents who may show a wish for teaching on the subject. It is hardly necessary to point out the merits of the lecture as a supplement to books. I shall be glad to send you in any quantity any of the enclosed leaflets, &c., and I am having a specimen syllabus sent to you.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR BERRY.

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.

School Board for London,

Victoria Embankment, W.C.:

June 24, 1893.

SIR,—

Your letter of December 23 last, together with the Circular forwarded by you addressed to the Head Masters of Public Schools, has been considered by the School Management Committee, and they have also carefully considered the text-books mentioned in the Circular, with a view to ascertaining how far the Board could give effect to the suggestions contained therein.

B B

I am directed to inform you that the Committee have decided to place the following works on their Requisition Lists of books for use in the schools of the Board :—

1. The History of the Dominion of Canada, by the Rev. W. P. Greswell, for Teachers' Reference Libraries.

2. The West Indies, by C. Washington Eves, for School Libraries.

The geography of Newfoundland and the geography of Africa are still under the consideration of the Committee, and the decision in regard to these works will be duly communicated to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. CROAD,

Clerk of the Board

The Secretary,
Royal Colonial Institute.

GRANT
UNTO THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE
OF
Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,
DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know We that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. **And We do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. **There** shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. **There** shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. **A** General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. **The** General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. **The** existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. **The** Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. **The** Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. **The** Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1891 | ABERDEEN, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Government House, Ottawa, Canada.</i> |
| 1872 | ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| 1886 | † ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.D., R.N., <i>Wycombe Court, High Wycombe ; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i> |
| 1886 | † ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. ; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i> |
| 1892 | ADAMS, FRANK, <i>Wellingore Hall, near Lincoln.</i> |
| 1889 | ADAMS, JAMES, <i>9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i> |
| 1874 | ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>4 Douro Place, Kensington, W.</i> |
| 1887 | AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>101 Leadenhall Street, E.C. ; and Malta.</i> |
| 1879 | AITCHISON, DAVID, <i>5 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i> |
| 1879 | AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>Drumearn, Comrie, N.B.</i> |
| 1868 | ALBEMARLE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., <i>65 Princes Gate, S.W.</i> |
| 1886 | ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i> |
| 1885 | † ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i> |
| 1878 | ALEXANDER, JAMES, <i>49 Porchester Terrace, W.</i> |
| 1882 | ALGER, JOHN, <i>5 Glendower Place, S.W.</i> |
| 1869 | ALLEN, CHARLES H., <i>17 Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i> |
| 1880 | † ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>19 Lansdowne Road, Bedford.</i> |
| 1880 | ALLPORT, W. M., <i>63 St. James's Street, S.W.</i> |
| 1893 | ALSOP, THOMAS W., <i>Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.</i> |
| 1879 | ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i> |
| 1875 | † ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i> |
| 1888 | ANDERSON, JAMES, <i>Aylesford House, Wimbledon.</i> |
| 1886 | ANDERSON, JAMES H., <i>37 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i> |
| 1890 | ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, <i>5 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W. ; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i> |
| 1891 | ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, <i>Rupert Lodge, Burnham, Maidenhead.</i> |

Year of
Election.

- 1875 ANDERSON, W. J., 34 *Westbourne Terrace, W.*
- 1889 ANSELL, CARROL W., *Farm Field, Horley, Surrey.*
- 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., 5 *Belgrave Place, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1890 ARBUTHNOT, JAMES W., 22 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., 8 *College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., *Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79 *St. George's Road, S.W.*
- 1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 4 *Portland Place, W.*; and 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1888 ARMYTAGE, G. F., 17 *Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.*
- 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*; and *Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.*
- 1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 ASHBURY, JAMES, *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1891 ASHBY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 20 *Elsworthy Road, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.*
- 1874 ASHLEY, THE RIGHT HON. EVELYN, 62 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*; and 2 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*; and *Bella Vista, Mount Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
- 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.*
- 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1888 ATKINSON, FREDERIC W., 5 *Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
- 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
- 1885 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A., *The Rectory, West Ilsley, Newbury, Berks.*
- 1887 AUSTIN, HUGH W., 50 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1893 AUSTIN, REV. W. G. GARDINER, M.A., *Stanway Rectory, Colchester.*
- 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.*
- 1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 114 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1888 †BAILLIE, RICHARD H., *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., 51 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., 37 *Albemarle Street, W.*; and *Wilden House, near Stourport.*
- 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*
- 1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
- 1891 BANNERMAN, GEORGE L., 1 *Stirling Mansions, Canfield Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.*; and 3 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.*; and *Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 27 Winchester House, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1880 BARCLAY, SIR COLVILLE A. D., BART., C.M.G., 11 Rue Francois 1^{er}, *Champs Elysées, Paris.*
- 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *The Beeches, Winchester.*
- 1877 BARELY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 Bina Gardens, *South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 2 Terrace Houses, *Richmond Hill, S.W.*
- 1868 BARR, E. G., 76 Holland Park, *Kensington, W.*
- 1883 BARRATT, WALTER, *Netley Abbey, Hants.*
- 1888 BARRY, JAMES H., *Ryecotes, Dulwich Common, S.E.; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
- 1884 BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24 Ryder Street, *S.W.*
- 1885 †BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
- 1885 BEADON, ROBERT J., *Queen Anne Cottage, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, 23 Lansdowne Road, *Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1890 BEAN, EDWIN, M.A. OXON., *Sir A. Brown's Grammar School, Brentwood, Essex.*
- 1890 BEARR, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
- 1890 BEARE, PROFESSOR T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1884 BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, *Rothiemay House, Banffshire, N.B.*
- 1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, 91 Addison Road, *W.*
- 1886 BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, care of Messrs. F. A. Edelsten & Co., 9 New Broad Street, *E.C.*
- 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., *Rushet House, Cheam, Surrey.*
- 1876 BEETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2 Adamson Road, *South Hampstead, N.W.; and 33 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
- 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1882 BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, *Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.*
- 1883 BELFIELD, HERBERT, *Palace Lodge, Crediton, Devon.*
- 1884 BELGRAVE, DALRYMPLE J., 7 Pitt Street, *Kensington, W.*
- 1879 †BELL, D. W., J.P., 14 Milton Street, *E.C.*
- 1883 BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B., care of Rev. E. H. Bell, 74 Camberwell Road, *S.E.*
- 1878 BELL, JOHN, 13 Fenchurch Avenue, *E.C.*
- 1885 BELL, MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1886 †BELL, THOMAS, 14 Milton Street, *E.C.*
- 1890 BELL, THOMAS, 15 Upper Park Road, *Haverstock Hill, N.W.*
- 1883 BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40 Pall Mall, *S.W.*
- 1890 BENNETT, JAMES, 1 Northumberland Avenue, *Putney, S.W.*
- 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 Ludgate Hill, *E.C.*
- 1891 BENSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W., *Egyptian Cavalry, War Office, Cairo.*
- 1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, *Ellesmere House, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1888 BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 Curzon Street, *Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.*
- 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 Princes Gate, *S.W.*
- 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, *City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 BEWICK, THOMAS J., *Broad Street House, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., 76 *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*; and 101 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1885 BILL, CHARLES, M.P., J.P., 28 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*; and *Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.*
- 1889 BILLINGHURST, H. F., *London & Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
- 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
- 1890 BIRKINSHAW, ARTHUR H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *care of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 45 Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1878 BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23 *Westbourne Square, W.*
- 1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 *George Square, Edinburgh.*
- 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 16 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 *King William Street, E.C.*
- 1889 BLISS, LEWIS H., 88 *Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*; and 6 *Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
- 1891 BLYTH, A. WYNTER, M.R.C.S., *The Court House, Marylebone Lane, W.*
- 1885 BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1885 BOHM, WILLIAM, 23 *Old Jewry, E.C.*
- 1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1882 BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., *Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1890 BOND, FRANK W., 117 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1883 BONNEY, FREDERIC, *Colton House, near Rugeley; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1873 BONWICK, JAMES, *Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1887 BOOKER, GEORGE W., *Avonrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.*
- 1883 BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, BART., M.P., 139 *Piccadilly, W.*
- 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
- 1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, *The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.*
- 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1890 BOSWELL, W. A., 34 *Wa'pole Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 23 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1892 BOULTON, E. B., 15 *Ap'ly Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.; and 4 St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 1881 BOURNE, HENRY, *Hollbrook, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.*
- 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, 41 *Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.*
- 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
- 1878 BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., *Abberley, Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.*
- 1881 BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 75 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- 1886 BOWRING, ALGERNON C., 30 *Eaton Place, S.W.*
- 1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *The Palace, Ripon; and King's College, Cambridge.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 BOYLE, LIONEL B. C., 7 *Eaton Terrace, Eaton Square, S.W.*; care of Messrs. *Elsner & Co., Limited, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.*; and *Army and Navy Club.*
- 1887 BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1889 BRADDON, SIR EDWARD N. C., K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Tasmania), 5 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1884 BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD, 84 *Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1885 BRANDON, HENRY, 4 *Kent Gardens, Castle Hill Park, Ealing, W.*
- 1878 BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.*; and *Normanhurst Court, Battle.*
- 1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 *Park Lane, W.*; and *Park Gates, Battle.*
- 1885 BRAY, SIR JOHN COX, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia), 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1881 BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
- 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 12 *Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*; and *Wyndham Club, S.W.*
- 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool*; and *Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
- 1892 BRINSLEY-HARPER, FRANK, 38 *Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1886 BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *St. James's Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, S.W.*
- 1884 BRISTOW, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley, Kent.*
- 1869 BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, *Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.*
- 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
- 1878 BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., care of *Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle St., E.C.*
- 1890 BRODZIAK, A., 27 *Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.*; and 8 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
- 1874 BROGDEN, JAMES, *Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.*
- 1881 †BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), *The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.*
- 1880 BROOKS, HENRY, *Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9 *Hyde Park Square, W.*; and *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., 5 *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.*
- 1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 73 *Bessborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1884 BROWN, ARTHUR, *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1874 BROWN, CHARLES, 135 *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1886 BROWN, GEORGE, *London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; and *Brentwood.*
- 1890 BROWN, J. DEYSDALE, 197 *Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.*
- 1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M.Inst.C.E., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57 *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
- 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 47 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
- 1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon*; and *Cavalry Club, 127 Piccadilly, W.*
- 1882 BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., *Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.*

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- 1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1879 †BROWNE, W. J., *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
 1883 BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc.Inst.C.E., 16 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1877 BROWNING, S. B., 101 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1887 BRUCE, WM. DUFF, M.Inst.C.E., 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1892 BRUNING, CONRAD, 36 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
 1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, 20 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
 1886 BULL, HENRY, *Drove, Chichester.*
 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 21A *South Audley Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON, *The Cottage, Claygate, Esher.*
 1886 BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6 *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
 1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 *Holly Village, Highgate, N.*
 1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Great Bromley Lodge, Colchester.*
 1889 BUSSELL, THOMAS, 73 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1882 BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 26 *Fawcett Street, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.*
 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., *Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 18 King William Street, E.C.*
 1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14 *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
- 1881 CADDY, PASCOE, *Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.*
 1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., *St. John's College, Cambridge.*
 1889 CALVERT, JAMES, 22 *Throgmorton Street, E.C.*
 1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
 1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
 1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., 50 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
 1890 CAMPBELL, REV. HENRY J., *Raynesfield, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S.W.*
 1887 CAMPBELL, MORTON, *Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.*
 1882 †CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 19 *Portman Square, W.*
 1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 71 *Ebury Street, Eaton Square, S.W.*
 1892 CANTON, COLONEL LOUIS M., *Hôtel Métropole, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
 1880 †CARGILL, W. W., 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1868 †CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1891 CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe.*
 1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M.Inst.C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*
 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 8 *Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1885 CARVER, W. J., 3 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*
 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
 1889 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*

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- 1881 CHAMBERS, COLONEL ARTHUR W., 10 Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.
 1884 CHAMBERS, EDWARD, Rodwill, Weybridge.
 1889 CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 1 Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.
 1879 CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 1881 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., 4 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1892 CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 29 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.
 1892 CHAPMAN, EDWARD, Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.
 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1883 CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., Buryscourt, Leigh, Reigate.
 1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.
 1886 CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
 1880 CHEVALIER, N., 5 Porchester Terrace, W.
 1868 CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C.E., F.R.S., 6 St. George's Place, S.W.
 1873 CHOWN, T. C., Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.
 1892 CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 7 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
 1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, Weybridge Park, Surrey.
 1881 CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., 3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, Coaxden, Axminster.
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., Ladye Place, Hurley, Great Marlow.
 1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 20 Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.
 1877 CLARK, JAMES MCCOSH, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton.
 1891 CLARK, JONATHAN, 1 Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.
 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 42 Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1890 CLARKE, MAJOR SIR GEORGE S., R.E., K.C.M.G., 24 Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 1875 †CLARKE, HYDE, 32 St. George's Square, S.W.
 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., College Hill Chambers, E.C.
 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., Croydon Lodge, Croydon.
 1886 CLARKSON, CAPTAIN J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, care of J. B. Loridan, Esq., Croydon, Queensland.
 1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, 52 Camden Hill Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
 1886 CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104 Edith Road, West Kensington, W.
 1891 †CLAYTON, WM. WIKLEY, C.E., Gipton Lodge, Leeds.
 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.
 1885 CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.
 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 34 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
 1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, care of London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1879 COCKS, REGINALD T., 29 Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.

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- 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 *Devonshire Place, W.*; and *Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*
- 1886 COHN, MAURICE, 24 *Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.*
- 1882 COLE, CHARLES, 5 *Red Lion Court, Watling Street, E.C.*
- 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*
- 1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, *Weybridge, Surrey*; and *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1872 COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland*; 75 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1890 CONYBEARE, CHARLES A. V., M.P., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*; and *St. Leonard's Grange, Ingatestone, Essex.*
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1874 †COODE, M. P., *care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
- 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 7 *Guilford Place, W.C.*
- 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, 128 *Palmerston Buildings, E.C.*
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 *Lancaster Gate, W.*; and 8 *The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1882 CORK, NATHANIEL, *Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 24 *The Boltons, S.W.*; and *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1889 COWEN, FREDERIC H., 73 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, *Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 92 Cannon Street, E.C.*; and 81 *Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
- 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 36 *Conduit Street, W.*
- 1889 COX, FRANK L., 30 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*; and 107 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*
- 1888 COX, NICHOLAS, 69 *Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1888 COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.A., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1887 CRACKNELL, J. E., F.R.G.S., 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, *care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.*
- 1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A., 66 *Edge Lane, Liverpool.*
- 1872 CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., 17 *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
- 1886 CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21 *Holland Park, W.*
- 1889 CRAWFORD, JAMES A., 42 *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.*; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1891 CRAWSHAW, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., 25 *Tollington Park, N.*
- 1873 †CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 12 *North Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *Belleville, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.*
- 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.*

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- 1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1888 CROFT, JAMES A., *Ashley, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1889 CROW, DAVID REID, 71 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W.
 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., 71 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W.
 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, *Upton House, 2 Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., *The Priory, Bathwick, Bath.*
 1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., B.A., *Hamble House, Hamble, Southampton.*
 1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, 2A Courtfield Road, S.W.
 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13 Hyde Park Place, W.
 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., 171 Cromwell Road, S.W.
 1890 CUVILJE, OSWALD B., F.C.A., 41 Park Place, Cardiff; and 4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

 1879 DA COSTA, D. C., 47 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.
 1868 DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16 Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
 1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 8 Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2 Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.
 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEY, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, *Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
 1891 DAUBENEY, MAJOR EDWARD, 6 Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1887 DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., *Kevoek Bank, Lasswade, N.B.*
 1889 DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., 167 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1888 DAVIES, THEO. H., *Sundown, Hesketh Park, Southport; 49 The Albany, Liverpool; and Honolulu.*
 1889 DAVIES, T. WATKIN, 58 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 16 Beaufort Gardens, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., *Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.*
 1892 DAVIS, T. HARRISON, 8 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
 1888 DAVIS, WM. HOLME, *Beaumont House, St. Paul's Square, Thornton Heath.*
 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 31 Porchester Square, W.
 1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., *Parkhurst, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.*
 1892 DAWES, EDWYN S., 3 Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.; and 13 Austin Friars, E.C.
 1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF.
 1881 DEARE, FREDERICK DURANT, 19 Coleman Street, E.C.
 1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 26 Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 26 Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
 1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.
 1889 DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT, c/o Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle St., E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1885 DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 4 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; and Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead.
- 1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.
- 1881 DE PASS, ALFRED, The Lawn, Chichester Road, Croydon.
- 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.
- 1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, Bridge Place, Canterbury; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.
- 1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
- 1887 DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., The Barn, Winkfield, Windsor; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1887 DICK, ROBERT S., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1890 DICKSON, JAMES, 7 Poultry, E.C.
- 1891 DISMORR, JOHN STEWART, 85 Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
- 1889 DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY, Tokenhouse, Cophall Avenue, E.C.
- 1878 DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, Manor House, Sevenoaks.
- 1885 DON, PATRICK C., 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
- 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
- 1883 DOUGLAS, THOMAS, Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1885 DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY, 13 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1889 DRAKE, JAMES, J.P., Beechholme, Balham, S.W.
- 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited), Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., Tudor House, Barnet.
- 1868 †DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16 Portman Square, W.
- 1868 DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 52 Lombard Street, E.C.
- 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, 27 Rutland Square, Dublin.
- 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, 22 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.; and Kilmux, Leven, N.B.
- 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., Natal Bank, 156 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 34 Portman Square, W.
- 1888 DUNLOP, JAMES W., 39 Delancy Street, Regent's Park, N.W.
- 1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., Charlcombe Grove, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1885 DUNN, WILLIAM, M.P., Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
- 1878 †DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., Kenry House, Putney Vale; and Carlton Club, S.W.
- 1881 DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 32 Gresham Street, E.C.
- 1876 DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 43 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
- 1884 DUTHIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., Row House, Doune, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.

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Election.

- 1892 DUTHOIT, ALBERT, 43 *Talgarth* Road, *West Kensington, W.*; and 106 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.*; and *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*; and 79 *Cromwell Houses, S.W.*
- 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., 8 *Harringay Villas, Green Lanes, N.*
- 1885 EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11 *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1887 ECCLES, YVON R., *Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 1 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
- 1892 EDWARDS, ALLAN, *Alexandra Buildings, Ormond Street, Liverpool.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *West Lodge, Folkestone.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1876 †EDWARDS, STANLEY, *Gore, New Zealand.*
- 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Yew Gate, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames.*
- 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1885 ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., *Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1889 ELWELL, WILLIAM ERNEST, *Anstey Hall, Coventry.*
- 1892 ENGLEDUE, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., *Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.*
- 1874 ENGLEHEART, SIR J. GARDNER D., C.B., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*
- 1891 ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, *Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.*
- 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., *Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames.*
- 1886 EVANS, J. CARBERY, B.A. (Oxon), 109 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
- 1883 †EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, C.M.G., 1 *Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1881 EVISON, EDWARD, *Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*
- 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1886 FAIJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 2 *Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., 14 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1890 FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria, 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1886 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, 5 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1891 FAIRFAX, HAROLD W., *care of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd & Co., 78 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY, C.B., 5 *Cranley Place, S.W.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, 5 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, 18 *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, *Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham*; and 18 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
- 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A.
- 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
- 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1887 FELLOWS, JAMES I. (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 56 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*; and *Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, W.*

Year of
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- 1876 FERARD, B. A., 67 *Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., 16 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1875 FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.,
C.I.E., 102 *Eaton Place, S.W.*; *Carlton Club*; and *Kilkerran, N.B.*
- 1883 FERGUSSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN A., 20 *Royal Parade, Cheltenham*;
and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., care of *Messrs. Brabant & Co., 86 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1890 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. HAROLD H., 11 *Pall Mall East, S.W.*; and
Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1881 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, *Everby, Sleaford*; and *White's Club,*
St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 43 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.*
- 1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1883 FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., *Walreddon Manor, Tavistock.*
- 1892 FITCH, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, 10 *Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.*; and
4 *Grange Road, Canonbury, N.*
- 1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Inanda House, 65 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.*;
and 2 *Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
- 1891 FLEMING, ALBIN, *Brook House, Chislehurst*; and *Messrs. J. W. Jagger &*
Co., 26 Jewin Crescent, E.C.
- 1883 FLETCHER, H., 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., 102 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1889 FLOWER, ERNEST E., 6 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1892 *FLOWER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.B., F.R.S., *Natural History Museum,*
Cromwell Road, S.W.
- 1892 FLUX, C. W. LANGLEY, 8 *The Grove, Boltons, S.W.*
- 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 3 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, *Thatched House Club, 86 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1883 FOLLETT, CHARLES J., C.B., B.C.L., 44 *Green Street, Park Lane, W.*; and
Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.
- 1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., *Hurton House, Elphinstone*
Road, Southsea.
- 1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6 *Anglesea Terrace, Gensing Gardens, St. Leonards-*
on-Sea.
- 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1891 FORTESCUE, THE HON. JOHN W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall,*
S.W.
- 1883 FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park, Warwick.*
- 1892 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Moor Hall, Harlow.*
- 1890 FOWLE, WILLIAM, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1883 FRANCIS, H. R., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 FRANKKEISS, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1892 FRANKLAND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 2 *Gothic Villas, Anerley Grove, Upper*
Norwood, S.E.; and *Atlas Insurance Co., 92 Cheapside, E.C.*
- 1888 FRASER, ANGUS, 183 *Earl's Court Road, S.W.*
- 1881 FRASER, DONALD, *Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks*; and *Orchard*
Street, Ipswich.

Year of
Election.

- 1878 FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G. (Agent General for Western Australia),
15 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1886 FREMANTLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 32 Cadogan Place, S.W.
- 1892 FRENCH, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. A., R.A., C.M.G., Shoeburyness, Essex.
- 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5 Bank Buildings, E.C.
- 1872 *FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., Cherwell Edge, Oxford.
- 1889 FULLER, EDMUND F. B., 1 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
- 1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.
- 1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1881 FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM A., K.C.B., 19 Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- 1882 †GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, Paris.
- 1891 GALE, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 45 Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1888 GALSORTHY, JOHN, 8 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
- 1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12 Chester Street, Grosvenor
Place, S.W.
- 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and
3 Eastcheap, E.C.
- 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane,
E.C.
- 1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.
- 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. B., Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.
- 1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., 17 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 38 Courtfield Gardens, South
Kensington, S.W.
- 1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.
- 1884 †GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17 Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
- 1891 GEORGE, DAVID, Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, 23 Milton Street, E.C.
- 1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 Finsbury Square, E.C.
- 1891 GIBSON, JAMES T., W.S., 28 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
- 1882 †GIFFEN, ROBERT, C.B., 44 Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.
- 1879 GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4 Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.
- 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1881 GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 Crutched Friars, E.C.
- 1875 GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 13 Lansdowne Place, Brighton.
- 1891 GILLING, HENRY R., Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.
- 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., Grove House, Pembridge Square, W.
- 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, Hale End, Woodford, Essex.
- 1887 GLANVILLE, ERNEST, 114 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1889 GLEADOW, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY C., 5 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- 1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., Forest Mere, Liphook, Hants.
- 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (late of Ceylon), Firview, Clay-
gate, Esher; and 79 Cornhill, E.C.
- 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1890 GOLDEN, ALBERT, 27 *St. George's Road, Regent's Park, N.W.; and St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.*
- 1883 †GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105 *Piccadilly, W.*
- 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1868 GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*
- 1883 GORDON, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., *The Red House, Ascot.*
- 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
- 1869 GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69 *Portland Place, W.*
- 1892 GOW, WILLIAM, 13 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1886 GOWANS, LOUIS F., *Dunvegan, Pollokshields, Glasgow; and Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.*
- 1884 GRAHAM, SIR CYRIL C., BART., C.M.G., *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
- 1881 GRAHAM, JOSEPH, 53 *Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1885 †GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, *Chittley, Liphook, Hants.*
- 1880 GRAHAM, WILLIAM S., *Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
- 1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †GRANT, CARDROSS, *Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1890 GRANT, DONALD C. C., *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1891 GRANT, LT.-GENERAL DOUGLAS, 28 *St. Mary Abbotts Terrace, Kensington, W.*
- 1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
- 1882 GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1876 GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, *Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.*
- 1880 GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 79 Wimpole Street, W.*
- 1891 GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 *Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 GRAY, HENRY F., *Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.*
- 1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1877 †GREATHEAD, JAS. H., M.Inst.C.E., 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1874 GREEN, GEORGE, *Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.*
- 1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
- 1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 45 *Dorset Street, Portman Square, W.*
- 1876 GREENE, FREDERICK, 25 *Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1868 GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2 *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1879 GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, 12 *Lansdowne Place, Blackheath Hill, S.E.*
- 1892 GRESWELL, ARTHUR E., M.A., *Broomhill, Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1892 GRESWELL, CHARLES H., C.E., *Quantock House, Holford, Bridgwater.*
- 1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*
- 1882 GRETTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE LE M., 64 *Perham Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1889 †GREY, THE HON. ALBERT H. G., *Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.*
- 1884 GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 25 *Hans Place, S.W.*
- 1876 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE W. DOWNES, 4 *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., *Hathewolden Grange, High Halden, Ashford, Kent.*
 1886 GRIMES, JAMES WATTS, *Knapton Hall, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
 1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
 1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., *10 Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
 1886 GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *32 College Road, Reading; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., *110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51 Belsize Road, N.W.*
 1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., *36 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
 1885 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1887 GWYTHYR, J. HOWARD, *34 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
 1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, *7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1876 HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1887 *HALSE, GEORGE, *15 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.*
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., *26 Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
 1885 HAMILTON, JAMES, *Newport House, Great Newport Street, W.C.*
 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, *7 Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1876 HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., *90 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1885 HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, *2 Cooper Street, Manchester.*
 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *61 Basinghall Street, E.C.; and 91 St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., *11 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1891 HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, *49 Holland Park, W.; and 99 Gresham Street, E.C.*
 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*
 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., *80 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Herdeswyk, Epple Road, Fulham, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1891 HARKER, JAMES, *42 Poultry, E.C.*
 1886 HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., *40 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., *32 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, *197 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *52 Coombe Road, Teignmouth.*
 1886 †HARRISON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Government House, Devonport.*
 1892 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, *29 Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1893 HARROWER, G. CAENABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, *10 Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, *90 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., *9 Westcliffe Road, Southport.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.*; and *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1883 HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, *Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*; and 3 *Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.*
- 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembridge Square, W.*; and 3 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 20 *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*; and 44 *Parliament Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Arcona, Freshford, Bath.*
- 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., 10 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36 *Eaton Square, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1892 HEATON, WILLIAM H., *Englewood, Reigate.*
- 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., 38 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*; and *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1893 HEINEKEY, ROBERT B., 187 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*; and *Messrs. Vavasour & Co., 13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *Bulimba, Sevenoaks*; and 32 *Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1884 HENRY, JOHN, *St. Kilda, Bycullah Park, Enfield.*
- 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1893 HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., *Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.*
- 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., c/o *Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 21 Great George Street, S.W.*
- 1890 HERON, ARTHUR A., *Allonby House, 12 Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.*
- 1877 HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45 *Colebrooke Row, N.*
- 1891 HERVEY, W. B., *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1884 HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited), *Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1884 HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, *Ashbourne House, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1882 HEWITT, ALFRED, 26 *Lancaster Gate, W.*; and *Lisle Court, Wootton, I.W.*
- 1890 HICKLING, THOMAS, M.D., *Elmhurst, Roxborough Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
- 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *St. Denys House, St. Denys, Southampton.*
- 1891 HILL, JAMES, 100A *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †HILL, PEARSON, 6 *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
- 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 79 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, 1 *Garden Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1883 HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
- 1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, c/o *Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *Haywood House, Hales Owen.*
- 1891 HITCHINS, E. LYTTON, *Riversleigh, Rectory Road, Beckenham, Kent.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., 109 *St. George's Square, S.W.*; and *St. Bernards, Caterham*.
- 1890 HODDER, EDWIN, *St. Aubyns, Shortlands, Kent*.
- 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., *Benwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne*; and *Trcdourva, Falmouth*.
- 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon*; and *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire*.
- 1886 HONY, CLEMENT J., *Bradbourne, Sevenoaks*.
- 1879 HOFFNUNG, S., 21 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks*.
- 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 5 *Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester*.
- 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, *The Palace, Salisbury*.
- 1889 HOLMAN, WILLIAM (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), 21 *Amersham Road, New Cross, S.E.*
- 1882 HOMAN, EBENEZER, *Friern Watch, Finchley, N.*
- 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham*.
- 1883 HOPE, THE HON. LOUIS, *The Knowle, Hazelwood, Derby*.
- 1892 HOPGOOD, JOHN EDGAR, 17 *Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent*; and 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1882 HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., 17 *Montagu Square, W.*
- 1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1889 HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, *Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1885 HUBBARD, THE HON. ARTHUR G., *The Grange, East Grinstead, Sussex*.
- 1892 HUDSON, JOHN, *Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.*
- 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*; and *Bridgetown, Barbados*.
- 1885 HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., 29 *Pembroke Square, W.*
- 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1885 HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, *Clairville, Dacres Road, Forest Hill, S.E.*
- 1885 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5 *Highbury Quadrant, N.*
- 1881 HUNT, JOHN, *Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex*.
- 1882 HUNTER, ANDREW, 50 *West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1888 HURLEY, EDWARD B., 61 *Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1889 HURTIG, ARTHUR C., C.E., 2 *Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1889 †IEVERS, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland*.
- 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and *Athenæum Club, S.W.*
- 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., M.P., 198 *Strand, W.C.*
- 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 22 *Lawrence Lane, E.C.*
- 1877 ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 28 *Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.*
- 1890 IVES, REV. GEORGE SHEPHERD, *Tunstead Vicarage, Norwich*.
- 1893 IZARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*

Year of
Election

- 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, 17 Kensington Court, W.
- 1889 †JACKSON, THOMAS, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
31 Lombard Street, E.C.
- 1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 1872 JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, 111 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Windham Club, St.
James's Square, S.W.
- 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM.
- 1892 JEFFCOAT, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES H., 12 The Avenue, Elmers,
Surbiton.
- 1884 JEFFRAY, R. J., Binfield Lodge, Binfield.
- 1885 JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A.Inst.C.E., Hawkhill, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
- 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace
Road, S.E.
- 1883 JENNINGS, MATTHEW, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1890 JEPHSON, A. J. MOUNTENEY, 86 Portland Place, W.; and Junior Army and
Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1890 †JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Osterley Park, Isleworth.
- 1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G.,
C.B., Merlewood, Virginia Water.
- 1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 Lexham Gardens, W.
- 1884 JOHNSON, G. RANDALL, Port View, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1892 JOHNSON, JAMES BOVELL, M.D., Mickleton, Chipping Campden, Gloucester.
- 1884 JOHNSON, ROBERT, Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
- 1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.;
and 1 Whittington Avenue, E.C.
- 1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, Perth, N.B.
- 1893 JONES, ALFRED L., Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co., 14 Castle Street,
Liverpool.
- 1892 JONES, C. POWELL, Elmfield Lodge, Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent.
- 1884 †JONES, HENRY, Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.
- 1892 JONES, J. D., Edenhall, Myrtle Road, Acton, W.
- 1884 JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, 13 Porchester Terrace, W.
- 1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., St. Augustine's, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
- 1888 JONES, R. M., Union Bank of Australia, 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
- 1889 JORDAN, THOMAS R., 15 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.
- 1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, 17 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.
- 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.
- 1874 JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., 2 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 41
Eastcheap, E.C.
- 1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Torquay.
- 1876 KARUTH, FRANK, 58 Perham Road, West Kensington, W.
- 1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., Walton Lodge, Banstead; and 70-71 Bishopsgate
Street, E.C.
- 1890 KEATS, HERBERT F. C.
- 1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1879 KEEF, EDWARD, 25 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
 1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1884 KELLY, R. J., 35 Warrington Crescent, W.
 1887 KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, 51 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and *St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*
 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and *New University Club, S.W.*
 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 1 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
 1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79 Lombard Street, E.C.
 1890 KING, W. H. TINDALL (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), *Inverness, Portswood Road, Southampton.*
 1888 KING, WILLIAM, 38 Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
 1886 KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2 Pall Mall East, S.W.
 1887 KITTO, REV. JOHN F., M.A., 6 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
 1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, Cedar Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
 1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, *Bramley Hill House, Croydon.*
 1889 †KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Peak Hill Lodge, Sydenham, S.E.; and Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., 28 Victoria Road, Kensington, W.
 1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, 20 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.
- 1869 †LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P. DE, 5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and *Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
 1879 LAING, JAMES R., 27 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
 1891 †LAING, JAMES R., JUN., 7 Australian Avenue, E.C.
 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *care of H. Lamb, Esq., West Street, Kettering.*
 1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11 Holland Park, W.; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Highfield House, Uxbridge.*
 1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B. (Rifle Brigade), *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
 1883 †LANSLOWNE, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Calcutta.*
 1884 †LANSSELL, GEORGE, *Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.*
 1881 LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*
 1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11 Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1878 LARK, TIMOTHY, 9 Pembridge Place, Bayswater, W.
 1881 LARNACH, DONALD, 21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and *Brambletye, East Grinstead.*
 1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13 Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
 1884 LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50 Penywern Road, South Kensington, S.W.
 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 Lime Street, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1893 LAURIE, WILLIAM FORBES, *Messrs. Dumas & Wylie, 24 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1885 LAWE, MAJOR PATRICK M., *Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., *Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, *3 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, *14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, *Messrs. R. E. Scott, 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1884 †LEATHES, A. STANGER, *The Rift, Bowral, New South Wales.*
- 1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *San Remo, Torquay.*
- 1889 †LEES, H.E. SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 LE GROS, GÉRYVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
- 1883 LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., *Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
- 1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
- 1888 LEON, AUGUST, *21 Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Courtilands, Lymptstone, Devon.*
- 1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1881 LEVI, FREDERICK, *3 George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., *11 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, *Hyme House, 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 8 Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, *8 Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1890 LEWIS, OWEN, *9 Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, *Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.; and Buck's Green, Rudgwick, near Horsham.*
- 1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, *5 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., *22 Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1886 LIVESSEY, GEORGE, C.E., *5 Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, *78 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1891 †LLOYD, HERBERT, *12 Salisbury Square, E.C.*
- 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD, *2 Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
- 1874 *LLOYD, SAMPSON S., *Gosden House, Bramley, Guildford; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *P.O. Box 697, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., *50 Marine Parade, Brighton.*
- 1885 LONGDEN, J. N.
- 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twicken, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*
- 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., *Imperial Federation League, 30 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1878 †LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., *Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
- 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, *Blythwood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1884 LOVETT, HENRY A., *48 King William Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *care of Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1890 LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM., *58 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1890 LOWLES, JOHN, *Hill Crest, Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, N.*
 1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., *25 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1871 LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., *15 Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1877 LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, *16 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1889 LUNNISS, FREDERICK, *Arkley Copse, Barnet.*
 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., *2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., *Culverden, Balham, S.W.*
 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1890 LYONS, EMANUEL, *12 Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1892 LYONS, FRANK J., *3A Wood Street, E.C.*
 1892 LYONS, L. N., *97-8 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1886 †LYTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, *49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1885 MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., *62 George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1874 MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., *20 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1869 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., *Milland, Liphook, Hants; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1887 MACDONALD, ANDREW J., *Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, J.P., *Sutherland House, Englefield Green, Surrey.*
 1877 MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., *22 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1892 MACFADYEN, JAMES J., *Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
 1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, *18 Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, *50 Lime Street, E.C.*
 1886 MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, *174 Brixton Road, S.W.*
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN, *6 Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1884 MACKENZIE, DANIEL, *32 Upper Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1890 MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., *52 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, *1 Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1884 MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., *204 Camden Road, N.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1880 MACLEAR, REAR-ADMIRAL J. P., *Cranleigh, near Guildford; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *29 Bedford Street, W.C.*
- 1891 MACNAB, HENRY B., *Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., *19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
- 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
- 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, *79 Holland Park, W.*
- 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., *18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., *14 Sloane Gardens, S.W.; and 18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1885 McCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarrock, Chislehurst; and 27 Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1889 McCOMAS, W. ROBERT, *Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1892 †McCONNELL, ARTHUR, *65 Holland Park, W.*
- 1893 McCONNELL, FREDERICK V., *65 Holland Park, W.*
- 1890 †McCULLOCH, GEORGE, *care of British Broken Hill Proprietary Co., 3 Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., *4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1887 McDONALD, JOHN, *43 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., *2 Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
- 1882 McEUEEN, DAVID PAINTER, *24 Pembridge Square, W.*
- 1885 McGAVIN, WM. B., *c/o South Australian Land & Mortgage Co., 2 Moor-gate Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1883 MCGAW, JOSEPH, *Chilworth Manor, Chilworth, Surrey.*
- 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, *3 & 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.*
- 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., *3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †MCIVER, DAVID, *Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.*
- 1880 McKELLAR, THOMAS, *Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.*
- 1886 M'KEONE, HENRY, C.E., *9 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1874 MCKERRELL, R. M., *of Hillhouse; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hillhouse, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.*
- 1886 McLEAN, NORMAN, *Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.*
- 1882 McLEAN, T. M., *61 Belsize Park, N.W.*
- 1885 McMAHON, LIEUT.-GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Cradockstown, Naas, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*
- 1887 McNEILL, ADAM, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, *Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
- 1892 MAINWARING, WENTWORTH CAVENAGH, *Pension Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
- 1878 MALCOLM, A. J., *27 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
- 1883 †MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., *27 West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1879 MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., *Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1885 MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., *Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.*
- 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, *106 Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 MANN, W. E., 23 Jewin Street, E.C.
- 1884 MARCUS, JOHN, 9 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
- 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, 8 Thornsett Road, Anerley, S.E.
- 1879 MARR, WILLIAM H., 15 Onslow Square, S.W.
- 1886 MARKS, DAVID.
- 1892 MARKS, WOOLFRED B., 70 Billiter Buildings, E.C.
- 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *The Woodlands, Tyndall's Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7 East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1877 MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 28 Lambourne Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
- 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, *The Mill House, Buxton Lamas, Norfolk.*
- 1886 MARTIN, HENRY, 13 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
- 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham; and 23 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31 Lowndes Street, S.W.
- 1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon.*
- 1880 MATTERSON, WILLIAM, *Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1885 MATTHEWS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LEE, 1 Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.
- 1891 MAUNSELL, H. WIDENHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 37 Stanhope Gardens, *South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 MAXSE, LEOPOLD J., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1877 MAYNARD, H. W., *St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon.*
- 1888 MEATH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 83 Lancaster Gate, W.
- 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1891 MELDRUM, JOHN WHITE, *Orchard Lodge, North Finchley, N.*
- 1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex.*
- 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., 39 Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.
- 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
- 1890 MILBOURNE, CHARLES KINGSLEY, 25 Lime Street, E.C.
- 1888 MILES, AUDLEY C., *Woodstock House, Woodstock.*
- 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 46 Belgrave Road, S.W.
- 1874 †MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 112 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1892 MILLS, REV. J. GRANT, M.A., *St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.*
- 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, *Eynesbury, Brondesbury Park, N.W.*
- 1890 MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, *Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 24 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1893 MOIR, ROBERT W. D., 3 Holly Terrace, Highgate, N.

Year of
Election.

- 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, *St. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall ; and 3 Palace Gate, W.*
- 1891 MOLLE, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, *13 Princes Square, W.*
- 1869 MONCK, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., *78 Belgrave Road, S.W. ; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.*
- 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *Cane Grove, 10 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.*
- 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., *11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1877 MONTEFIORE, J. B., *36 Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
- 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., *1 Cloisters, Temple, E.C.*
- 1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., *35 Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, *23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
- 1888 MOORE, J. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., *51 Canning Street, Liverpool.*
- 1884 MOORE, JOHN, *23 Knight rider Street, E.C.*
- 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *The Manor House, Watford.*
- 1886 MORGAN, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE OSBORNE, Bart., Q.C., M.P., *59 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1882 †MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, *13 The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMIUS VAUGHAN, *37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. ; and 42 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., *1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1882 MORRIS, D., C.M.G., M.A., F.L.S., *11 Kew Gardens Road, S.W.*
- 1885 MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., *14 Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
- 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, *Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds ; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1889 †MORROGH, JOHN, *Military Road, Cork.*
- 1869 MORT, WILLIAM, *1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1891 MORTEN, ALEXANDER, *21 Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, *23 Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.*
- 1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., *26 West Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1881 MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., *12 Durham Villas, Kensington, W.*
- 1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1885 †MUIR, ROBERT, *Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.*
- 1891 MUIRHEAD, JOHN, *23 Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1886 MURRAY, ALEXANDER KEITH, *Keith Lodge, Crieff, N.B.*
- 1885 MURRAY, CHARLES, *Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1880 MURRAY, W. M., *28 Finsbury Street, E.C.*
- 1884 MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., *Furzebank, Torquay ; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, *125 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*
- 1875 NAIRN, CHARLES J., *6 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
- 1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, *Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.*
- 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., *6 Hamsell Street, E.C.*
- 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1890 NAUNTON, GEORGE HERBERT, *75 Cheapside, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 †NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Port Louis, Mauritius*), care of
Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, & Co., 9 Idol Lane, E.C.
- 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1881 NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, 3 *Manchester Street, Brighton.*
- 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laws, Dundee*; and *Hogarh Club, Dover Street, W.*
- 1881 NELSON, EDWARD MONTAGU, *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
- 1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, *The Lawn, Warwick.*
- 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, *Warnford Court, E.C.*
- 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 72 *Holland Road, W.*
- 1892 †NICHOLLS, WALTER, *White Rock, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
- 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
- 1884 NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 5 *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., 99 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
- 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 9 Gracechurch
Street, E.C.*
- 1889 NIVISON, ROBERT, *Warnford Court, E.C.*
- 1880 NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*
- 1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.*
- 1882 †NORTH, HARRY, *Crichton Club, Adelphi, W.C.*
- 1891 †NORTHESK, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Government House,
Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 NOURSE, HENRY, *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 NOVELLI, L. W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., *Junior United
Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., *Leyden Dene, Bournemouth.*
- 1889 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 98 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G. (Crown Agent for the Colonies),
Downing Street, S.W.
- 1889 ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 *Richmond Terrace, White-
hall, S.W.*
- 1875 †OPPENHEIM, HERMANN.
- 1885 OSBORN, JOHN LEE, *Hillside, Kingskerswell, South Devon.*
- 1891 OSBORNE, SIR FRANCIS, BART., 36 *Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Radway Grange, Kineton.*
- 1889 OSBURN, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E. (New Brunswick Emigration Agent), 24
Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
- 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate
Street, E.C.*
- 1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square,
S.W.*; and *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 9 *Westbourne Crescent, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 OWEN, P. BERRY, 102A *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2 *The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.*
- 1879 †PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1890 PADDON, WM. EDWIN, 29 *Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 *Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 16 *Foyle Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1888 PARK, A. STEELE, *care of London Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street, E.C.*
- 1891 PARK, THOMAS, *Bank of New Zealand Estates Company, 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25 *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1881 PARKER, GEORGE B., 24 *Ashley Place, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *Iwer, Bucks.*
- 1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., M.A., *Harwich, Essex.*
- 1885 PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROPER, 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, 19 *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1869 PATERSON, JOHN, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.; and 17 Holland Park, W.*
- 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
- 1892 PATON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, c/o *Union Bank of London, 2 Princes Street, E.C.*
- 1887 PATTERSON, MYLES, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCREIFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34 *Coleman Street, E.C.; and Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1881 †PEACE, WALTER, C.M.G. (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
- 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
- 1877 PEACOCK, J. M., 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †PRAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 1 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 PEARS, WALTER, 5 & 6 *Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.*
- 1888 PECK, GEORGE, 25 *Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- 1878 †PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, 25 *Bryanston Square, W.*
- 1883 †PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., *Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.*
- 1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
- 1884 PENDER, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18 Arlington Street, S.W.*
- 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1875 PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 59 *Denmark Villas, West Brighton.*
- 1892 PERCEVAL, WESTBY B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1890 PERKINS, HENRY A., 4 *Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 PETER, FRANK, 5 *Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, *Moorfields, E.C.*
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., *Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.*
 1886 PHILLIPS, FRANK, *7 West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.*
 1889 PHILLIPS, T. HUGHES, *Sussex Lodge, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.*
 1890 PHILLIPS, WALTER, M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., *25 Belmont Park, Lewisham, S.E.; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., *Fowey, Cornwall.*
 1885 PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, *Milford Hill, Salisbury.*
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., *Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.*
 1882 PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, *Union Mills, near Douglas, Isle of Man.*
 1892 POLLOCK, HARRY F., *14 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *Tudor House, Hadley, New Barnet.*
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury.*
 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, *18 Greenhill Place, Edinburgh.*
 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAQUES, *The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, *2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1887 POWER, EDMUND B., *Mildmay House, 5 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, *39 Norfolk Square, W.*
 1873 FRANCE, REGINALD H., *2 Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., *1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1868 PRATT, J. J., *79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1885 PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., *27 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., *8 Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
 1883 PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, *Stourport Villa, Salter's Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and Brighton and County Club, Middle Street, Brighton.*
 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 PROBYN, LESLEY CHARLES, *79 Onslow Square, S.W.*
 1890 PROCTOR, PHILIP F., *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1874 PUGH, W. R., M.D., *60 Belsize Park, South Hampstead, N.W.*
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, *5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.*
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, *59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1876 RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., *4 Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.*
 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*
 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, *70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, *17 Belgrave Square, S.W.*
 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*

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Election.

- 1889 RAND, EDWARD E., 107 Cannon Street, E.C.; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
- 1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., 27 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and 6 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
- 1887 RANKEN, PETER, Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.
- 1880 †RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn Hereford.
- 1889 RAYMOND, REV. C. A., The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.
- 1890 READ, WM. HENRY M., C.M.G., 9 Petersham Terrace, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., 4 Lindsay Place, Edinburgh.
- 1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 Great Stanhope Street, W.
- 1880 REDPATH, PETER, The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., 45 Tisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.
- 1879 REID, GEORGE, 79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
- 1893 RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Hooley Lodge, Redhill.
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1888 RENTON, A. WOOD, 2 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- 1890 †RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.
- 1893 RICHARDSON, JAMES H., New Lodge, Hendon, N.W.
- 1882 RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, Lascelles, Shortlands, Kent.
- 1881 RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Chester House, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.
- 1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "British Trade Journal," 113 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.
- 1890 ROBERTS, CHARLES GAY, Collards, Haslemere, Surrey.
- 1892 ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, Montagu Mansion, Great Russell Street, W.C.
- 1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.
- 1885 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., Gonville House, Alton Road, Roehampton, S.W.
- 1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1887 ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., 22 Conduit Street, W.
- 1884 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., 53 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1889 ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND, Red Brick House, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.
- 883 ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., St. John's Villa, Woodlands, Isleworth.
- 1878 ROGERS, MURRAY, Fowey, Cornwall.
- 1891 ROGERSON, JOHN, Croxdale Hall, Durham.
- 1888 ROHMER, W. J., The Cedars, St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton.
- 1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5 Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.
- 1885 ROME, ROBERT, 45 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.
- 1883 ROME, THOMAS, Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.
- 1886 ROMILLY, CHARLES E., 55 Eccleston Square, S.W.
- 1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.
- 1876 RONALD, R. B., Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.
- 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. Oxon., 3 & 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.; and Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., Bartholomew House, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1881 †ROSEBERY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., 38 Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.
- 1891 ROSS, ALEXANDER, St. Kierans, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
- 1888 ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1885 ROSS, HUGH C., Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
- 1880 ROSS, JOHN, Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
- 1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, St. Stephen's Manor, Cheltenham; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1881 ROTHE, H. LING, 32 Prescott Street, Halifax.
- 1889 ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, Fyfield House, Andover; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
- 1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., Fyfield House, Andover; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
- 1892 RUMNEY, J. HOWARD, F.R.G.S., Park Nook, Enfield; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1889 RUSSELL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66 Queensborough Terrace, W.
- 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, Haremare Hall, Etchingham, Sussex.
- 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 Eaton Square, S.W.
- 1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.
- 1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18 Church Street, Liverpool.
- 1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.
- 1892 RUTLEDGE, THOMAS F., Llangollen.
- 1886 SAALFELD, ALFRED, 50 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
- 1886 SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
- 1890 SALMON, EDWARD G., 15 Colville Road, Bayswater, W.
- 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 9 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1893 SANDEMAN, ALBERT G., 32 Grosvenor Street, W.
- 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 1873 SASOON, ARTHUR, 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Slough.
- 1884 SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, Twyfordbury, Croydon.
- 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
- 1887 SCALES, G. MCARTHUR, 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and St. Heliers, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
- 1886 SCALES, HERBERT F., 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1885 †SCARTE, LEVESON E., M.A., Keverstone, Manor Road, Bournemouth.
- 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 Lowndes Square, S.W.
- 1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRANFIELD, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
- 1882 SCHWABACHER, S., 42 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
- 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

Year of
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- 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
- 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, *Board of Trade Office, Custom House, Dublin.*
- 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1890 SCOTT, ARTHUR JERVOISE, *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants.*
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Boxgrove, Guildford.*
- 1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, *Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 11 Distaff Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1887 SCOTT, WILLIAM H. B., 15 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
- 1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*
- 1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES H., 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1892 SELLAR, JAMES ANDERSON, *Woodpark, Lewisham Park Crescent, S.E.*
- 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 2 *Marine Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.*
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE.
- 1887 SEVERN, WALTER, 9 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.*
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDRINGTON, *Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1892 SHANNON, ARCHIBALD, *care of Scottish Australian Investment Co., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1892 SHARLAND, CHARLES, *Bonithon, Beckenham, Kent; & 119 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1891 SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON, 11 *Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1876 SHAW, COLONEL E. W., 44 *Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*
- 1892 SHELFORD, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, 25 *Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1887 SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., 2 *Temple Gardens, E.C.*
- 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., *Mascotte, 3 Alleyn Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1880 SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, 55 *Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1885 SIDNEY, CHARLES, 23 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*
- 1868 †SILVER, S. W., 3 *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., 37 *Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*
- 1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 36 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.]*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W*
- 1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Meadow Bank, Cults, Aberdeen, N.B.*
- 1888 SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.*
- 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2 *Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.*; and 19 *Silver Street, E.C.*
- 1891 SIPPE, CHARLES H., 10 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1883 SLADE, GEORGE P., *Kanimbla, 33 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1887 SLADE, HENRY G., 16 *Upper Montagu Street, Montagu Square, W.*
- 1886 SLADEN, ST. BARBE, *Heathfield, Reigate.*
- 1886 SLAZENGER, RALPH, 9 *Kensington Court, W.*; and 56 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1886 SMITH, CLARENCE, M.P., J.P., *Mansion House Buildings, 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1889 SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 149 *West George Street, Glasgow.*
- 1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1885 SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, *Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1888 SMITH, JAMES, Office of "The Cape Argus," 164 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1888 SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, *Coldamo, Stromness, Orkney*; and *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1886 SMITH, JOHN, 2 *Aldermanbury Postern, E.C.*
- 1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.*
- 1884 SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., *Carston, Princes Park, Liverpool*; and *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 8 *Holland Park Terrace, W.*
- 1886 SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., *Sundown House, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinden, Wells, Somerset*; and *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*; *Harestone, Caterham Valley*; and *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 114 *Fellows Road, N.W.*
- 1889 SPARKES, SIDNEY, *Devonshire Villa, Grantham.*
- 1890 SPENCE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, *Lea Hurst, Hoole, Chester*; and 19A *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1893 SPENCER, T. EDWARD, 3 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1870 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 4 *Bolton Gardens West, S.W.*
- 1888 SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., *Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*
- 1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- 1890 SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., 3 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- 1889 SPRENT, JOHN S., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *Fir Hill Lodge, Southend Lane, Lower Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1885 SQUIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., *Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.*
- 1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 19 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- 1885 STALEY, T. P., 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 61 *Drayton Gardens, S.W.*
- 1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., *The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*
- 1875 STEIN, ANDREW, *Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.*
- 1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, *North Stainley Hall, Ripon.*
- 1888 STEWART, ALEXANDER B., *Alexgate, Sandford Road, Bromley, Kent.*
- 1888 STEWART, CHARLES H., C.M.G., *49 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A.
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C.
- 1887 STEWART, ROBERT, *Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.*
- 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., *Stoneleigh, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells; and 51 Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1888 STEWART, THOMAS M., *Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1886 STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, *7 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.*
- 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, *24 Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1877 STONE, F. W., B.C.L., *10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1882 †STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, *Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1885 STRAFFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *79 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.*
- 1890 STRANGE, VINCENT W., *Travancore House, Pewsey, Wilts.*
- 1875 †STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*
- 1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, *Hampsfeld, Putney, S.W.*
- 1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Summerhill, Torquay.*
- 1892 STUART, H. VILLIERS, *Dromana, Cappoquin, Ireland.*
- 1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., *20 Bucklersbury, E.C.*
- 1886 STUART, WALTER, *Kingledores, Broughton, Peebleshire.*
- 1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., *Stanlake Park, Twyford, Berks.*
- 1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Sutherlands, Reading.*
- 1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hazelwood, Reading.*
- 1868 SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., *Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.*
- 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, *147 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steynsdorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.*
- 1890 SWINBURNE, U. P., *39 Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- 1889 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *17 Albert Square, Clapham Road, S.W.*
- 1875 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., *62 Camden Square, N.W.*
- 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., *62 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1883 TANGYE, RICHARD, *Gilbertstone, Lyndon End, near Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

Year of
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- 1890 TANNER, PROFESSOR HENRY, M.R.A.C., 21 Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
- 1887 TAYLOR, ERNEST C.
- 1891 TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 Phillimore Gardens, W.
- 1891 TAYLOR, J. HADDON, 20 Melrose Gardens, West Kensington Park, W.
- 1885 TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.
- 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.
- 1891 TAYLOR, VICTOR A., Redcot, Outram Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.
- 1881 TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1890 TENNANT, ROBERT, Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.
- 1886 THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
- 1881 THOMAS, JOHN, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
- 1892 *THOMPSON, E. MAUNDE, C.B., LL.D., British Museum, W.C.
- 1889 THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, 15 Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.
- 1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W.
- 1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.
- 1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Bartholomew House, E.C.
- 1875 THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
- 1886 THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
- 1877 THRUPP, LEONARD W., 51 Princes Square, Bayswater, W.
- 1889 TIDEY, ERNEST, 46 London Wall, E.C.
- 1891 TILLIE, ALEXANDER, Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley.
- 1872 TINLINE, GEORGE, 12 Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.
- 1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.
- 1893 TINNE, THEODORE F. S., The Hall House, Hawkhurst, Kent.
- 1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 73 Longridge Road, South Kensington, S.W.; and 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.
- 1886 TOD, HENRY, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
- 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 26 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
- 1875 TOOTH, FRED., 4 Orme Square, Hyde Park, W.; and Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- 1884 TOOTH, R. LUCAS, 1 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1885 TOPHAM, WILLIAM H., C.E., 2 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 1884 TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., 12 Leamington Road Villas, Westbourne Park, W.
- 1889 TOSH, JOHN, 5 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1887 TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, Westwood House, Tilehurst, Berks.
- 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, Arkley House, Arkley, Barnet.
- 1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, M.P., J.P., St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1884 †TRAYERS, JOHN AMORY, Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.
- 1889 TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27 Wallbrook, E.C.
- 1885 TRILL, GEORGE, Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.
- 1878 TRIMMEE, FREDERICK, care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman, & Co., 14 Waterloo Place, S.W.
- 1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

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- 1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1893 TROUP, HUGH ROSE, 76 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1886 TROWER, HERBERT A., 4 to 6 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
 1890 TUCKER, THOMAS, 72 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1883 TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1878 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 80 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
 1885 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1878 †TURNBULL, WALTER, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1891 TWEEDIE, DAVID, 73 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1889 TWEEDIE, W. K., 46 *Westbourne Gardens, W.*
- 1879 ULCOQ; CLEMENT J. A., 22 *Pembridge Gardens, W.*
- 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, M.H.R.; *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1890 VANDER BYL, PHILIP BREDÁ, 51 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1887 VAUTIN, CLAUDE, 42 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Dunira, 25 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1884 †VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1890 VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, *Cornwall Buildings, 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1879 VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 28 *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.*
 1881 WADE, CECIL L., 7 *Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.*
 1884 WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, 128 *Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1889 †WAINWRIGHT, BEAUCHAMP C., F.R.Met.Soc., 33 *Ridgmount Gardens, Gower Street, W.C.*
 1885 WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., *Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.*
 1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Uxbridge.*
 1890 WALDRON, GEORGE NUGENT, *The Flanker, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, Ireland.*
 1878 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
 1890 WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR G., R.A., 12 *Penlee Villas, Stoke, Devonport.*
 1890 WALKER, JOHN M., *Mancunium, Anerley, S.E.*
 1885 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.*
 1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11 *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Heronfield, Potters Bar.*
 1879 WALLER, WILLIAM N., *The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.*
 1882 WALLIS, H. B., *Graylands, near Horsham.*
 1893 WALTHAM, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *Wolsingham House, 45 Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1879 †WANT, RANDOLPH C., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1882 WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., *Hawthornden, Torquay.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 31 *Montague Square, W.*
 1879 WATSON, E. GILBERT, 5 *Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.*
 1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. ;*
 and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1887 †WATT, HUGH, 107 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
 1884 WATT, JOHN B., *Princes Street Chambers, E.C.*
 1888 †WATTS, JOHN, *Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.*
 1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., *East Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent.*
 1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
 1869 WEBB, WILLIAM, *Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.*
 1886 WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 *Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.*
 1881 WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., 83 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
 1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
 1883 WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, *Lulworth Castle, Wareham.*
 1893 †WELSTRAD, LEONARD, *Home Place, Battle.*
 1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's*
 Place, S.W.
 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Dene Park, Tunbridge.*
 1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*
 1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
 1888 WESTON, DYSON, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1885 WETHERED, JOSEPH, *Clifton, near Bristol.*
 1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Ashenground, Haywards Heath ; and 188 Strand,*
 W.C.
 1878 WHEELER, CHARLES, 3 *Boulevard Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
 1890 WHITE, ARNOLD HENRY, 30 *York Street, Portman Square, W.*
 1881 WHITE, LEEDHAM, 25 *Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
 1892 WHITE, MONTAGU (Consul-General for the Transvaal), 54 *Victoria Street,*
 S.W. ; and 73 Cornhill, E.C.
 1873 WHITE, ROBERT, 86 *Marine Parade, Brighton ; and 19A Coleman Street,*
 E.C.
 1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *Stoneleigh, Bayshill, Cheltenham.*
 1876 WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
 1886 WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, care of Messrs. A.B. Cobb & Co., 34 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
 1883 WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1885 WILKINS, ALFRED, 43 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1883 WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide, 79 Cornhill, E.C.*
 1885 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23 *Holland Park, W. ; and High Cliffe, Seaton,*
 Devon.
 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., 4 *College Hill, Cannon Street,*
 E.C.
 1884 WILLIAMS, JAMES, *Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.*
 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., *Bellevue, Sidcup, Kent.*
 1874 WILLIAMS, W. J., 55 *Ondine Road, East Dulwich, S.E. ; and Thatched*
 House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 149 *West George Street, Glasgow.*
- 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN, *Rothsay House, Richmond, S.W.; and Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.*
- 1879 WILLIS, EDWARD, 20 *Cambridge Road, Hove, Brighton; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Chelsea Lodge, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *The Rectory, Kettering.*
- 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 93 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1878 WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, *Longwood, Eastbourne.*
- 1889 WILSON, J. W., *Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.*
- 1879 †WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, 10 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1891 WISE, GEORGE F., *Bembridge House, Ryde, Isle of Wight; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1868 †WOLFF, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *The British Embassy, Madrid, Spain; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1891 WOOD, ALFRED, 42 *Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater, W.*
- 1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 8 *St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.*
- 1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., *Berily House, Bickley.*
- 1891 WRIGHT, CHARLES, *Land Corporation of Western Australia, 5 Copthall Buildings, E.C.; and Oaklands, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
- 1891 WRIGHT, HENRY, *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1892 WYLDE, ALFRED C., 26 *Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 WYLLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.*
- 1875 YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G., *New South Wales Government Office, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, 54 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., 27 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1868 YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*
- 1889 YOUNG, EDMUND MACKENZIE, 21 *Palace Gate, W.*
- 1890 YOUNG, EDWARD G., 2 *Great Western Road, Westbourne Park, W.; and care of Messrs. L. Thomas & Co., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*
- 1890 YUILLE, ANDREW B., 53 *Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 †ABBOTT, HARRY, Q.C., 11 *Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., Barrister-at-Law, *St. Kitts.*
 1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1885 ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1878 ACKROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD JAMES, *Hong Kong* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, *Judges' Chambers, Chancery Square, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1889 ACUTT, ROBERT N., *Durban, Natal.*
 1892 ADAMS, FRANCIS, *Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 ADAMS, GEORGE HILL, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 ADAMS, HARRY, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 ADAMSON, ROBERT, *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
 1890 ADAMSON, WILLIAM A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 ADDIS, WILLIAM JUDSON, C.E., *Bassein, Burma.*
 1886 ADLER, ISIDOR H., *Central Hotel, Hamburg.*
 1887 †ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, *Aurangabad, Deccan, India.*
 1881 AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
 1881 AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1889 AIKMAN, JAMES, *care of Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 †AIRTH, ALEXANDER, *Durban, Natal.*
 1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1890 AITKEN, JAMES, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., *Greenfield, Mooi River, Natal.*
 1892 ALEXANDER, JOHN, *Forest Department, Kandy, Ceylon.*
 1890 ALEXANDER, JOHN W., A.R.I.B.A., *Port Beira, Pungwé River, East Africa.*
 1883 ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, P.O. Box 304, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1881 ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 ALLAN, ALEXANDER C., F.R.G.S., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 ALLAN, GORDON, Surveyor-General, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1872 ALLAN, HON. G. W., *Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.*
 1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, *Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.*
 1883 ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Travelling Commissioner, *Freetown, Sierra Leone* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1891 ALLEN, ALFRED, 19 *Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1885 ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, *Toxteth, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand* (Corresponding Secretary).

Year of
Election.

- 1887 ALLEN, J. SHILLITO, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1892 ALLEN, REGINALD C., *Toxteth, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
 1887 ALLSOP, REV. JOHN, *Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.*
 1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 AMBROSE, HON. AMBROSE POVAH, M.L.C., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1885 AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, J.P., *Government Land Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, *Montreal, Canada.*
 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1881 ANDERSON, JAMES F., *6 St. George Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 ANDREWS, GEORGE R., *The Waterworks Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1878 †ANDREWS, WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1887 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1879 †ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
 1886 ANGOVE, W. H., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, *32 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
 1886 ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, M.L.A., *Gracemere, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1880 ARCHER, WILLIAM, *Gracemere, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1892 ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1889 ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 ARNELL, C. C., *125 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 ARNOLD, JAMES F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1875 †ARNOT, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
 1891 ASHBE, SYDNEY E., *Meyer & Charlton Mining Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1886 ASHMORE, ALEX. M., *Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., *61 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
 1876 *ATHERSTONE, W. GUYBON, M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1880 †ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1887 ATKINSON, JOHN M., M.B., *Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
 1889 ATKINSON, LEWIS, *Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE, *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 32 *Barnard Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 ATTWELL, JAMES W., *Portsworld, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 AURET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 AYERS, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
 1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 BAILEY, ALLANSON, *Government Agent, Kurunegala, Ceylon.*
 1891 †BAILLIE, SIR GEORGE, BART., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *Union Steamship Company.*
 1887 BAIRD, A. REID, *Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 BAKERWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1876 BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 BALL, CAPTAIN EDWIN, R.N.R.
 1882 BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1879 BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
 1891 BARBER, CHARLES, C.C. and R.M., *Alexandria, Cape Colony.*
 1891 BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1892 BARFF, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
 1891 BARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., *Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. AGERNON, *Commandant of Constabulary, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1885 †BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1892 BARRINGTON, JOHN WILDMAN S., *Portland, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
 1880 BARROW, H., *Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, *The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., "*Moolbong*," *Bookigal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 BARTON, GEORGE W., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, *Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BASCOM, HENRY S., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BATHURST, HENRY W., *Seremban, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 BATTEN, ROBERT, Collector-General, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1882 †BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BATY, HAROLD J. L., *Mount Sebert Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1889 BATY, SEBERT C. E., M.A., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1893 BAWDEN, WILLIAM H., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 BAYLEY, MAJOR ARDEN L., *West India Regt., Jamaica.*
- 1885 †BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 BAYLIS, JOHN, *Piggs' Peak, Swaziland (via Barberton, Transvaal).*
- 1892 BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE, C., A.D.C., F.R.G.S., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1885 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.*
- 1891 BEANLANDS, REV. ARTHUR, M.A.
- 1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, Solicitor-General, *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1885 †BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 BECK, A. W., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
- 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1872 BEERE, D. M., P.O. Box 345, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BEERSTON, CAPT. R. DUDLEY, Judge of the Sessions Court, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1884 BERTHAM, GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 BEGG, ALEXANDER, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1887 BEILBY, EDWIN THOMAS, 91 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 BEILBY, E. T. O'REILLY, 91 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 BELISARIO, DR. JOHN, 4 *Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BELL, ANTHONY, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, *Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1886 BELL, JOHN W., Attorney-at-Law, *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1882 †BELLAIRES, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, 69 *Main St., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 BELLAMY, GEORGE C., *Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 †BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S., Superintendent of Public Works, *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 BELLAMY, JOSEPH E. B., C.E., *Mullin's River, British Honduras.*
- 1887 BELLEW, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., *Cape Police, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 BENINGFIELD, J. J., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, *Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1874 BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
- 1889 BENNETT, CLAYTON, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, *Réunion.*
- 1880 BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., 167 *William Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 BENNETT, VIVIAN J., Civil Service, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, Assistant Colonial Treasurer, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1885 BENSON, WM., *care of Australian Lloyd's, 46 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY S., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Islands, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
- 1892 BERNACCHI, SIGNOR A. G. DIEGO, *Maria Island, Tasmania.*
- 1887 BERRY, HON. SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*
- 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
- 1889 BEVERIDGE, GEORGE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BEYNON, ERASMUS, *Bombay, India.*
- 1883 BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., *St. Denis, Bourbon, Réunion.*
- 1892 †BHATT PURNANAND MAHANAND, Barrister-at-Law, *Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.*
- 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1881 †BIDEN, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihatea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., Comptroller of Burma, *Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1877 BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, *The Grange, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1873 BIRCH, W. J., *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 BIRD, S. DOUGAN, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 156 *Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., Government Resident, *Derby, Western Australia.*
- 1891 BLACK, VICTOR, M.B., C.M., *Southern Cross, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., *Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 †BLAGROVE, MAJOR HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars).

Year of
Election.

- 1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., *Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, HERBERT F., Barrister-at-Law, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Singapore.*
- 1892 BLAIR, WILLIAM, Inspector of Schools, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 BLAND, R. H., *Clunes, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1889 BLAND, R. N., Collector of Revenue, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 BLANK, OSCAR, *Hamburg.*
- 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, *care of Payette Valley Bank, Payette, Idaho, U.S.A.*
- 1889 BLUNDELL, M. P., *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 BLYTH, DANIEL W., Civil Service, *Galle, Ceylon.*
- 1892 BOBARDT, ALBERT O., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 †BODY, REV. C. W. E., D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor, *Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *P.O. Box 791, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., District Surgeon, *Victoria West, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 BOIS, STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 BOLGER, FRANK L., J.P., *Quingebora, Westbury Street, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BOND, HERBERT W., *Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
- 1890 BOND, HON. ROBERT, M.L.A., Colonial Secretary, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1890 BONNIN, ALFRED, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 BONNIN, ALFRED, JUN., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 BONNIN, P. FRED., J.P., *Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1892 BONNYN, WILLIAM WINGFIELD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1891 BOOKER, JOSEPH D., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1887 †BORLAND, ARCHIBALD M., *Plantation Serpon, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., *524 Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, *P.O. Box 1366, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 BOUCAUT, HON. MR. JUSTICE JAMES P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1879 BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, *Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 BOULT, PERCY S., *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1883 BOURDILLON, E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1892 †BOURKE, EDMUND F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1879 BOURKE, HON. WELLESLEY, M.L.C., *155 King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †BOULNE, E. F. B., *Government Secretariat, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1878 †BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., Lord Bishop of Pretoria, *Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., Attorney-General, *Barbados.*
- 1891 BOWEN, AUBREY, L.R.C.P.I., M.R.C.S., *8 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., Health Officer, *Barbados.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †BOWEN, THOMAS H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *Kalimna, Balnarring, Victoria, Australia.*
 1889 BOWKER, JOHN MITFORD, *Tharfield, Port Alfred, Cape Colony.*
 1892 BOX, GEORGE H., *Manningtree, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 BOYLE, HON. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
 1885 †BOYLE, FRANK, *Gubulawayo, Matabeleland.*
 1893 BOYLE, JOSEPH F., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1879 BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., C.E.
 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1890 BRASSEY, MAJOR W., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
 1884 BRAY, HENRY DAVID, *Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 BREAKSPEAR, THOMAS J., *Mount Bay, Jamaica.*
 1889 BREDELL, CHARLES, *Volksrust, Transvaal.*
 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 BRETNALL, HON. FREDERICK T., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1889 BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1881 BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER B., R.N., *Trawalla, Victoria, Australia.*
 1880 BRIDGES, W. F., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1890 BRIGGS, HON. JOSEPH, M.L.C., *Stoney Grove, Nevis, West Indies.*
 1890 BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 BRISTER, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1891 BROADHURST, CHARLES E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1892 BROCK, JEFFREY HALL, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1883 †BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1889 BROOKS, DR. JAMES H., *Mahe, Seychelles.*
 1885 BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1885 BROOME, H.E. SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Trinidad.*
 1892 BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1890 BROWN, A. SELWYN, C.E., *Hayes Street, Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 BROWN, CHARLES F. E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1890 †BROWN, GARRETT, J.P., *Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1891 BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, *8 Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.*
 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1892 BROWN, J. ELLIS, *Durban, Natal.*
 1892 BROWN, J. HUNTER, *Wairoa, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
 1882 †BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 BROWN, HON. RICHARD M., M.L.C., District Judge, *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BROWN, WILLIAM VILLIERS, M.L.A., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1884 BRUCE, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 †BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., *Womfalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, *Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.*
- 1889 BRUNSKILL, EDWIN T., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1881 BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, *Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 BUCKLEY, GEORGE, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 BUDD, JOHN CHAMBER, *Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.*
- 1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, *Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1881 BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., *Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, M.P., J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 BURFORD-HANCOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY J., C.M.G., *Gibraltar.*
- 1883 BURGESS, HON. THOS., M.L.C., J.P., *The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1871 BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 †BURKINSHAW, JOHN, *Advocate, Singapore.*
- 1892 BURMESTER, JOHN A., *care of Messrs. Whittall & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1879 BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR BRUCE L., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1891 BURROWS, STEPHEN M., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 BURT, EDWARD J., *Submarine Telegraph Co., San Thomas, West Africa (via Lisbon).*
- 1882 BURT, SEPTIMUS, Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 BURTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, R.N.R., S.S. "*Rangitira.*"
- 1889 BURTT, MAURICE, *Akuse (via Accra), Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1892 BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 BUTCHER, SAMUEL, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 BUTLER, CHARLES A. V., M.E., F.G.S., *care of H. Eckstein, Esq., P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, Inspector of Police, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1872 BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., *Alexandria, Egypt.*
 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., Government Railways, *Durban, Natal.*
 1890 †BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., Barrister-at-Law, *Denman Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1893 CACCIA, WM. BIRCH C., *Erewhon Napier, New Zealand.*
 1885 CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., Member of the Divisional Council, *George, Cape Colony.*
 1880 CALCUTT, THOMAS, J.P., *Goodwood, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., P.O. Box 574, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., Public Works Department, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1892 CALVERT, ALBERT F., F.R.G.S., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1885 CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., *Toronto, Canada.*
 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
 1878 CAMPBELL, A. H., *Toronto, Canada.*
 1873 CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., *Toronto, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1883 CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., Government Railways, *Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1890 CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1888 CAMPBELL, JOHN A. G., *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 CANNING, M. F. ALFRED, M.L.A., *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 CANTER, RICHARD A., *New South Wales Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 CAPPER, ALFRED HOUSTON, Civil Service, *Singapore.*
 1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1883 CAREW, WALTER R. H., *The Club, Yokohama, Japan.*
 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, care of Colonial Bank, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1884 CARLILE, JAMES WREN, Barrister-at-Law, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E., Government Railways, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 †CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1890 CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Carrington, Barbados.*
 1883 †CARRINGTON, HON. J. WORRELL, Q.C., C.M.G., D.C.L., Attorney-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., *Winnipeg, Canada.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 CARTER, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1878 CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., 36 *Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 CASTELL, REV. CANON H. T. S., *Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, *Rue da Murat, Fribourg, Switzerland.*
- 1879 CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., *Mahaica, British Guiana.*
- 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 CATTO, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 CAVE, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 CAVE, HERBERT, B.A., F.C.S., *Croydon Goldfields, Queensland.*
- 1889 CAVE, WM. RENDALL, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 CAVEY, GEORGE, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1884 CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 CHAFFEY, WILLIAM B., *Mildura, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1893 *CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, *Auxerre, Yonne, France.*
- 1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.*
- 1882 CHAMBERS, JOHN, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
- 1891 CHAMBERS, ROLAND, F.R.G.S., *Blue Bush, Tafelberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 CHANDLER, HON. WM. KELLMAN, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Barbados.*
- 1881 CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., *Auditor-General, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, GEORGE S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1879 CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., 31 *Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, STANFORD, 189 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 CHARLESWORTH, HENRY E., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *Dumbarton Villa, Merivale Street, South Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1893 CHEETHAM, GEORGE ROCHE, 5 *Mission Row, Calcutta.*
- 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND, 28 *Apollo Street, Bombay.*
- 1892 CHISHOLM, EDWARD, *Iona, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.*
- 1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Commissioner, St. Kitts.*
- 1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 CLARK, JOHN, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 CLARK, HON. JOHN P., M.L.C., *Shooter's Hill, Jamaica.*
 1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1880 CLARK, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., *Coverley Plantation, Barbados.*
 1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE FIELDING, *Hong Kong.*
 1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, *Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 †CLARKE, JOSEPH, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
 1889 CLARKE, HON. WILLIAM, J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 CLARKE, HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., *Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 †CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Barbados.*
 1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Guildford, Western Australia.*
 1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1888 COATES, JOHN, *285 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*
 1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, *Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (vid Grey Town).*
 1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1880 CODD, JOHN A., *P.O. Box 407, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., *P.O. Box 1892, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
 1888 COLE, FREDERICK E., *Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
 1886 COLE, ROWLAND, *Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1893 COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., *142 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Lilley, Skinner, & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1882 COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1892 COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Tocrak, Melbourne, Australia; and Australian Club.*
 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 COLLINS, E. L. STRATTON, *P.O. Box 154, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1880 COLLYER, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM R., *Singapore.*
 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1876 COMMISSIONG, W. S., Q.C., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1881 COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., *Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 CONDON, GEORGE, P.O. Box 17, *Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1881 CONNOLLY, R.M., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1889 CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.L.C., *Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.*
- 1891 COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 COOK, FREDERICK, J.P., *Brooklyn, Toxteth Road, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 COOK, JOHN.
- 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, 555 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, Town Clerk, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 COOPE, COLONEL WM. JESSER, *Mariedahl Cottage, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †COOPER, HENRY W. A., F.R.G.S., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1890 COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., *Bowen, Queensland.*
- 1882 COPLAND, WILLIAM, *Tufton Hall, Grenada.*
- 1890 CORBET, FREDERICK H. M., M.R.A.S., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 1156, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 CORK, PHILIP C., *Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 CORNER, CHARLES, A.M.Inst.C.E., 910 *Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.*
- 1883 CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 COSBY, A. MORGAN, *London and Ontario Investment Co., Toronto, Canada.*
- 1892 COTTON, ALFRED J., *Bromby Park, Bowen, Queensland.*
- 1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., *care of Syria-Ottoman Railway Offices, Haifa, Palestine.*
- 1892 COURT, ROGER F.
- 1880 COURTNEY, J. M., *Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 COUSENS, R. LEWIS, P. O. Box 1161, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, 60 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 COWEN, CHARLES, F.S.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1882 COX, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1877 †COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Mudgee, New South Wales.*
- 1889 CRAIG, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Chapelton, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †CRAIGEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.G., *Superintending Medical Officer, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1890 CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., P.O. Box 76, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †CRAWFORD, ALFRED J., *Newcastle, Natal.*
- 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Côte, St. Antoine, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1887 CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., *Mahagastolle, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 CRESSALL, PAUL, Surveyor of Customs, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1880 CRIPPS, THOMAS N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1891 CROFT, HENRY, M.P.P., J.P., *Mount Adelaide, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1883 CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1882 CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1892 CROPPER, GEORGE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., A.N.L., *Pakade's Location (via Weenen), Natal.*
 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, Auditor, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1883 †CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, *care of the German Consul, Buenos Ayres.*
 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1889 CUMMING, JOHN, *Plantation Blairmont, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, District Magistrate, *Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 480 *Guy Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1892 CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW J., *Lanyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
 1874 CURRIE, JAMES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1885 CURRIE, JOHN C., *Eildon, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 CURTAYNE, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 CURTIS, JOSEPH WM., *Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.*
 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Bay Street, Port Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 CUTHBERT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 †DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 DAMIAN, FRANCIS, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1889 DANBY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Hong Kong.*
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 DARE, HON. JOHN JULIUS, M.E.C., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., *Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., *Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.*
 1891 DAVIDSON, JOHN I., 36 *Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., CIVIL SERVICE, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (late Surveyor-General), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1885 DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., *Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1891 DAVIES, GEORGE STEELE, *Altiora, Stanhope Street, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 DAVIS-ALLEN, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 DAVIS, H. E. HENDERSON, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, M.C.P., *Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1875 †DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1878 DAYSON, GEORGE L., *British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
- 1890 DAWSON, A. L. HALKETT, M.A., *Molesworth Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
- 1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, *Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 †DAY, CHARLES, J.P., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 DEAN, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 DEAS-THOMSON, E.R., *33 MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 DEBNEY, STANLEY T., *Kuala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, *care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1885 DEMLY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1883 DENISON, NOEL, *Superintendent of Lower Perák, Teluk Anson, Perák, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 DENNY, THOMAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.
- 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., *George, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 DE SOUZA, MORTIMER C., *7 Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1885 DESPARD, FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., *Beira, East Africa.*
- 1889 DE STEDINGK, HENRY, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1885 DES VAGES, JOHANNES A. D., *Willowmore, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 DETMOLD, JOHN A., *277 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, *P.O. Box 428, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., *P.O. Box 118, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box 429, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 DE VILLIERS, TIELMAN N., M.V.R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1892 DE WOLF, JAMES A., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1891 DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., *P. O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., *Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., *Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., *Toorák, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *15 Wilcox Street, Toronto, Canada.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †DICKSON, RAYNES W., *Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
- 1887 DIGNAN, PATRICK L., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1881 DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., *Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 DIXON, M. THEODORE, *P.O. Box 1816, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 DOBBIE, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 †DOBELL, RICHARD R., *Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 DOBSON, HON. HENRY, M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1886 †DOBSON, ROBERT, *Manager, Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1885 DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 DOCKER, WILFRED L., *Nyramble, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 DODDS, CAPTAIN A. J., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 DODDS, FREDERIC, *Ellalong, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
- 1889 †DONALD, JOHN M., *Robinson Gold Mining Company, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 DONALDSON, JAMES KENNEDY.
- 1892 DONKIN, JOHN B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., M.A., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, 165 King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1890 DOUGLAS, CHARLES HILL, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.*
- 1887 DOUGLAS, J. H., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 DRIBERG, JOHN J. S., *Deputy-Commissioner, Gauhati, Assam, India.*
- 1881 †DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1880 DUDLEY, CBCL, *Famagusta, Cyprus.*
- 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1893 †DUFF, H.E. THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT W., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1872 DUFFERIN & AVA, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *The British Embassy, Paris.*
- 1885 DUFFY, DAVID, *care of Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *care of The Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
- 1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, F.R.G.S., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1893 DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 420 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 †DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1880 DUNLOP, CHARLES E., *Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1892 DUNLOP, W. P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 DURNFORD, FREDERICK G., C.E.
 1892 DUTHIE, JOHN, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 DYASON, DURBAN, *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 DYER, JOHN E., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *Katni Murwani, Central Provinces, India.*
 1891 DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, 120 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
 1890 EASTON, CHARLES J., *P.O. Box 1036, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 EDEN, DAVID R., *George Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1889 †EDENBOROUGH, WELLESLEY M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, *P.O. Box 685, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
 1874 †EDWARDS, DR. W. A., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 EGERTON, WALTER, *Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1892 EGLINTON, WILLIAM, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1889 ECKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1892 ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, *Civil Service, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 ELDRD, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., *Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 ELIAS, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT, *Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Mauritius.*
 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. F.W.T., *The Parsonage, Friendship, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1882 ELLIOTT, W. J. P., *Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1882 ELLIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ADAM GIB, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1885 ELSTOB, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
 1888 ELWORTHY, EDWARD, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1889 EMANUEL, SOLOMON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 EMERSON, HON. GEORGE H., Q.C., *Speaker of the House of Assembly, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1889 EMMERTON, HARRY, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 ENGLAND, EDWARD, *Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., J.P., *Convict Station, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1874 †ESCOMBE, HARRY, M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
 1883 ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1886 ESTILL, FREDERICK C., *Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1883 EVANS, GOWEN, "*Argus*" *Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 EVANS, J. EMRYS, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, *P.O. Box 558, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 EVILL, FREDERICK C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *care of National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 EWING, CAPTAIN ANDREW, *Beira, East Africa.*
- 1881 FABRE, CHARLES M., *13 Cours du 30 Juillet, Bordeaux.*
 1878 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 FAIRBRIDGE, RHYS S., *Government Surveyor, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 FAIRFAX, JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 FANNING, JOHN, *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1893 FARAGHER, LOUIS, *Oo Kiep Copper Mines, Namaqualand, South Africa.*
 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1887 FARQUHARSON, HON. CHARLES S., M.L.C., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1890 FARQUHARSON, HON. JAMES M., M.L.C., *Longhill, Santa Cruz P.O., Jamaica.*
 1887 FARQUHARSON, J. M., JUN., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
 1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Elim, Balaclava, Jamaica.*
 1881 FAUCETT, HON. PETER, M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 FAULKNER, ENOCH, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *Athenæum Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 †FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
 1880 FEGAN, J. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.C., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1887 FENWICK, JOHN, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1893 †FERGUSON, DONALD W., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 FERGUSON, JAMES, *P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1886 FERGUSON, JOHN, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1885 FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., *20 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 FETHERS, P. DENTON, *High Street, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 FIELD, A. PERCY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1880 FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1882 FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 FINDLAY, JAMES M., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 FINLASON, JAMES B., *St. Augustine's Mine, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1892 FINLAY, JAMES A., *Shirley, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1878 †FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., Collector of Customs, *Durban, Natal.*
 1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Suva, Fiji.*
 1893 FISHER, FRANCIS CONRAD, Government Agent, *Badulla, Ceylon.*
 1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 FISHER, R. H. U., J.P., *Durban, Natal.*
 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corraber, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 FITZGERALD, FRANCIS, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1886 FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1876 FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 FITZGERALD, T. N., F.R.C.S.I., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1876 FITZGIBBON, E. G., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., *Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., P.O. Box 78, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
 1881 †FLEMING, H.E. SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Sierra Leone.*
 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
 1878 FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).*
 1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 FLETCHER, REV. WM. ROBY, *Wavertree, Kent Town, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1875 FLOWER, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1884 FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, *Levuka, Fiji.*
 1886 FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
 1885 FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., M.E.C., C.M.G., *Parham Hill, Antigua.*
 1885 †FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, P.O. Box 127, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 †FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1879 FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 †FORD, JAMES, *Damaraland (via Walwich Bay), South Africa.*
 1889 †FORD, JAMES P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 FORD, JOSEPH C., 117 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1883 FORD, RICHARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 FORD, ROBERT, *Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 FORREST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1881 FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 FORSAITH, REV. T. SPENCER, *Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.*
 1891 FORSTER, J. J., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1892 FORSTER, LIEUT. STEWART E., R.N., H.M.S. "*Barham*," *Mediterranean Station.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 FORTE, HARCOURT, *Plantation Skeldon, British Guiana.*
- 1890 FORTUNO, JOSEPH, *care of Messrs. W. R. Jecks & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, *Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1883 FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E.
- 1888 FOWLER, GEORGE M., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
- 1883 †FOWLER, HON. HENRY, *Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 †FOWLER, JAMES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, *The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1892 FRANKLIN, ROBERT H., *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1883 FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 FRASER, ALEXANDER W., *Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., *Colonial Treasurer, Stanley, Faikland Islands.*
- 1889 FRASER, HUGH, *Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1879 FRASER, ROBERT S., *Kandanewera, Elkaduwa, Ceylon.*
- 1883 FRENCH, JAMES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 FRETZ, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., *Molynaux, St. Kitts.*
- 1882 FROST, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 FRYE, MAURICE W., *care of E. R. Syfret, Esq., 39 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †FULLER, WILLIAM, *Thomas River Station (via King William's Town), Cape Colony.*
- 1888 FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, M.D., *188 Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 FULTON, FRANCIS CROSSLEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †FYSH, HON. P. O., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1893 GACE, REGINALD R., *Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAOK, M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *Baroda, India.*
- 1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 GALGEY, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1879 †GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
- 1880 GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1882 GARDNER, MAITLAND, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1891 GARDNER, WILLIAM, M.D., *5 Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 GARLAND, CHARLES L., *130 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Johore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1887 GARNETT, HARRY, *Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.*
- 1893 GARRAWAY, THOMAS S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1882 GARRETT, G. H., *Manager of Sherbro', Bonthe, Sherbro', West Africa.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1889 GASQUOINE, JAMES M., *Rushford, Wellington Street, Brighton, Melbourne Australia.*
- 1891 GATTY, HON. MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN H., *Singapore.*
- 1880 †GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., *Hampstead, Falmouth P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1883 GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1891 GERARD, EDWARD M. S., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 GIBBON, EDWARD, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1882 GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, *70 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C.
- 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 GILES, FRANCIS WILLIAM, *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 GILES, HENRY O'HALLORAN, M.B., Ch.B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 GILES, MAJOR GEORGE E., *Victoria, Mashonaland.*
- 1879 GILES, THOMAS, J.P., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 GILL, DAVID, LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 GILLARD, RICHARD.
- 1889 GILLES, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1892 GILLOTT, SAMUEL, *9 Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, *Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 GITTENS, JOSEPH A., *Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.*
- 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †GLASGOW, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1881 GIENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 GOCH, G. H. *P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 GODFREY, FREDERICK R., *Graylings, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 †GOLDNEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. TANKERVILLE, *Trinidad.*
- 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 GOLDSWORTHY, H.E. SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 GOODEHAR, HON. C. A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1893	†GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, <i>P.O. Box 176, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1885	GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Attorney-General, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1892	GOODRIDGE, WILLIAM, P. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Surgeon-Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
1888	GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H., <i>Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1889	GORDON, A. H. W., <i>Immigration Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1879	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1890	†GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E.
1889	†GORDON, GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	†GORDON, JOHN, <i>Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., <i>Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.</i>
1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, <i>Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1888	GORE, GERARD R., <i>Yandilla, Queensland.</i>
1891	GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., <i>Rangiatea, Bulls, Rangitikei, New Zealand.</i>
1891	GOULDSBURY, HIS HONOUR V. SKIPTON, C.M.G., M.D., Administrator, <i>St. Lucia.</i>
1883	†GOVETT, ROBERT, <i>Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.</i>
1891	GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 20, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
1878	GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., Surveyor-General, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1889	GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., <i>Dordrecht, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 <i>Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1889	GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Albany, Western Australia.</i>
1889	†GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	GRANT, HON. CHARLES HENRY, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1879	†GRANT, E. H., <i>Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1888	GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., Principal of Queen's University, <i>Kingston, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1889	GRANT, HENRY E. W., <i>Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1877	GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.</i>
1890	GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, West Hill, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	GRAY, GEORGE W., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1888	†GRAY, ROBERT, <i>Hughenden, Queensland.</i>
1892	GRAY, WENTWORTH D., <i>Fern Spruit, Mashonaland.</i>
1890	GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT, Crown Solicitor, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	†GREATHHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	GREEN, JOHN E., <i>P.O. Box 340, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1880 †GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 GREENE, EDWARD M., Advocate, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, P.O. Box 447, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Government House, St. Helena.*
 1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 GRIEVE, ROBERT, M.D., Surgeon-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., Superintending Medical Officer,
Haputale, Ceylon.
 1884 GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., M.L.A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1881 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G.,
Brisbane, Queensland.
 1875 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR T. RISELY, C.M.G., Administrator of Seychelles.
 1877 GRIFFITH, H.E. SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold
Coast Colony, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1883 †GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., Resident Magistrate, *St. Catharine, Jamaica.*
 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
 1884 †GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GRINLINTON, HON. J. J., M.L.C., A.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1882 GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Rupert's Land, "*St. John's,*"
Winnipeg, Canada.
 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 GUERIN, THOMAS A., Barrister-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., Acting Resident, *Province Dent, British North Borneo.*
 1889 GURDEN, R. L., 346 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., *Sydney University, New South Wales.*
 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 188 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.C.M.G. (A.D.C. to the Queen),
Toronto, Canada.
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1885 HAARHOFF, J. C., Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 123, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants Bank, Montreal, Canada* (Corresponding
Secretary).
 1887 HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., F.R.G.S., *care of W. H. Adler, Esq., The Gables, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., *Urenui, Taranaki, New Zealand.*
- 1890 HALES, WILLIAM G., C.E., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1880 HALKETT, HON. CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, M.L.C., *Inspector-General of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1893 HALL, JAMES WESLEY, *Mount Morgan, Queensland.*
- 1883 HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HALL, JOHN, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 HALL, MAXWELL, M.A., *Resident Magistrate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1892 HALL, ROBERT E., *P.O. Box 12, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 HAMILTON, HON. CHARLES B., M.C.P., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Yokohama, Japan.*
- 1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., *Assistant Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1881 HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B.
- 1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Samares, Yarra, near Goulburn, New South Wales.*
- 1889 HAMMOND, MARK J., J.P., *Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
- 1883 HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HAMPTON, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HANCOCK, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J.
- 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
- 1890 HARDING, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 HARDY, C. BURTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 HAREL, PHILIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1888 HARGE, F. ARNOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *care of Messrs. Read & Campbell, Ferro-Carril Mexicano del Sur, Puebla, Mexico.*
- 1892 HARGER, HAROLD ROBERT.
- 1888 HARGREAVES, T. SIDNEY, *Institute of Mines and Forests, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 HARGREAVES, WILLIAM, M.A., *Penang Free School, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1890 HARNETT, RICHARD, *Bradley's Head Road, St. Leonard's, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1886 HARPER, LEONARD, Barrister-at-Law, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 HARPER, WALTER A., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 HARRAGIN, JOHN A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1882 HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Stipendiary Magistrate, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., *Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 HARRIS, D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARRIS, ELIAS, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 HARRIS, FREDERIC E., *Georgetown, Queensland.*
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 HARRIS, S. ALICK, Assistant Surveyor, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Whernside Estates, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P.O. Box 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 HART, CHARLES J., *care of Grand Canary Coaling Co., Las Palmas, Grand Canary.*
- 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., 333 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1891 HASSARD, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, *Hong Kong.*
- 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., Advocate of the Supreme Court, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1884 HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1879 HAWDON, CYRIL G., *Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.P., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 *Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1881 HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., Administrator-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1883 †HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collindina, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †HAY, JAMES, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 †HAY, JOHN, *North Shore, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 HAYDON, THOMAS, *Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.*
- 1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, Registrar in Chancery, *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1879 *HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., GOVERNMENT STATIST, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 HEATH, WALTER, M.A., *care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
- 1886 †HEBRON, A. S., Barrister-at-Law, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, *Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, Civil Commissioner, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1869 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, SAMUEL, *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, WILLIAM JAMES, *care of Trustees and Executors' Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 HENDERSON, WILLIAM R., M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID VALENTINE, J.P., *Brunswick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HENSMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACH, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 HERMAN, ISAAC, 16 *Barrack Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 HERMAN, C. LAWRENCE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 42 *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club.*
- 1883 †HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., C.M.G., Resident Councillor, *Malacca Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 HICKS, H. M., 313 *Flinders Lane West, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 HIGGINS, His Honour HENRY, Commissioner, *Turks and Caicos Islands.*
- 1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, *Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 †HIGGETT, JOHN MOORE, M.L.A., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1887 HILL, EDWARD C. H., Inspector of Schools, *Singapore.*
- 1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 1884 HILL, THOMAS JAMES, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1891 HILL, WARDROP M., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1888 †HILLARY, GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 HILLMAN, GEORGE F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 HILLS, T. AGG, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 †HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 HOAD, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., Resident Surgeon, *General Hospital, Singapore.*
 1889 HOBBS, THOMAS, *Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1889 HOCKING, HON. HENRY H., Attorney-General, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1890 HODGES, FRANCIS E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1880 †HODGSON, EDWARD D., *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
 1884 HODGSON, HON. FREDERIC M., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1886 †HOFFMEISTER, C. R.
 1885 HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 16 *Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
 1884 HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, *Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.*
 1890 HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., *New Zealand Kauri Timber Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., *P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal; and Pretoria.*
 1889 HOLLIS, ALBERT E., J.P., *Potosi, Bath, Jamaica.*
 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., District Commissioner, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1880 HOLMSTED, ERNEST A., *Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.*
 1891 HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Weahwandangie, Springsure, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1891 HOLT, WILLIAM, *Colonial Mutual Chambers, Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., *care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †HOMAN, L. E. B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 HONEY, RICHARD, 12 *San Juan de Letran, Mexico.*
 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Muretimo, Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1889 †HOPETOUN, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, *care of Empire Office, Toronto, Canada.*
 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S.
 1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., *Kent Road, Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 HORSFORD, HON. DAVID BARNES, M.L.C., Receiver-General, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1881 HORTON, A. G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 HOWDEN, J. MCA., *Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 HOWELL, JOHN, *care of Messrs. A. Dixon & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., Chief Commissioner of Police, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 HUDSON, G. WREFORD, Master and Registrar of the High Court, *Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., Police Department, *Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., *Imperial Museum, Calcutta.*
- 1884 HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
- 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the *Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1889 HUNT, WALTER R., Auditor-General, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 HUNTER, DAVID, *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, Chief Police Magistrate, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1882 HURLEY, D. R., *Mortimer Hall, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 HURST, GEORGE, M.A., M.B., *Viwa, Homebush, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H.
- 1891 HUTCHINGS, ARTHUR C., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Young, New South Wales.*
- 1890 HUTCHINS, DAVID E., Crown Lands Office, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 HUTCHINSON, W., Messrs. *Hutchinson, Bleasby, & Co., 300 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Damaraland (via Walwich Bay), South Africa.*
- 1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM, *Fort George, Bakana, Bonny River, West Africa.*
- 1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, *Point, Natal.*
- 1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G., *Pomeroon River, British Guiana.*
- 1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *Kenilworth Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
- 1884 IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
- 1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 IRVING, ROBERT J., *Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.*
- 1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, P.O. Box 1, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, *care of Messrs. Michaelis, Hallenstein, & Co., 382 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 ISAACS, LIONEL A., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1883 ISEMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., Colonial Treasurer, *Singapore.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 JACK, A. HILL, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1881 JACKSON, HON. CAPT. H. M., R.A., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1883 JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1890 JACKSON, ROBERT E., Q.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 JAMES, ALFRED, P.O. Box 123, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 2 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., care of F. Smith, Esq., 13 *Queen's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., Administrator, Chartered Co., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
- 1893 JAMESON, ADAM, M.B., C.M., *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T., *Falmouth, Jamaica.*
- 1891 JAPES, ALFRED E., 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 JARDINE, C. K., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
- 1883 JARVIS, E. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *Dutch Trading Company, Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 †JEPPE, CARL, Barrister-at-Law, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 JERNINGHAM, H.E. SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., Government House, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1891 JOEL, WOOLF, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., Public Works Department, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., District Surgeon, *Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 JOHNSTON, HENRY H., C.B., F.R.G.S., British Commissioner for Northern *Zambesia, Zomba, Blantyre, East Africa.*
- 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, *Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., care of W. D. Stewart, Esq., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, Board of Supervision, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 JONES, B. HOWELL, *Plantation Hope, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., Commercial Bank of Australia, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *Bickley, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 JONES, FRANK L., 64 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 JONES, GEORGE HALL, M.L.A., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, *Albany, Western Australia.*
 1891 JONES, JOHN R., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, *Bradfield, Barbados.*
 1881 JONES, MATHEW, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, *Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 JONES, MURRAY J., *Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., *Stockton, Barbados.*
 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 JONES, RICHARD FRYER, P.O. Box 110, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 JONES, RONALD M., *South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, Resident Magistrate, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, 278 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †JONES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. H. QUAYLE, *Sierra Leone.*
 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., 8 *Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †JONSSON, F. L., *Durban, Natal.*
 1884 JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 JUDD, ALBERT G., P.O. Box 127, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., Commanding the Troops,
Colombo, Ceylon.
 1886 JUTA, HENRY, Advocate, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 KAPUR, VISHNU SINGH, *Gujrat, Punjab, India.*
 1890 KAYS, MARTIN T., care of J. Garlick, Esq., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 KEANE, JOHN R. R., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1885 KEELAN, REV. JOSEPH, *Bartica Grove, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
 1885 KEEF, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, *Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *British Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1882 KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 KEMSLEY, JOHN, *Rustenburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 KENNEDY, CHARLES DOUGALD, *Browning Street, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, Treasurer, Chartered Co., *Salisbury,*
Mashonaland.
 1884 KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration
 Service).
 1889 KENT, WILLIAM J., P.O. Box 294, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 KEOGH, EDMUND, *Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
 1886 KERR, ALEXANDER, *Australian Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1884 KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., *Toronto, Canada.*
 1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remmauua, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
 1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*
 1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Bentham, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*

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Election.

- 1832 KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1891 KINCAID, JOHN, *P.O. Box 440, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 KING, EMMANUEL, J.P., *311 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., *Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 †KING, THOMAS A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1888 KINGSMILL, W. T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 KINTORE, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1886 †KIRK, WILLIAM, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1884 KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1890 KITSON, ROBERT P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1889 KNEE, PHILIP, *Compania Gran-Nacional de Tramways, Buenos Ayres.*
 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, *2 Rue de Lozum, Brussels.*
 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
 1886 KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., *Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1873 KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Brown's River, near Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1880 KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., F.R.G.S., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 KNOTT, MICHAEL EDWARD, *Brooksmead, East London, Cape Colony.*
 1878 KNOX, HON. EDWARD, M.L.C., *Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, *74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 †KÖNIG, PAUL, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1890 †KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
 1877 KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., *Hillside, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.*
 1890 †KOTHARI, JEhangir H., *Karachi, India.*
 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., *41 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 KRONE, PERCY L., *Burke Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., *Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1882 KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, *Sheriff, Singapore.*
- 1889 LACY, ARTHUR G., *Warra Warra Station, Murchison District, Western Australia.*
 1883 †LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
 1885 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
 1891 LAMB, CAPTAIN FRANCIS A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1882 LAMB, HON. WALTER, M.L.C., *Rooty Hill, New South Wales.*
 1880 LAMPREY, SURGEON-MAJOR J. J., F.R.G.S., *Army Medical Staff.*
 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1885 LANDALE, ROBERT H., *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
 1885 LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., H.M.S. "Tauranga," *Australian Station.*
 1884 LANG, WILLIAM A., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 LANGE, J. H., J.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1878 LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 LARKINS, REV. FREDERICK, *The Parsonage, Mount Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 LAYTON, A. L., *Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1892 LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
- 1892 LEAKE, GEORGE W., Q.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1875 LEEB, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBRE, LL.D., *Residency Judge, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1879 LEES, JOHN, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Cullenswood House, Fingal, Tasmania.*
- 1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *Civil Service, Matara, Ceylon.*
- 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, *North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1890 LENNOX, ARKYL N.O., *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 LEONARD, JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., *Poste Restante, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., P.O. Box 894, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1891 †LEVEY, JAMES A., *Chief Inspector of Factories, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1877 LEVIN, W. H., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1889 LEVY, DAVID L., 122 Pitt Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 †LEWIS, HON. NEIL ELLIOTT, M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 Little Collins Street, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 LEZARD, FLAVIEN E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 LIDDELL, JOHN M., P.O. Box 1128, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Messrs. Liddle & Fletcher, P.O. Box 127, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 LIEBMANN, PROF. JAMES A., *Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 LILLEY, E. M., *Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1892 LINDSAY, JOHN H., *Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1884 †LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Riverina, Hay, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 LISSNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 †LITKIE, EMIL M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, *Bickley, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 LIVERMORE, WILLIAM E., *care of Messrs. Browne, Lawford, & Co., Rock-hampton, Queensland.*
 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., *The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 LLEWELYN, HIS HONOUR ROBERT B., C.M.G., *Administrator, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1892 LLOYD, CHARLES WM., *Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
 1889 LOCH, H.E. SIR HENRY B., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 LOCKE, JOHN, *care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.*
 1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., *Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.*
 1886 LOGAN, JAMES D., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
 1889 LONG, EDWARD M., *Havana, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1883 LOOS, F. C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1888 LOVE, J. R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1891 LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph.D., *Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1878 LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., *Commissioner of Police, Taungs, Bechuanaland.*
 1883 LOWTH-KNOX, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 351, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCEY, *Plantation La Bonne Intention, British Guiana.*
 1890 LUCAS, A. R. B., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1893 LUKIN, HENRY TIMSON, C.M.R., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE, *Secretary to the Council of Government, &c., Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., *74 McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1893 LYONS, HARRY S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 LYTTLETON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1887 MABEN, A. W., *Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1889 MACANDREW, ISAAC F., *Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., *Greenknowe, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, *Winnipeg, Canada.*

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Election.

- 1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, *care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MACAULAY, HERBERT, *South Cot, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1888 MACDIARMID, ANDREW A., *Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 MACDONALD, BEAUCHAMP R., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MACDONALD, DUNCAN, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *Federal Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
- 1889 MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 MACFARLANE, THOMAS, *Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, *Member of the Volksraad, Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
- 1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1890 MACFEE, K. N., *45 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, *Louisville, High Street, Armadale, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, *Auditor-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *care of Chartered Company, Umtali, Manica, Mashonaland.*
- 1891 MACGREGOR, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
- 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 MACHATTIE, THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.B., C.M., *Bathurst, New South Wales.*
- 1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1892 MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
- 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., *131 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MACKENZIE, HARLEY U., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 †MACKENZIE, REV. JOHN, *Hankey, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, *Castlereagh, Dikoya, Ceylon.*
- 1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., *Galle, Ceylon.*
- 1892 MACMURTRIE, WILLIAM, *View Bank, Burke Road, Malvern, Melbourne Australia.*
- 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *Sorrento, San Diego Co., California, U.S.A.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 1880 McADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 McCALUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, *Singapore.*
- 1880 McCARTHY, HON. JAMES A., *Queen's Advocate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1886 †McCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †McCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
- 1883 McCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, *Colonial Surgeon, Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1879 McCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 McDONALD, DARENT H., *Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1882 McEACHARN, MALCOLM D., *Goathland, Balacalava Road, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 McFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1880 McFARLAND, THOMAS, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 MCGAVIN, E. W., *129 Macquarie Street N., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 MCGOWAN, ROBERT J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 McGRATH, GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
- 1887 †McGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 McHARDY, ALEXANDER, *Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1888 McHARG, JAMES A., *Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, & McHarg, Flinders Lane Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1881 McILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 †McILWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 McILWRAITH, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 McKILLIGAN, JOHN B., *P.O. Box 125, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1883 McKINNON, NEIL R., *Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1883 †McLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, *Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1882 McLENNAN, JOHN, *Oroua Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 McMICKING, ALEXANDER, *Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1892 McNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Forest Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 McNESS, JAMES E., *Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 MAIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
- 1887 MAITLAND, DAVID P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 MAJOR, CHARLES, *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1879 MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1880 MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1883 MALING, HIS HONOUR CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, C.M.G., *Administrator of St. Vincent.*
- 1887 MALPAS, WILLIAM JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia; and Gumbardo Station, Charleville, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
 1882 MANIFOLD, T. P., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1882 MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1883 MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, 121 Pitt Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., Consul for Japan, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 †MARMION, HON. WILLIAM E., M.L.A., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1878 MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, J.P., *Mount Helicon, Grenada.*
 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY E., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1892 MARTIN, HIS HONOUR COLONEL RICHARD E. R., C.M.G., *The British Residency, Swaziland, South Africa.*
 1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1891 MATHESON, GEORGE MCLEOD, *Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, Chief Commissioner of Railways, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1885 MATSON, J. T., J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1891 MATTERS, CHARLES HENRY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., care of Messrs. Ross & Page, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
 1890 MAUNSELL, BRIGADE-SURGEON CHARLES, *Army Medical Staff, Mauritius.*
 1892 MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †MAYROGORDATO, THEODORE E., *Commandant of Police, Papho, Cyprus.*
 1891 †MAXWELL, FREDERIC M., Barrister-at-Law, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1882 MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L., Chief Magistrate, *Gambia, West Africa.*
 1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Lower Umfolosi, Zululand.*
 1883 MAXWELL, HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Singapore.*
 1891 MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Plantation Wales, British Guiana.*
 1889 †MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., *The Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, *Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1891 MEIKLEJOHN, JAMES S., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
 1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, *Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*
 1890 MELVILL, SAMUEL, *Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1880 MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE W., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1890 MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 MENNELL, JOHN W., *Chilton, Darlaston P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1886 MENNIE, JAMES O., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 MERCER, JOHN, *North-Eastern Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*
- 1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, *Magistrate, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 MESSER, ALLAN E., *Attorney-at-Law, 3 Croal Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1885 MESSERVY, ALFRED, M.A., *Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1891 MESTON, JOSEPH, C.E., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 MEUDELL, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., *P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †MICHAU, J. J., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1890 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Tientsin, China.*
- 1892 MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., *Hôtel de Londres, Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenées, France.*
- 1882 MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Larnaca, Cyprus.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Wellington Club, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1891 MILFORD, ERNEST A., *Cairns, Queensland.*
- 1891 MILLER, ALEXANDER J., *Tarlee, Dandenong Road, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1879 MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, *Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 MILNE, WILLIAM, JUN., *Byethorne, Mount Lofty, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 MINCHIN, EDWARD C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MIRRIELES, JOHN D., *Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras (via New Orleans).*
- 1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Protector of Immigrants, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1878 MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Eltham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 MITFORD, HON. C. BURNEY, *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 MIZZI, M. A. M., *Valetta, Malta.*
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *care of South African Loan and Mortgage Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *New River Club, Red House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 MOORE, C. WILSON, C.E., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 88, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1883 MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Stony Hill, Jamaica.*
- 1886 MOREHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 MORGAN, SURGEON-MAJOR A. HICKMAN, A.M.S., *Tower Hill Barracks, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCUER, *Croydon, Queensland.*
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1891 MORGAN, J. C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 †MORGAN, M. C., *The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1892 MORRIS, JOHN, *Fullarton, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 MORRIS, SAMUEL H., *Blackheath Estate, Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
- 1889 †MORRIS, SYDNEY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †MORRISON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *African Boating Company, Durban, Natal.*
- 1893 MORT, EDWARD MONTAGUE, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1877 MORT, LAIDLEY, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1890 MORT, WM. EDYE, *Greenocks Cottage, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 MORTON, JAMES, *P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1886 †MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1890 MOSS-BLUNDELL, EDWARD WHITAKER, *Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 †MOYSEY, HENRY L., *Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1891 MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 MULLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Government Botanist, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.*
- 1886 MULLANE, J., M.D., *Surgeon, Indian Army, Gauhati, Assam, India.*
- 1882 MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.A., M.D., *Murong, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., *97 MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 MURE, JOHN S., *New Oriental Bank Corporation, Aden.*
 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 MURPHY, JAMES, *Marina, Beaconsfield Parade, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., *Claremont, Cape Colony.*
 1888 MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE, J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill (via Adelaide), South Australia.*
 1888 †MURRAY, JAMES, *St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.*
 1888 MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, JUN., *"Cape Times," Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, *Rangiriri, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1892 MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.*
 1888 MURTON, WILLIAM A., J.P., *c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
 1893 MUSGRAVE, EDWARD, *Sisronagh, Duncans, British Columbia.*
 1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., *381 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1886 NASH, FREDERIC W., *Oriental Bank Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
 1879 NATHAN, D. P., *Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE I., *P.O. Box 221, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 NAUDI, ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., *Valetta, Malta.*
 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.*
 1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1888 NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1892 NEVILLE, GEORGE S., *Colonial Secretariat, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange Free State.*
 1888 †NEWBERRY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., *Lucknow, New South Wales.*
 1885 †NEWMAN, WALTER L., *Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1888 †NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., *Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Hanford, Julare Co., California, U.S.A.*
 1891 NICOLL, WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 NIND, PHILIP HENRY, *Better Hope House, British Guiana.*
- 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, *Cape Town, Cape Colony* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 NORDEN, ROBERT, *Flowerdale, Darling Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1883 NORMAN, H.E. GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 NORRIE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †NORRIS, CAPTAIN R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Jamaica.*
- 1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada.*
- 1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, *Silwood, Strathfield, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 NOWELL, THOMAS B.
- 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1887 NOYES, EDWARD, 26 *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, *Singapore.*
- 1882 O'BRIEN, H.E. COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1883 O'CALLAGHAN, CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C.
- 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., *Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.*
- 1885 OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 OGILVIE, WILLIAM F., *Ilparran, Matheson (via Glen Innes), New South Wales.*
- 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, *care of Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1884 OLDHAM, JOHN, 51 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1892 OLIVER, ROBERT R., *Isis Downs, Isisford, Queensland.*
- 1876 O'MALLEY, SIR EDWARD L.
- 1886 O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., *Town Treasurer, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 ORGILL, B. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 ORKNEY, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, M.L.A., *Barkly East, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 ORRETT, HON. JOHN, M.P.C., *Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 1891 OSBORN, HIS HONOUR SIR MELMOTH, K.C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Eshowe, Zululand.*
- 1889 OSBORNE, ALICK, *Barrengarry, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 OSBORNE, FREDERICK, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Forlow (via Bungendore), New South Wales ; and Union Club, Sydney.*
 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 †OSBORNE, JAMES, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., *Bungendore, New South Wales.*
 1889 †O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1889 OUGHTON, T. BANCROFT, *Barrister-at-Law, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1887 OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, *Woollongong, New South Wales.*
 1892 OWEN, THEODORE C. E., *Wattegama, Ceylon.*
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 PAIN, HENRY, *448 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
 1889 PALACHE, J. THOMSON, *Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.*
 1890 PALFREY, WILLIAM, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
 1889 PALMER, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 14, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1891 PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., *P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *care of Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1890 PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1882 †PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1890 PARKER, GILBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 PARKER, JOHN H., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †PARKER, HON. STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1883 PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1891 PARKES, J. C. ERNEST, *Aborigines Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1884 PARKIN, J. W., *Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL, *Mossgiel Station (via Booligal), New South Wales.*
 1886 PARSONS, J. LANGDON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 PARSONS, THOMAS, *8 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia ; and Melbourne Club.*
 1884 PATTERTON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 PATTERTON, ROBERT C., C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 185, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1889 †PAWLEY, AUGUSTUS G., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1880 †PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1878 †PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1889 †PEACOCKE, A. W. H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony ; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1877 †PEARCE, E., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1892 PEARSE, WM. SILAS, M.L.A., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 332, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1892 PEEL, EDMUND YATES, *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1892 PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †PELL, HON. ARTHUR J., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1883 PEMBERTON, SHOLTO R., Barrister-at-Law, *Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *care of Bank of South Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 PEREGRINE, LAWSON N., District Commissioner, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, P.O. Box 65, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 PERSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 PETCHELL, WILLIAM C., *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
- 1889 PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*
- 1878 PETERSON, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †PETTIT, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1879 PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 PHILBEN, GEORGE, *Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE.
- 1879 PHILLIPPO, HON. J. C., M.P.C., M.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1890 PHILLIPS, W. HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Superintendent of Police, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1878 PHILLIPS, HON. JOSEPH H., C.M.G., M.E.C., *Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 PHILLIPS, LIONEL, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 PIERCE, JOHN M., *Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1893 PIGDON, JOHN, *Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, *Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 PIKE, STEPHEN, *Strathmore Lodge, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 PILCHER, HON. CHARLES E., Q.C., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 PILE, HON. A. JONES, Speaker of the House of Assembly, *Grenes, St. George's, Barbados.*
- 1889 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1889 PILE, THEODORE C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1890 PINNOCK, CAPTAIN A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vlei, Richmond, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1878 FLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
 1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., Mexican Explorations Lim., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1885 †POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., *Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1889 POLLOK, MORRIS, JUN., *Durban, Natal.*
 1879 POOLE, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 POOLE, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.L.A., *Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1890 PORTER, JAMES R., C.E., *Cleveland, Heidelberg, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 PORTER, HON. NEALE, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1886 POTTS, MOSES A., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, Protector of Chinese, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1880 POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, *Stettin, Germany.*
 1889 POWER, HERBERT, *Moonga, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.
 1886 PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 PRENDERGAST, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1872 PRESTOE, HENRY.
 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 PRICE, D. E., *Tamatave, Madagascar.*
 1884 PRICE, R. M. ROKEBY, M.L.C., *Kendall, Sittoung River, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1887 PRIESTLEY, A., *Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 PRILEVITZ, JOHAN M., *Mining Commissioner's Office, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
 1892 PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1892 PROVIS, JOHN, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1887 PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., 88 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT.
 1891 QUENTRALL, THOMAS, H.M. Inspector of Mines, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., C.M.G., M.L.C., Solicitor-General, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 RANCE, THOMAS A., P.O. Box 190, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 RANDALL, ALFRED B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 RANKIN, FRANCIS WM., *Dominica.*
 1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1882 RAPHAEL, HENRY J. W., P.O. Box 806, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 RAWLINS, CHARLES C., M.E., F.G.S., *Island Block, Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1885 RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1888 RAYNER, T. CROSSLEY, Stipendiary Justice, *San Fernando, Trinidad.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 REELER, JOHN WM., *40 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 REES, FRANK, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 REES, WILLIAM LEE, M.H.R., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. W. Reid & Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1890 REID, ROBERT DYCE, *Armidale, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 RENNER, PETER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Villa Esperance, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 RENWICK, HON. ARTHUR, M.L.C., M.D., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 REUBEN, HENRY E., *Falmouth, Jamaica.*
 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1874 RHIND, W. G., *Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1881 RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1880 RHODES, HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 RHODES, ERNEST T., *Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1893 RHYS-JONES, MONTAGUE, C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 RICE, LIONEL K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1881 RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., *Woodstock, Okoriri, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1887 RICHARDS, EDWARD H., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1882 RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., *Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.*
 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., *care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
 1891 RICKWOOD, ALFRED G., *Deputy Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, M.P., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
 1886 RIDDOCH, JOHN, *Yallum, Penola, South Australia.*
 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., F.R.G.S., *257 Victoria Parade East, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., C.H.B., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, *P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1893 ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A., *Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., *Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., P.O. Box 304, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*
 1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., *The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.*
 1884 ROBERTSON, A. DUNDAS, *Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.*
 1876 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., *Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., *Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
 1890 †ROBERTSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Rauson, Réwa, Fiji.*
 1888 ROBERTSON, JOHN, *Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.*
 1890 ROBERTSON, MATHEW WALLACE, C.M.R., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., 11 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C.W., C.B., *Commanding the Troops, Mauritius.*
 1882 ROBINSON, GEORGE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1886 ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1869 †ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, *Commerce Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
 1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, *Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., 40 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1878 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
 1886 ROCKE, GEORGE WM., 3 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., *Palmerston North, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 RODGER, J. P., *British Resident, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, P.O. Box 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, P.O. Box 310, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †ROHDE, M. H., *New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1877 ROMILLY, ALFRED, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1883 †ROSADO, J. M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1883 ROSE, HENRY, JUN., *care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson, & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., *Kangarilla Mining Co., Kallington, South Australia.*
 1882 ROSS, ARTHUR W., *Plaisand, Grenada.*
 1891 ROSS, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, M.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1885 ROSS, HON. DAVID PALMER, M.L.C., C.M.G., M.D., *Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.*
 1891 †ROSS, FREDERICK J. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M., *District Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
 1890 ROSS, ROBERT McMILLAN, *Ednam, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 ROSS, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 455, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 ROSS, W. O., *West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.*
- 1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, J.P., *Nelson Street, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
- 1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 ROWLAND, J. W., M.D., *Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1891 ROYCE, G. H., *Kempsey, MacLeay River, New South Wales.*
- 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 580, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 †RUCKER, WILLIAM S., *75 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1883 RUNCHMAN, M. S., *P.O. Box 136, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1871 RUSDEN, GEORGE W., *care of C. P. Willan, Esq., 7 St. James's Buildings, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
- 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Château de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.*
- 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1891 RUSSELL, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1885 RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, *Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, *Wangai, Mouna, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, *Wurrook, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 RYAN, CHARLES, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1891 RYRIE, DAVID, *Coolringdon, Cooma, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
- 1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.*
- 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., *Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
- 1889 SADLER, FRANK, *P.O. Box 50, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1873 †ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., *Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpellier, France.*
- 1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., *9 Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1882 SALMON, CHARLES S.
- 1882 SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT.
- 1884 SALOM, MAURICE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 SALOMON, MAX G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 SAMWELL, NICHOLAS, *Bangkok, Siam.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 SANDEMAN, GORDON, *Burenda, Queensland.*
- 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, *Prescot Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1882 SANDWITH, COLONEL J. H., C.B., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., Proctor, *Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 SARAM, J. H. DE, District Judge, *Galle, Ceylon.*
- 1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., c/o *Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
- 1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tonga, Natal.*
- 1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *care of City of Melbourne Bank, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1885 SAVAGE, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 SAVARIAU, N. S., *Lockiel, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., *Harbour Works, Rio Grande Brazil.*
- 1893 SAWYER, HAMBLE C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1885 †SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 SCARTH, WILLIAM B., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SCHEPS, MAX, *Tete (viâ Kilimane), East Africa.*
- 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 SCHOOLDS, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, Attorney-General, *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 SCOTT, JAMES PHILIP, *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 SCOTT, JOHN E., P.O. Box 367, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1883 SEALY, THOMAS H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 SEE, HON. JOHN, M.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1885 SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D.
- 1885 SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
- 1889 SERRET, HON. EUGENE, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1881 †SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 †SHACKELL, JAMES, *Huntingtower Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., *Fitebes Creek Estate, Antigua.*
 1886 †SHARP, EDMUND, *Hong Kong.*
 1888 †SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., *Hong Kong.*
 1893 SHARP, JOHN MASON, *Auckland Club, New Zealand.*
 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
 1891 SHAW, HENRY RYLE, *Wessels Nek, Natal.*
 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1883 SHEA, H.E. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1891 SHELFORD, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Singapore.*
 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1884 †SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
 1889 SHEPHERD, JAMES, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1879 SHERIFF, R. FFRENCH.
 1875 SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, M.E.C., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1880 †SHIPPARD, HIS HONOUR SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.I.
 H.M.'s Administrator of Government, *Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.*
 1893 SHIPSTER, H. REGINALD, R.N., *North American Station.*
 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1892 SHOTTER, F. B., *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 SILLITOE, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., Lord Bishop of New Westminster,
 British Columbia.
 1886 SIM, PATRICK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., *St. Paul's Mission House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1891 SIMMONS, REV. J. W., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1884 SIMMS, ALFRED, *Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1877 SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, Principal Civil Medical Officer, *Singapore.*
 1889 SIMON, DUNDAS, P.O. Box 1028, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1885 SIMPSON, GEORGE, *Lockerville, Western Australia.*
 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †SIMPSON, JAMES, *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 SIMPSON, JAMES LIDDON, *Tenterden House, Woodville, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.*
 1892 †SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, 58 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 SIMS, GEORGE J., 60 *Market Buildings, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1884 SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1885 SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, *Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 SITWELL, CECIL F., *Travelling Commissioner, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1885 SIVEWRIGHT, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, *Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †SKINNER, HON. ALLAN McLEAN, C.M.G., Resident Councillor, *Penang Straits Settlements.*
- 1880 †SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
- 1887 SMELLIE, ROBERT R., *Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1885 SMITH, ALFRED W. LUCIE, District Judge, *Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1888 SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G.
- 1882 SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1889 SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1873 †SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1893 †SMITH, EDWARD R., M.R.C.S.E., *Cowra, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †SMITH, SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 SMITH, EUSTACE A., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †SMITH, HON. H. G. SETH, Chief Judge, Native Land Court, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.*
- 1887 SMITH, JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, *Dunedin Club, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1885 SMITH, JOHN G., *Madras Club, Madras, India.*
- 1888 SMITH, JOSEPH H., *South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., Attorney-General, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1886 †SMITH, HON. R. BURDETT, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, *Galle, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
- 1891 SMITH, WALTER S. HOWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., P.O. Box 1007, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.*
- 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, P.O. Box 190, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 SMUTS, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1883 SNEYD-KYNNERSLY, C. W., *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 SOLOMON, RICHARD, Q.C., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 †SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, *Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
- 1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 SORAPURE, J. B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1884 SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
- 1879 SOUTHGATE, J. J., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1882 SPAINE, JAMES H., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1890 SPARROW, CAPTAIN HENRY G. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1888 SPENCER, WILLIAM, J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1886 SPICKER, KENNETH J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1881 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *care of Messrs. Eckersley, Godfrey, & Liddleton, Athens.*
- 1888 STAIB, OTTO, 16 *Guttenburg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*
- 1892 STAINER, FRANK, 322 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 STANFORD, WALTER J., *Tipperary Gold Mining Co., Macetown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1892 †STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1888 †STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., *Attorney-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO, *Chambly, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1890 STERN, H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1890 STEVENS, JAMES W. DE VERE, F.R.G.S., *Brookfield, Nova Scotia.*
- 1882 STEVENSON, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 STEVENSON, HERBERT, *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1890 STEWART, GEORGE, *New Oriental Bank, Zanzibar.*
- 1884 STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada),
146 *St. Augustine Street, Quebec, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1880 STIEBEL, GEORGE, C.M.G., *Devon Penn, Kingston P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 STONE, HENRY, *The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.*
- 1881 STOW, FREDERICK, *Steenbokpan, Hoopstad, Orange Free State.*
- 1881 STRANACK, J. W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 STREET, J. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, HON. COUNT, C.M.G., Chief Secretary, *Villa Bologna, Malta* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1892 STRINGER, CHARLES, *Messrs. Paterson, Simons, & Co., Singapore.*
- 1881 STROUSS, CARL, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Westoe, Mowbray, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 STRUTH, JAMES, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 STRUTT, DR. CHARLES E., *Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.*
- 1884 STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1892 SUMMERS, FRANK J., *Victoria, Mashonaland.*
- 1889 STURDEE, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
- 1881 STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 SULLY, WALTER, *Broken Hill, New South Wales.*
- 1891 SUTHERLAND, HUGH, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1889 SUTTON, GEORGE M., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
- 1883 SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P., *The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., Stipendiary Magistrate, *Loma Loma, Fiji.*
- 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
- 1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., *The Residency, Kuala Kangsa, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 SYERS, CAPTAIN H. C., Superintendent of Police, *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 SYME, J. WEMYSS, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
-
- 1879 TAIT, M. M., *Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Singapore* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1883 TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., *The British Embassy, Paris.*
- 1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 TANGRED, AUGUSTUS F., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 TANNER, HON. J. EDWARD, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 TATE, C. J., *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1889 TATE, FREDERICK, 28 *Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 TAYLER, J. FRED. J., *Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 TAYLOR, ALFRED J., *The Public Library, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1879 TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1887 TAYLOR, G. W., J.P., 333 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 TAYLOR, HENRY, *Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
- 1887 TAYLOR, HENRY WM., *Durban, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 TAYLOR, H. HOWARD, *New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.*
- 1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 TAYLOR, NORMAN MAUGHAN, C.E.
- 1891 TAYLOR, PERCYVALE, C.E., *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1881 TAYLOR, W. P., *P.O. Box 292, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 TAYLOR, W. T., *Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1872 †TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1892 THIELE, HANS H., F.R.S.G.S., *Nausori, Fiji.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, JAMES J., *Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Oonoogalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1890 THOMPSON, HARRY L., *Assistant Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1890 THOMPSON, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., *Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1892 THOMPSON, CAPTAIN WALTER E., ss. "*Chusan*."
- 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 THOMSON, ARTHUR H., *Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Oficina del F. C. de Algeciras, Algeciras, Spain.*
- 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Roburite Factory, Russell Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 THOMSON, W. K., *Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*
- 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*
- 1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1891 THORP, SYDNEY H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1885 †THURSTON, H.E. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1882 THWAITES, J. HAWTREY, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1875 TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., *Napier, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 TILLEY, HIS HONOUR SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B, *Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
- 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 TOBIN, P. J., *Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.*
- 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 TODD, HON. EDWARD G., M.E.C., *St. Kitts.*
- 1890 TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
- 1884 TORROP, EDWARD C.
- 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1887 †TOZER, HON. HORACE, M.L.A., *Brisbane, and Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1877 TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE G., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, District Commissioner, *Famagusta, Cyprus.*
- 1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR.
- 1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., *Residency Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 TRAYLEN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *P.O. Box 1920, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †TRELEAVAN, CHARLES W., *Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1890 TREMLETT, HORACE S., *P.O. Box 11, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 TRENCHARD, HENRY, *Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.*
- 1886 TRIMMINGHAM, J. L., *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1880 TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados.*
- 1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TRIPP, L. O. H., Barrister-at-Law, *12 Brandon St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, *Nooitgedacht Mining Company, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., Land Board, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 TURNER, DUNCAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *90 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 †TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, *care of Union Mortgage & Agency Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 TURNER, HARRY, J.P., *Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1882 †TURTON, C. D., Treasurer, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., *38 Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 TYSON, THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Judge of the Supreme Court,
Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1883 USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1881 USHER, HENRY CHARLES, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 VAN BREDÁ, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 VAN NOOTEN, ERNEST H., Civil Service, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., Attorney-at-Law, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 VAN REESEMA, JOHN S., J.P., *Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.*
- 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, Government Land Surveyor, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †VARDY, JOHN EYRE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 VARLEY, HIRAM W., *Weymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1881 †VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., *Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, Registrar, Supreme Court, *Singapore.*
- 1888 †VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., *Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1891 VENNING, ALFRED R., State Treasurer, *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1890 VENNING, EDWARD, *Public Works Department, Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1869 VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., Attorney-at-Law, *Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 VICKERS, HUGH A., *Fontabelle, Jamaica.*
- 1881 †VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, M.E.C., C.M.G., Auditor-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1882 VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 VOHSN, ERNST, *Königgrätzer Strasse 110, Berlin, Germany.*
- 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 WACE, HERBERT, *Civil Service, Ratnapura, Ceylon.*
- 1885 WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 WAGHORN, JAMES.
- 1887 WAGNER, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cobb & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, *Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekviks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., *Falkland Islands.*
- 1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 WALKER, JOHN, 24 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1891 WALKER, J. BAYLDON, M.L.C., Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., British Sherbro', West Africa.
- 1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., Commandant of the Perak Sikhs, Perak, Straits Settlements.
- 1882 WALL, T. A., Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.
- 1891 WALPOLE, HON. CHARLES G., M.A., Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.
- 1887 WALPOLE, ROBERT S., Melbourne Chambers, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1890 WALSHAM, WALTER E., Durban, Natal.
- 1889 WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1881 †WANLISS, THOMAS D., Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
- 1890 WANT, G. FRED., 3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1879 WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., M.L.C., C.M.G., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1892 WARD, HENRY A., Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
- 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, Victoria, British Columbia.
- 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.
- 1879 †WARE, JOHN, Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.
- 886 †WARE, JOSEPH, Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.
- 1880 †WARE, J. C., Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.
- 1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.B., M.Inst.C.E., J.P., Haputale Railway Extension, Nanu Oya, Ceylon.
- 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.
- 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11 Garden Reach, Calcutta.
- 1880 WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Singapore.
- 1890 WARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, Durban, Natal.
- 1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1885 WATERS, WILLIAM, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1888 WATERS, WILLIAM DE LAPPE, New Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1891 WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., Kwala Lumpor, Straits Settlements.
- 1892 WATKINS, FREDERICK H., Inspet. of Schools, Richmond House, Montserrat.
- 1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, Nazira, Assam, India.
- 1891 WATSON, F. W. A., Clerk to the Legislative Council, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1879 WATT, GEORGE, Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.
- 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1889 WATTS, HENRY JAMES, Durban, Natal.

Year of
Election.

- 1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 †WAY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SAMUEL J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 15, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., *P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 WAYLAND, WALTER H., *Richmond, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, *care of R. A. Robinson, Esq., Empire Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 WEAVER, ALFRED FRANCIS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandeya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
- 1889 WEBB, ALFRED, *Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 WEBB, DOUGLAS HENRY, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 WEBB, EDWARD, *Hindugalla, Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1881 WEBB, J. H.
- 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *82 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1885 WEBSTER, A. SPEED, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1885 WEBSTER, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
- 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1888 WELCH, EDWIN J., *care of Q. L. Deloitte, Esq., Snails Bay, Balmain, New South Wales.*
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- 1892 WERE, A. BONVILLE, *Eversley, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
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- 1880 WHITE, MONTAGUE W., *Cedar Hill, Antigua.*
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- 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1889 WHITEHEAD, HENRY C., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1876 WHITEHEAD, PERCY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 WHITEWAY, HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1892 WHITING, JOHN, *Messrs. W. Peterson & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
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- 1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*

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- 1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Temash River, British Honduras*.
- 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1884 WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1891 WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, *Lagos, West Africa*.
- 1891 WILKINSON, THOMAS, *Port Louis, Mauritius*.
- 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., Principal of the Training Institution, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1888 WILLCOX, JOHN SYMS, J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony*.
- 1891 WILLIAMS, A. VAUGHAN, *Masse Kesse, Manica, East Africa*.
- 1888 WILLIAMS, CHARLES RIBY, Controller of Customs, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony*.
- 1882 WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., Assistant Resident Magistrate, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
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- 1875 WILSON, JOHN N., *Napier, New Zealand*.
- 1884 WILSON, ROBERT, 18 *Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand*.
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- 1877 WING, EDGAR, 424 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Australia*.

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- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
- 1889 †WOLSELEY, FREDERICK Y., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 WOLSELEY, W. A., M.E.C., Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.
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- 1890 WOOD, BENONI HORACE, J.P., Clairmont, Natal.
- 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, Barrister-at-Law, 47 Selbourne Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 1878 WOOD, READER GILSON, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
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- 1886 WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.
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- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., P.O. Box 267, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 WRIGHT, A. E., Brunswick Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.
- 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1892 WRIGHT, FREDERICK, J.P. (Consul for Denmark, &c.), Mill Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1886 WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, H.M.'s Customs, East London, Cape Colony.
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- 1893 WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
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- 1882 WYLIE, J. C., Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.
- 1885 WYLLIE, BRYCE J., Haldummulla Estate, Ceylon.
- 1887 WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
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- 1887 †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.C., Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1891 YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.
- 1888 †YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
- 1890 YOUNG, EDWARD WM., M.Inst.C.E., Sydney, New South Wales.

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| 1882 | †YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i> |
| 1891 | YOUNG, JOHN, <i>London Chartered Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| 1888 | YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., <i>256 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i> |
| 1883 | YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> |
| | |
| 1887 | †ZEAL, HON. WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| 1890 | ZIERVOGEL, CAREL F., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i> |
| 1881 | ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i> |
| 1881 | ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>The Royal Niger Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i> |

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- „ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
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- „ Royal Society of New South Wales.
- „ School of Art, Grafton.
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- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
- „ Royal Society of Queensland.
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- „ Public Library, Adelaide.
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